[1964, Fall]

NSFI

FARMERS, ATTENTION!!!

For your benefit and to acquaint all rural people in Miss. with the laws the U.S. Congress has enacted to raise the income levels in poor rural areas the National Sharecroppers Fund is sponsoring:

A Conference On
A BETTER LIFE FOR MISSISSIPPI FARM FAMILIES
Sponsored by National Sharecroppers Fund
Feb. 29 - March 1, 1964
Mt. Beulah Christian Center
Edwards, Mississippi

The conference will last two days, the Sharecroppers Fund WILL PAY FOR YOUR ROOM AND BOARD FOR THE TWO DAYS.

On the reverse of this page is a tentative agenda. Examine it closely in order to see what will take place at this extremely important conference.

Attached to this page is an envelope and an application blank. If you desire COFO to place a reservation for you, please fill out this application and mail it to COFO.

I

A TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Purpose: To acquaint leaders of low-income farm and rural families with the opportunities offered by governmental agencies to improve their economic position.

Saturday, February 29

10:00 a.m.	Registration
11:00 a.m.	Informal get-together and discussion of needs and questions that need answering.
12:30 p.m.	Lunch
2:00 p.m.	Rural Areas Development Building for a Better Future--Jac Wasserman, Project Director, National Sharecroppers Fund What RAD Can Mean to the Small Farmer--L.A. Potts, Special Ass't to the Secretary, U.S. Dept. of Agricu Role of Technical Action Panels in Bringing Together Available USDA Resources--T.B. Fatheree, State Director, Farmers Home Administration Role of State Extension Service in Aiding Low-Income Farmers--W.M.Bost, Director, Miss. Extension Service
4:00 p.m.	Questions and Discussion
6:00 p.m.	Dinner
7:30 p.m.	Address: "How Small Farme s Fit into Today's Agricultura Economy"--A.L. Edwards, Dep. Ass't Sec'y, USDA
8:30 p.m.	Workshops with RAD Panel and Resource Specialists

Sunday, March 1

7:30 a.m.	Breakfast
9:00 a.m.	Credit Programs for Farm and Rural People -Through Farmers Home Administration--T.B. Fatheree -Through Credit Unions--Donald R. Slatton, Managing Director, Miss. Credit Union League -Through Farm Credit Banks--Neal Pendleton, President, New Orleans Bank for Cooperatives
12:30 p.m.	Lunch
2:00 p.m.	The Role of Farmer Cooperatives Job K. Savage, Director, Management Services Division, Farmer Cooperative Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture E.G. Spivey, General Manager, Miss. Federated Coops
3:00 p.m.	Questions and Discussion
4:00 p.m.	Adjournment

2

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM REGISTRATION TO VOTE

I. Why have a Freedom Registration?

We are having a Freedom Registration in Mississippi because:
We do not believe that apathy is the reason Negroes in Mississippi do not vote.
We believe that fear keeps them from trying to register to vote. They are afraid of losing their jobs, having their property destroyed, being harassed by the polite.
Those who are brave enough to try are kept from registering by unconstitutional voting requirements and discriminatory practices. We want to show Mississippi and the country by means of the "Freedom Registration to Vote" that Negroes would register to vote if they could.
There are some 425,000 Negroes who are eligible to vote in Mississipp Less than 20,000 of them are registered. The Freedom Registration is a plan to show how most of these 425,000 Negroes can be registered.

II. How will the Freedom Registration be run?

Each county will have a registration board. The board will keep official books for its county and appoint registrars who will have the authority to register people in the precincts of that county. Registration will be conducted every day, including Sunday. Registrars will be permitted to travel in "mobile units" to register people in their meetings, at their churches and in their homes. Every effort will be made to make the registration easy for the applicant. Registrars will be asked to assist the applicants, including reading and filling in forms for illiterate people who want to register.

III. Who can register?

In order to register in the Freedom Registration to Vote, a person must:

1. Be a citizen of the United States.
2. Have lived in Mississippi for two years.
3. Have lived in the county where you are trying to register for one year. (If you are a minister or a minister's wife, you only have to have lived there for six months.)
4. Be 21 years old or older. (You can register at 20 if you will be 21 before the next election.)
5. Never have been convicted of : bribery, burglary, stealing, setting fires, telling a lie under oath, forgery, having more than one wife, obtaining money or goods under false pretenses, or taking money trusted to your care.

These are the only requirements to register in the Freedom Registrati

IV. What can C.O.F.O. delegates do?

1. Help establish a board of registrars in your county.
2. Recruit people to serve as volunteer registrars.
3. Find churches, stores, and meeting places where registration may be held.

COFO, 1017 Lynch St. - P.O. Box 2896, Jackson.

Proposal to the Council of Federated Organizations to Challenge the Seating of the Mississippi Democratic Party at the National Democratic Convention.

The Mississippi Democratic party has 24 votes at the National Democratic Convention to be held August 30, 1964, in Atlantic City, N.J. Since this party does nto represent any significant number of Negro Democrats in Mississippi, we think it should not be seated.

To challenge the seating of the Miss. delegation, we will have to carry through three levels of action:

1. We will have to send people to the meetings of the Mississippi Democratic party.
2. We will have to organize our own meetings to have duly elected persons to send to the National Convention.
3. We will have to make every contact we can with Democrats around the nation to prepare them for the challenge at the Convention.

Point number one: We should select as many delegates as possible to attend the precinct meetings. These meetings are being held during February, March and April. They usually are held on Tuedday mornings at the voting place of the precinct. They must be announced at least 10 days in advance; we should call the local newspapers to find out the exact date. We should follow this up by attending the county, Congressional district, and statewide meetings.

Point number two: We must organize our own precinct, county, Congressiona district and state conventions.

a. Precinct Conventions--We suggest these be held Sunday afternoons during the months of March and April. Each precinct should elect from one to six votes to the county convention. (Each vote can represent four delegates, two half votes and two alternates.)

b, County Convention--We suggest that these be held Sunday afternoons during the months of May and June. Each county elects twice as many voters to the State Convention as it has representatives to the Miss. House of Representatives.

At the County Convention we select the County Democratic Executive Committee, which has 15 members. (Again each vote sent to the State convention can represent four delegates, two half votes and two alternates.)

c. Congressional District Caucus--We suggest that these be held Sunday afternoons during the month of July. Each district elects six regular and three alternate delegates (3 votes) to the National Democratic Convention; three members to the State Democratic Executive Committee; one candidate for Democratic Presidential elector.

d. State Convention--We suggest this be held the first Sunday in August. It ratifies the election of the delegates who were selected by the Congressional District Caucuses. It elects the rest of the delegates to the National Convention, 18 delegates and 7 alternates.

Point number three: COFO should write to Dill Higgs in Washington and ask him to lobby for this program in Washington and at the Convention.

2(a)

M I S S I S S I P P I F R E E D O M S U M M E R

Thousands of Americans from all over the country are interested in joining our Struggle for Freedom. Some are Teachers, some are college students, some are law students, some are doctors. They are both Negro and white. They want to come to Mississippi this summer to work with us to make our state a true democracy. They want to work with us in our Struggle for what is right.

There are Three kinds of things they can do:

1. Voter Registration - They can canvass to find people to register to vote.
   They can hold citizenship classes.
   They can take people to the courthouse.

2. Freedom Schools - A Freedom School would be for high school students, but not like a regular school.
   It would teach about our government, and about Negro history, and about Freedom.
   It would teach arts and crafts, music, etc.
   It would show movies, put on student plays and hold talent shows.
   Students in a Freedom School would have their own government and newspaper.

3. Community Centers - A community center would be a place where everyone would go to feel at home. It would be a place where someone could come to bring his problems.

   Community centers would have the following programs
   games and story-telling for children
   classes in reading and writing, arts and crafts, typing and other skills, Negro history
   classes to help farmers, mothers who are expecting, and mothers with little babies.
   Music, movies, plays.

If you would like, we could have these programs in your community, but only with your support. There would be a job for everyone to do to make these things work.

<u>Things you can do</u>:

1. Find housing for workers who you like to come to your community this summer.
2. Find a building to hold the Freedom School or community center.
3. Send us the names of high school students who would like to attend a Freedom School.

Write to us at the following address, or call us up.

Council of Federated Organizations
1017 Lynch Street,
Jackson, Miss.
telephone: 352-9605

4

Proposal for an Employment and Training Division of COFO

The federal government is opening up an increasing number of jobs in Mississippi.

1. There will be federal jobs with the space testing center near Bay St. Louis. An estimated 3,000 jobs will be made availabel in the next three years.
2. There will be federal jobs made available through increased public works projects. Congress has just approved twelve new public works projects in Mississippi.
3. There are federal jobs in many agencies such as the post office, veteran's administration, etc.

The federal government is committed to equal employment. Every branch of the federag government is obligated to be a fair employer. The federal government has guaranteed us that it will not permit any discrimination in any employment over which it has any say.

Our state government is opposed to equal employment. It has refused to sup;ort training programs open to all people.

It is urgent that we of the Council of Federated Organizations make certain that Negroes of Mississippi obtain the greatest possible advantage from these new job opportunities.

To do this we propose:

1. That we set up an Employment and Training Committee of COFO.
2. That a director be named to head this Committee.
3. That the Committee be responsible for:
   a. Compiling a list of available jobs around the state.
   b. Compiling a list of people who need jobs.
   c. Finding out what specific training people would need to qualify for available jobs.
   d. Helping to organize training programs.
4. That local conferences on employment and training be set up in communities around the state.
5. That local people begin to gather lists of available jobs by:
   a. Seeing the guidance counsellor at the local high school.
   b. Going to the local state employment agancies. (Tell us how you are treated, because these agencies are financed by the federal government.)
   c. Checking daily the employment section of local newspapers.
   d. Checking with the doctors, gas station owners, farmers in the area to see if they need trained nurses, mechanics, tractor drivers.

For further information write to us or call us pu.

Council of Federated Organizations
1017 Lynch Street or
P.O. Box 2896
Jackson, Mississippi
telephone: 352-9605

5

COFO Welfare and Relief Program

We believe that the Negro should stay in Mississippi and work our his future. To do this, Negroes may have to stay on welfare and relief until they win the right to get training and jobs. During the transition period there will be a greater and greater need for food and clothing for all ages of Negroes. Things are going to get worse before they get better.

C.O.F.O. has a program with a National agency to ease the problem of receiving clothing for all Negroes in need. The program works as follow

1. Whenever a local group knows of clothing drives for Negroes in Mississippi it should get in touch with the Jackson office. (COFO, 1017 Lynch St. or P.O. Box 2896, Jackson, Mississippi)

2. We then contact the group running the clothing drive and direct them to send the clothing to a nearby warehouse of the National agency.

3. When the National agency receives the clothing, it will release and ship to us an equal number of pounds of clothing <u>of whatever kind we tell them</u>.

For this program to work we need to do three things:

1. Get people around the country to run clothing drives for Mississippi. Very often personal contact is the key to motivation for a drive.

2. Coordinate through the Jackson office with the group running the clothing drive and the National agency.

3. Establish in your local community a clothing committee to do the following things:

a. Interview people and locate those who need assistance.
b. Keep records of interviews and times aid was given.
c. Make decisions on who needs help most.
d. Distribute clothing in a businesslike way.
e. Send letters of thanks.
f. Find places of storage and/or distribution.

7

Outline of Public Food Distribution Programs in Mississippi

I. Programs open to all needy persons throughout the year:

County	Number of people receiving food
Adams	5,586
Alcorn	7,202
Hancock	1,606
Harrison	10,611
Hinds	32,512
Jackson	4,631
Jones	10,621
Lamar	2,149
Perry	2,190
Pike	3,940
Warren	5,085
Wayne	4,172

II. Programs open only to those on public assistance (welfare grant-in-aids, such as aid to dependent children, aid to aged, aid to blind)--except during the winter months when they are open to all needy persons. (The winter months are usually considered December to March or April. Exceptions are Yazoo, Coahoma, Tunica)

Coahoma (Jan. to March)	6,143
Issaquena	1,511
Prentiss	3,576
Tunica (Jan. to March)	1,066
Yazoo (Dec. to Feb.)	8,977

III. Program operating during the winter months only. All begin in December, except Quitman, which goes Jan. to March. Termination dates are tentative, depending on local needs.

Bolivar (Dec. to April)	24,217
Humphreys (Dec. to April)	10,951
Quitman (Jan. to March)	
Sharkey (Dec. to Feb.)	6,418
Sunflower (Dec. to March)	20,107
Washington (Dec. to March)	21,612

IV. All other counties with programs give food only to those on public assistance, and the food is distributed all-year-round.

Attala	2,844
Benton	881
Calhoun	2,883
Chickasaw	2,505
Choctaw	1,577
Clark	2,479
Covington	2,747
Franklin	894
George	1,612
Greene	1,381
Grenada	1,907
Holmes	6,562
Ittawamba	1,490
Jasper	2,720
Jefferson	2,290

over

April 15, 1964

Miss Fay Bennett
National Share Cropper Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York

Dear Fay,

We have received a gratifying amount of material from your office in recent weeks. Thank you very much. I will keep you posted as best I can on the agriculture situation here.

A couple of occurrences in Louisiana may be of some interest to you.

Some of our staff workers in West Feliciana Parish have been working on the problem of denial of purchase contract for sweet potatoes by a food processing plant, known as the Princeville Canning Company. About fifty Negro farmers in this parish are affected. It is hard to determine just what part racial discrimination plays in this matter. The company does not make the forthright error of the West Tennessee land owners a few years ago; some voter registrant were denied contracts, other received them. The company does have federal contracts with the United States Army presently. We are still looking for a solution.

I quote from a report of MiminFeingold, CORE worker in West Feliciana.

"We have been discussing with a group of about forty farmers, the possibility of establishing a sweet potato marketing cooperative. Initial reaction has ranged from fear of being thrown off the land to great interest in any idea that would and the despatic rule of Princeville. We are beginning discussion-groups to inform and interest the community in co-ops."

I will be glad to hear any comments or suggestions you may have on either point.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Haley

cc Jim McCain
Bernie Moore

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
NSF
SINCE 1937

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

April 21, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Regional Office, CORE
2211 Dryades Street - Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

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GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

Dear Dick:

Fay has asked me to reply to your letter of April 15, 1964, as I am primarily responsible for our field work and all matters relating to our work with local groups that need assistance.

We are familiar with the problems of the sweet potato farmers in West Feliciana Parish. About 25 of these farmers and Mimi attended our Mississippi Conference last March and we had a thorough discussion of their problem and made a number of recommendations. Our Tennessee representative, Art Emery, put them in touch with a group of merchants in Chicago to whom our West Tennessee Organic Vegetable Co-op are selling their vegetables and we have heard from Mimi that they have agreed to take their entire production and even to send their truck to pick up the potatoes. This arrangement will also bring them far greater returns than they had from the cannery.

We have also offered to send Art Emery to meet with the farmers and to discuss the benefits of cooperation and to help them organize a marketing cooperative.

I believe that it would be worthwhile to have the U.S. Civil Rights Commission look into this situation to see why this particular group of farmers was cut out.

If there are any further problems, we shall be glad to do what we can to help.

Could you find out how many of these farmers are full or part owners of their land and how many are tenants? Mimi's letter stating that they are afraid of being thrown off the land leads me to believe that they are mainly tenants. In that event, we will have to proceed more cautiously, as the land owners can refuse to permit them to grow sweet potatoes, if they so choose. My suggestion in that case is that only the farmers who own their land take the initiative in organizing the cooperative and the tenants "formally" only sell them their potatoes.

Hope to see you soon.

Cordially,

Jac Wasserman
Project Director

JW:jk

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND
112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK 3, N. Y. • GRamercy 3-0284

April 13, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern CORE Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

At the request of your New York office we have sent you several copies of each of our publications. Please let us know if you require additional copies.

Also let us know if there are any specific problems with which you are presently concerned which are not dealt with in our literature. We may be able to provide you with the information you need or else refer you to the proper source.

If there is any other way in which we can be helpful, please let us know.

I hope you are enjoying the change of scene. With best regards,

Cordially,

Jac Wasserman
Project Director

JW:jk

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September 17, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dick:

We agree that you should be in touch with James Mays. The most recent address we have for him is 2243B Whitfield Mill Road, Jackson, Mississippi; telephone 601/352-0275. I'm not sure you know that Jac Wasserman is now stationed in Atlanta, where is he able to keep in closer touch with our field work. In addition to our regular field staff, Jac is also supervising the work of James Mays, so Jac would be better able to inform you about Mr. Mays' work. I am sending a copy of your letter to Jac, along with a carbon of this letter, and asking him to get in touch with you about the matters you mention, including government programs and new possibilities under the Economic Opportunity Act.

Jac Wasserman will be in Baton Rouge September 28-30 for meetings with Mr. Smith, our Louisiana representative, and I hope that after he receives this correspondence he may find it possible to arrange to meet with you as well on the same trip.

We hope it will be possible to have a conference in New Orleans similar to the ones we held earlier in Mississippi and Georgia. Enclosed is a copy of the Mississippi conference program so you can see what we have in mind.

I am enclosing a leaflet describing NSF's Southern Rural Training Project, established under a contract with the Department of Labor. After you have been in touch with Jac Wasserman, you may want to write directly to Dr. Williams, the Director, regarding possibilities in your area.

I'm sorry to have missed you and certainly hope to see you next time you are in New York. I remember that you and your wife are supposed to come out to have dinner with us. Let's try to do it on your next trip.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

fb:gh
encs.
cc: Jac Wasserman

P.S. I think you'll also be interested in the enclosed glimpse of NSF's work.

A BETTER LIFE FOR MISSISSIPPI FARM FAMILIES
A conference sponsored by
N a t i o n a l S h a r e c r o p p e r s F u n d
February 29 - March 1, 1964
Mt. Beulah Christian Center
Edwards, Mississippi

Purpose: To acquaint leaders of low-income farm and rural families with the opportunities offered by governmental and private agencies to improve their economic position.

Saturday, February 29

10:00 a.m. Registration
11:00 a.m. Informal get-together and discussion of needs and questions that need answering
12:30 p.m. Lunch

2:00 p.m. Rural Areas Development
Building for a Better Future - Jac Wasserman, Project Director, National Sharecroppers Fund
What RAD Can Mean to the Small Farmer - L. A. Potts, Special Assistant to the Secretary, U.S. Department of Agriculture
How Technical Action Panels Work to Promote Rural Development in Mississippi - T. B. Fatherree, State Director, Farmers Home Administration
The Role of State Extension Service in Aiding Low-Income Farmers - W. E. Ammons, Mississippi Cooperative Extension Service

4:00 p.m. Questions and Discussion

6:00 p.m. Dinner

7:30 p.m. Address - The Small Farmer in Today's Agricultural Economy - Alfred L. Edwards, Deputy Assistant Secretary, USDA

8:30 p.m. Workshops with RAD Panel and Resource Specialists

Sunday, March 1

7:30 a.m. Breakfast

9:00 a.m. Credit Programs for Farm and Rural People
--Through Farmers Home Administration - T. B. Fatherree
--Through Credit Unions - Donald R. Slatton, Managing Director, Mississippi Credit Union League
--Through Farm Credit Banks - William R. Sharman, Assistant Director of Information, Farm Credit Banks of New Orleans

12:30 p.m. Lunch

2:00 p.m. The Role of Farmer Cooperatives
Henry W. Bradford, Chief, Cotton and Oilseed Branch, Farmer Cooperative Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture
E. G. Spivey, General Manager, Mississippi Federated Cooperatives

3:00 p.m. Questions and Discussion
4:00 p.m. Adjournment

NOTE: Mt. Beulah Christian Center is located about 30 miles west of Jackson, just off Hwy. 80 or Int. 20.

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

September 10, 1964

Miss Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York

Dear Fay,

Up to now the Southern Regional Office of CORE has had no real contact with Mr. James Mays (I believe that is his name), the young man who is working under the joint sponsorship of NSF and CORE Scholaeship, Education and Defense Fund. This is really too bad, because I think the young man has doubtless made contacts and collected information which would be of value to the CORE Southern Program. I wonder if you could arrange for him to get in touch with me here in New Orleans, so that we might get to know each other and learn how his program is progressing. Along with that, I'll be most grateful for copies of any reports he may hace sent to you concerning the Mississippi situation this summer. It is our hope that persons with similar special training can be placed in other areas to do work of like nature.

As you doubtless know, CORE is very interested in federal assistance programs in the South, especially those that apply to people in rural areas. I am sure that you have some material of recent issue--either from your own office or from the federal government--that would be most welcome addition tothis office. If you can help me out in that regard, I will be most grateful.

I have not been able to get to your office any of the last several time I have been in New York. Hopefully, I will have better luck next time. Take care.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

September 18, 1964

Mr. Jac Wasserman
Project Director
National Sharecropper Fund
c/o Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N W
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Jac,

I wrote to Fay recently, and thought I had better follow that letter up while it is still fresh in my mind. Then I remembered I don't have your address, so I directed this to the Southern Regional Council.

CORE is certainly very interested in James Mays' activities in Mississippi: what he has done, impression he has received, what he plans and the results he expects. We wonder it it seems practical to you to place other such people in other states or whether you will transfer Mays from one state to the other. I thought you or he--or both--could enlighten me on these items.

I am very much interested in the idea of a fund leadership conference in Louisiana similar to the one you held in Mississippi last spring. Much of CORE's work in Louisiana has been in rural areas, and we feel we have good rapport with farm communities in several parts of the state. Moreover, Ronnie Moore (CORE project leader in Louisiana) and other staff members have frequently expressed the wish to learn more about programs of such nature. I also feel that Florida could benefit a great deal from such a conference.

Perhaps you will have some suggestions as to the most effective approach to the Southern Rural Training Project in order to establish a real working relationship between that project and CORE. I feel that this,

too, could be a very important addition to CORE's policy of expanding interagency co-operation.

I hope to see you at the Southern Interagency Council in Atlanta. Then, hopefully, we can discuss some of these items in greater detail.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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Send Reply To:
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ATLANTA, GA. 30303
TEL. 404/525-6468

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Tennessee representative
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GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

September 21st, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Dick:

I am about to take off for Mississippi where I will be working with James Mays for the balance of the week. This will be the first opportunity to review and evaluate his work and I will be in a better position to give you a first-hand evaluation after this week. I will say, however, that the COFO people with whom he has been working in Madison county and elsewhere feel that he is doing a good job. I agree that you should also be informed of his activities. At present he sends his reports to me and to the CORE FUND. I will make arrangements with him to see that you also receive copies of his reports. Dave Dennis should also be able to furnish you with some information about Mays work in the state.

My present plans call for my being in New Orleans on Saturday morning, September 26th, at which time I plan to spend some time with H.L. Mitchell. The matters we will be discussing may also be of some interest to you and I hope that you will be able to join us. Please phone Mitch at 833-0275 to arrange for a meeting place. His address is: 1121 Bonnabel Blvd., Metairie, La. It might not be a bad idea for me to bring Mays along so that you can meet him. If this meets with your approval, please write him today and suggest that he drive down with me Saturday morning and that I suggested his coming. I will not broach the subject unless I am sure that you will be in New Orleans then and that you would like to have such a meeting. For your information, I will be going to B.R. Saturday night (with some friends) and will be working out of Baton Rouge with Ocie Lee Smith until the 30th. I can manage to come back to New Orleans on the 30th or the 1st, if you cannot meet with us on the 26th. I can be reached c/o James Mays or COFO in Jackson between now and the 25th. I look forward to seeing you in N.O.

Yours,
Jac
Jac Wasserman

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

October 20, 1964

Mr. Jac Wasserman
National Sharecroppers Fund
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Jac,

Ronnie Moore informed me he called some motels, but was unable to make contact with you. I don't remember the details now, but I am sorry it happened.

We are certainly every bit as interested in the Louisiana Rural Activity Conference. I will send a copy of this letter to Ronnie Moore with the suggestion that he submit a list of placesxsuitable for the conference. I think of suitable as based on (1) access to a meeting place; (2) sufficient overnight accommodation for people attending; (3) a realistic estimate of the number of people to attend. Assuming that we will plan for an early February meeting, the Louisiana CORE staff will have ample time to determine these points. It would also help if we could get suggestions from you on the format and content of this conference. I hope to hear from you soon and also to be able to forward to you some specifics on places of consideration.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

cc Ronnie Moore

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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October 14, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana 37017

Dear Dick:

I expected to hear from Ronnie Moore when I was in Baton Rouge but he failed to call me at the telephone number I gave you. Are you still interested in organizing a conference for farm and rural people in Louisiana some time this year? I spoke to Ocie Smith who also liked the idea of such a conference. The problem is to find a suitable place to hold the conference where we would also be able to provide inexpensive overnight accommodations. I feel we will need at least two days to have a meaningful conference.

I do not think that we will have enough time to organize such a conference this year, but we can start planning now for a conference to be held early in 1965; either late January or February.

Let me know what you think.

Cordially,

Jac Wasserman,
Field Director

JW:es

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
ac504/523-7204

November 30, 1964

Mr. Jac Wasserman
National Sharecroppers Fund
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Jac,

A few days ago I received a frantic cry of distress from George Raymond of Canton, Mississippi COFO. Here's the substance. A group of Negro farmers in that county, Madison, have obtained a charter to set up a co-operative enterprise. They would like their first venture to be a supply house, one that deals in fertilizer, seed, some types of farm equipment, etc.

However, now they feel very unsure of themselves as to the methods of operation---inventory, taxes, prices, purchases and the numerous other large and small details that are necessary to operation. They feel they need experienced advice before going further---and afterwards, too, if it can be arranged. Several thousands of dollars of stock has already been sold; I'm not sure just how much.

What would you advise as a next step?

One other point. They are also concerned about the legal position of the co-op, especially since the state will surely keep them under surveillance. However, I believe there is enough legal aid in the area to keep them straight in that particular.

In browsing through some material on Judi Nusbaum's desk I ran across a pamphlet from NSF containing some general suggestions. Consequently I'm going to write the Farmer Cooperative Service of USDA. Any other suggestions?

We have tentatively decided on Alexandria as the location for the farmers' conference. CORE recently set up an office there, and community reaction thus far has been very hospitable. We have not sent out any releases concerning this, because we need some final information from you about the estimated cost, agenda, speakers and suggested schedule. Hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

November 4, 1964

Mr. Jac Wasserman
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlantic, Georgia 30303

Dear Jac,

Thanks for the letter and the very interesting material on EDA. As you may know, New Orleans has been designated as one of the top priority large cities in the nation for immediate attention from the Anti-Poverty Agencies.

Should I assume from your letter that RAD is not proving very valuable in actual practice, or is it simply that you suggest that the RAD discussion be given a secondary place in the schedule of the conference? Our own research assistant, Judy Nusbaum, has given a great deal of attention recently to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, primarily because this agency promotes a democratic procedure for election of community committees and Parish committees throughout the State. I am wondering if there is any section of the program you have outlined that will cover this particular activity. One more question: do you have any audio-visual material that is suitable for such a meeting? Judy has some from the Co-operative League of America, but I have no idea presently whether these would be suitable for the program we are drawing up.

I talked to John Due about your participation in the North Carolina conference. I agree with him that it would be very good for you to be there; in fact, I anticipated seeing you take an active role in the proceedings. However, CORE is presently at a very low ebb financially; we do not have the money to underwrite your expenses. I surely hope this state of affairs will not last for long; it is hampering our work in every area of activity in which we are engaged. And so it goes.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjr

December 22, 1964

Miss Fay Bennett
c/o National Sharecrooppers Fund
112 E. 19th Street
New Yor, New York 10003

Dear Fay,

I am writing this letter for Richard Haley who is now out of town.

He has informed me, in regard to your letter, about Ocie Smith. He has not had enough contact with him during his stay in Louisiana to give a good evaluation of his effectiveness in the state. I am also in the same position. As soon as we do feel that we can give s such an evaluation you can be sure we will send it to you.

As soon as I can find him I hope to be able to hold a conference in which we can somewhat find out what he is doing in the state and how we can co-operate together.

Give my regards and Holiday Greetings to everyone.

Sincerely,

David J. Dennis

DD/vjr

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December 7, 1964

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Mr. Richard Haley
CORE/Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dick:

This is a quick note before I take off for Washington and a field trip to South Carolina.

I am writing this personal letter to ask you if you will send me a personal reply giving me your evaluation of Ocie Lee Smith's work as you see it. I know that you have not been too close to his work as yet so I shall not expect a lengthy, definitive analysis.

But I would appreciate your comments on whether you think he relates well with people, understands our field work and the economic programs which can help the rural poor, and whether he has the organizational knowledge and ability for helping groups to organize and to follow up his work with local groups. My own feeling about Ocie Smith is that he does have dedication, and a real sensitivity for relating with rural people. I do believe he needs help and guidance and I am not sure we have given him enough of this.

Are you and he and Jac developing plans for a Louisiana conference for rural people? If you have selected a date and place I want to know, as soon as possible, and perhaps I can be there.

When you and your wife are in New York City for a visit or a CORE staff meeting, you must let me know and I hope we can make that date for dinner at our house.

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:tr

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December 1st, 1964

Dear Dick:

I understand that Ocie has met with you re. the proposed conference in Louisiana early next year. What was decided, if anything, and have you developed any further ideas? I will be away on my vacation from Dec. 17-Jan. 4th. If there are any matters that you want to discuss with me before I leave, let me hear from you.

Yours,

Jac Wasserman

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Change of Address

J A C W A S S E R M A N

Field Director

National Sharecroppers Fund

is now permanently located
at our Southeast office

5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303
(Tel. 404/525-6468)

Please change your records accordingly and arrange to have all publications, reports and releases sent to the above address.

NSF

C1944]

18 month

Summary of a ~~One-Year~~ Demonstration Project
In Developing Job Training Programs Among the "Hard-Core" Unemployed
And Underemployed in Southern Rural Areas, Under Sec. 201
Of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962

Project Agency. National Sharecroppers Fund is a non-profit, voluntary agency with 25 years of experience working to aid rural Southern farm people. Its primary recent emphasis has been to assist, through conferences, informational material, and a field staff, the most disadvantaged rural people in finding solutions to their economic and social problems through participation in governmental farm programs and cooperatives. Its functioning National Board includes authorities in the fields of rural sociology and adult education who will assist in the planning and execution of the project.

Characteristics and Needs of Trainees. Sharecroppers and farm workers who are being displaced by a changing economy often lack the basic education and experience needed to adjust to urban industrial life. They are rural people who, with training and planning, can find more skilled employment on the land and in small rural communities. They have had little experience with state employment offices and are not now being reached by them.

Purpose and Program of Project. The project is designed to demonstrate that unused resources of leadership within the poorer areas of the rural South, in cooperation with the smaller, predominantly Negro colleges, can effectively develop programs of job training that will enable many unemployed persons to lead economically useful lives in their own communities. During the course of 18 months, the agency expects to assist in developing at least two programs in each of the following six states: North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee. It expects that 1500-2000 trainees will participate.

By using its experience and local contacts, the agency will reach leaders and potential leaders among the rural groups who are not now being utilized in developing training programs. It will assist them and their communities to analyze their training needs in the light of existing and potential job possibilities and help them to develop a fruitful working relationship with the employment services, agricultural vocational agencies, cooperating colleges, and other state and federal agencies.

NSF will encourage the sponsorship of training programs by those colleges that are best qualified by experience to teach the inadequately prepared, but that have hitherto been restrained by lack of staff and funds from exploiting the potentials of serving in this way. It will help them to establish active relationships with the local communities that need the programs and will assist them in the preparation of these programs. It will seek to develop cooperative action for training between these colleges and larger ones that may have greater staff and facilities available.

Personnel Requirements. The project will require one Field Coordinator and three Field Representatives responsible for two states each, and appropriate secretarial-clerical assistance.

Project Agency: National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York
GR 3-0284

Executive Secretary: Fay Bennett

The National Sharecroppers Fund is a non-profit, voluntary agency with more than twenty-five years' experience in work with Southern sharecroppers, tenant farmers, and other low-income farm families. Through this work NSF has gained contacts throughout the South and has won the confidence of disadvantaged people who are hard to reach through normal governmental channels and who have often been neglected by local leadership. NSF has worked cooperatively with church leaders, educators, labor officials, and community relations leaders in the South on the basis of mutual trust and confidence.

NSF's program includes bringing low-income rural people together with concerned governmental and private agencies to find solutions to their economic and social problems. NSF's experience is in rural work, and it brings special skills to bear on the particular problems of the rural poor. It has achieved considerable success with its program.

NSF's National Board is made up of leaders in many areas of American life. Its Chairman is Dr. Frank P. Graham, former President of the University of North Carolina and U.S. Senator, and presently mediator for the United Nations. The role of NSF has been recognized by the Department of Commerce in its recent appointment of Dr. Graham as Chairman of the National Advisory Committee to the Area Redevelopment Administration, and earlier by the Department of Agriculture in the appointment of NSF's Executive Secretary, Miss Fay Bennett, to the National Advisory Committee on Rural Areas Development. Other NSF Board members with particularly pertinent background and experience who will be available for consultation and guidance during the course of this project include:

Dr. Manet Fowler, anthropologist, former Consultant in Intergroup Relations, National Board, Young Women's Christian Association

Dr. Patricia Cayo Sexton, Associate Professor of Educational Sociology, School of Education, New York University; author of Education and Income

Dr. Lewis W. Jones, sociologist, formerly of the Race Relations Department, Fisk University; author of Cold Rebellion

Dr. Frank McCallister, Director, Labor Education Division, Roosevelt University; formerly Director, Georgia Workers Education Service

Dr. Clarence Senior, Professor of Sociology, Brooklyn College; Member, Board of Education, City of New York; formerly Director, Migration Division, Department of Labor, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Professor of Sociology, Haverford College; author of The Negro Youth: Their Social and Economic Background and numerous other writings on Negro sociology and education

Dr. Robert B. Johnson, Assistant Professor of Social Work, New York University

Characteristics and Needs of Trainees

The people of the proposed areas of concentration in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee are characterized by low income, substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment, and lack of the training and education which would enable them to break out of the cycle of poverty.

Because these are rural areas, most of the people have not been eligible for unemployment insurance, and few have had any previous contact with state employment security services. Thus the use of such services in preparing the way for training programs presents unusual difficulties. The problem of reaching these people is further complicated by the high incidence of functional illiteracy, which means that such approaches as informational governmental brochures or newspaper publicity and advertising can have only limited success. In South Carolina, for example, one out of every five adults 25 years and older is a functional illiterate. The illiteracy rate in the area proposed for the demonstration project averages about 25 per cent.

Most of these people are experienced only in farm work, and the steady decline in the number of individual farms all over the nation makes it possible to predict that most of them will be driven off the land within the next decade. Their immediate situation is critical. Unless the situation is changed, they will enter the labor market unskilled and unable to compete. The young people, in particular, find themselves with nothing to do, nowhere to go. Many have given up the hope of anything better.

The income of these workers is among the lowest in the United States. Rural workers have been consistently left behind in the general advance of wage levels both in the country as a whole and in the South. Automation has cut into the already meagre wage levels by reducing the total work year in hourly paid farm and rural jobs. Farm worker income levels in the target states to be served by this program are among the lowest in the nation. The average cash hourly earnings for farm workers in Georgia and South Carolina is $0.61; in Louisiana, $0.70, and in Mississippi and in Tennessee, $0.53.

Many such workers in these areas would thus qualify for MDTA training under the provision that persons from farm families which have yearly incomes of under $1200.00 are to be considered unemployed for the purposes of the Manpower Act. Only a very few such workers have been thus far selected for MDTA training. Out of the first 30,014 persons selected for MDTA training, only 359 have been selected from this group.

Beyond these fundamental factors of education and income there are other important impediments to the full utilization of MDTA for these workers.

1. They live in areas in which there are few or insufficient manpower and training resources.

2. They are often totally uninformed as to training and occupational opportunities.

In short, specific training proposals developed under this contract will be directed at persons who:

1. Are members of farm families which have an income of less than $1200 per year.

2. Have not completed six years of school.

3. Can be reasonably identified as likely to be forced off the land by market shifts and automation.

4. Have no marketable skills beyond simple farm methods.

5. Are rural, unemployed, non-farm workers with incomes below $2000.00 and who have had histories of chronic unemployment for an extended period.

Purpose and Program of Proposed Demonstration Project

The purpose and program of the proposed project is:

1. To implement Section 201 of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, which provides that the Secretary of Labor shall "...develop policies for the adequate occupational development and maximum utilization of the skills of the Nation's workers, promote and encourage the development of broad and diversified training programs, including on-the-job training, designed to qualify for employment the many persons who cannot reasonably be expected to secure full-time employment without such training...." directly on behalf of the unemployed or underemployed persons identified above;

2. To demonstrate that a private agency, such as the National Sharecroppers Fund, with its orientation toward a specific social and occupational group together with deep working relationships with other similarly interested public and private groups, can more effectively marshall local, State and Federal Manpower resources on behalf of these persons than the MDTA program has done thus far;

3. To demonstrate that NSF's experience and contacts can reach and develop indigenous local leadership within the disadvantaged rural groups not presently being reached by the Employment Service and other agencies of State and federal government;

4. To assist this local leadership in analyzing the training needs of the rural people in their areas, to serve as liaison between them and the Agricultural Vocational Education services and educational institutions in developing specific local training programs, and to work with them in securing participation in the training programs developed;

5. To show that, with professional program assistance, the smaller colleges can successfully use their facilities and their considerable experience in working with inadequately prepared students in developing training programs geared to the needs and capabilities of the so-called "hard-core" rural unemployed and underemployed;

6. To encourage and assist other organizations such as church groups, business associations, cooperatives, trade unions, and other public and private agencies to "pool" their resources in rural areas to develop training programs for disadvantaged groups;

7. To assist such groups and agencies in making contact with professional testing, counseling, and vocational training specialists who will enable them to better deal with the unique problems of the rural poor as they relate to occupational and training problems;

8. To demonstrate that such a program can accelerate the involvement of rural and low income farm workers in MDTA and ARA to an extent not now being reached.

The specific objective will be to develop during the course of the 18 months at least two training programs in each of the selected states. It is anticipated that such programs will train 1500 persons during this period and that their demonstrated effectiveness will accelerate the development of additional programs within these states and expansion to other states.

Although all the Southern states need such programs in their rural areas, NSF believes it prudent, while approaches and techniques of project development are being refined in the field, to concentrate initially upon selected rural areas in the six states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee. These states have been chosen because of the considerable experience that NSF has already had in working with local persons and groups there, and because of some of the preliminary work it has already done. If, after six months, progress in these six states seems to warrant it and qualified personnel are available, immediate expansion into Florida, Alabama, and Arkansas would be considered.

Approach

It is proposed that a special staff consisting of a field coordinator, three field representatives, and necessary clerical-secretarial personnel be employed. This staff would be supplemented as needed by the NSF's Executive Secretary and staff. Members of the NSF Board who are experienced in rural sociology and in adult education will be available for consultation and guidance in carrying out the program.

NSF's special staff would expect first to evaluate the experiences of others in setting up and carrying out training programs, so that it can profit by, or further test, techniques already used. For example, it would expect at an early date to consult with the administration and staff of the Virginia State College training program for hard-core unemployed workers, in order to build upon their experience. It would also review farm labor training programs which have been successful.

In addition, NSF will encourage labor organizations, county officials, chambers of commerce, trade associations, farm organizations, etc., to imaginative action for manpower development and training programs. Through

these groups we propose the development of regional manpower centers at which a coordinated approach to the range of occupational problems of the "hard-core" unemployed can be developed.

The staff would then designate specific areas for concentration in eligible counties that could be serviced by an interested educational institution. Among the educational institutions which would be approached by the staff for this purpose are:

in North Carolina - Agricultural & Technical College of North Carolina
Bennett College
Livingstone College
North Carolina State College
John C. Smith College
University of North Carolina

in South Carolina - South Carolina State College
Benedict College
Morris College
Claflin College

in Georgia - Paine College
Spellman College
Morehouse College
Atlanta University
University of Georgia

in Mississippi - Tougaloo College
Alcorn College
Jackson State College
Millsaps College

in Louisiana - Grambling College
Dillard University
Loyola University
Southern University
Leland College

in Tennessee - LeMoyne College
Fisk University
Lane College
Vanderbilt University
Tennessee A. and I. State University

It is expected that more favorable circumstances in North Carolina for cooperative work between Negro and white institutions, and for integration of other aspects of the program, will make the project in North Carolina of particular value as a stimulus in the other states.

The NSF staff will work to encourage the smaller colleges, many of which are understaffed and underfinanced, to develop such projects and will inform them of the aid and experienced assistance that is available. It will act as their liaison with the local leadership in determining what training programs are most urgently needed and in seeking out and selecting

those trainees who are qualified and most in need of the training to be provided. To the extent necessary, it will assist in developing the programs and will help prepare them for presentation to the appropriate state and federal agencies involved.

While the preliminary steps are being taken with the colleges, the field staff will also seek out the established and potential leadership within the disadvantaged groups in the selected areas. Through interviews, meetings, and conferences, the field staff will present the possibilities to them and to the local community and help them to determine what training programs would be most immediately productive. At an early stage it would seek to involve the established leadership and organizational resources of the entire community in planning and developing the programs. It would particularly seek the participation of the local employment security office and vocational teachers and administrators. It would serve as liaison between these persons and groups and the participating colleges.

As the programs are developed, the field staff will render such assistance as is needed to see that they are carried successfully to completion. Throughout the project, the staff will develop a continuing working relationship with state educational and employment security agencies and with national and regional OMAT administrators, as well as with the Bureau of Employment Security and appropriate agencies of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. It will proceed as rapidly as possible to develop additional projects through other colleges and educational institutions in other areas in the selected states.

It is not possible to set forth a precise timetable for this pioneering program. It is anticipated, however, that the preliminary developmental work will be completed in about four months and that a further three months would be needed to work out the details of and secure the approval for the initial training programs. The remainder of the year would be devoted to carrying the programs forward and in developing new programs. It is hoped that after the first one is launched the others will develop with accelerating momentum.

Personnel Requirements

Field Coordinator. The Field Coordinator will be responsible for the overall organization, scope, pace, and functioning of the projects in all six states, and will provide overall supervision of staff and liaison with appropriate governmental agencies. He will be responsible for the actual execution in the field of the program in the six designated states. He will be based at the regional headquarters, probably in North Carolina. He will direct and supervise the work of the field representatives and will be available to assist them as needed in negotiation with community leaders and with educational, state, and local officials. He will decide what criteria and methods will shape the demonstration project and prepare a report at its conclusion.

Three Field Representatives. Each field representative will be primarily responsible for carrying out the project in two states and will have his base in one of them. His assignment will be flexible, however, and he may be called upon to assist another field representative temporarily if the progress of the overall project so requires. It may be desirable for all of the representatives to work initially with the coordinator in one state to develop and test their techniques.

Dear Dick. My reason for not answering your letter is based on not hearing from you as regarding specific plans for travel to Atlanta. I will work in State of Ark until Thurs. they mentioned in a late memo. James Mayo would drive

E
JAN 26
3 1965

NSF

PRAY FOR PEACE

U.S. AIR MAIL

6c

Mr. Wellus Richard Haley
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans. La.

from ~~Atlanta~~ Jackson, Miss. If I have to I will call Mays. you might wish to also. I do not know phone no. but you may call Cofo Office. Or direct call there, and the information would probably be volunteered

Seems as if Jay is encountering some difficulty in getting funds for the Conference, I will wait and let time work out Somehow. I hope I see you there.

After the meeting I will get with miss Bernstein and we can discuss plans for the meeting we talked about some time ago. Best wishes

Ethel.

I take calls at Chester Wrights 775-7882

10 70 Curtis
B Range, La.

NSF Answer

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND

112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 • GRamercy 3-0284

January 18,1965

Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Dick:

We have learned that Ocie Smith will be in Arkansas next week for a conference of low-income farmers who want to learn about economic aid programs and cooperatives. Therefore, Robin Myers will not be going to Louisiana next week as we had anticipated.

Since I have not heard from you about your conference, perhaps it is not settled, or perhaps you have already lined up the speakers you want. If you are still planning to have the conference January 24-25, you might want to invite Ocie Smith to attend if he is to be in the area or you may already have invited someone from the antipoverty program to talk.

I am embarrassed to have to say that we are not at all sure whether it will be possible for us to use some of the funds from our OMAT contract which are earmarked for consultative purposes to pay the expenses of people to attend our Atlanta Consultation other then our regular project staff and specialized consultants narrowly defined. Dr. Graham and I are trying to ~~use~~ raise special funds to cover travel expenses of invited guests to our Consultation and if we succeed I will let you know immediately. If not, is there a possibility that CORE can finance your trip to Atlanta? In addition to reports and discussion of our field staff and training project staff, we will have a luncheon panel meeting of government officials from the Labor Department, the Agriculture Department, and OEO.

I do hope that some way or another you will be able to attend this meeting.

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:em

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CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
January 2, 1965

Miss Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York, New York 10003

Dear Fay,

On returning to the office in New Orleans I found the letter concerning the Atlanta Conference which you and I discussed all too briefly in New York. I am very grateful for the opportunity to attend and will reserve those dates on my calendar right now. Whether Dave Dennis can also a attend depends on how our respective travel schedules balance one against the other. I'll discuss this with him when he comes in.

I gave a great deal of thought to your request for an impression of Osie Smith. He and I have been together on possibly three occasions, accounting for a total acquaintance-time of little more than one hour. I just don't feel able to voice a valid opinion on such brief acquaintance.

I had hoped to get to your office sometime during my few days in New York, but they proved to be more hectic then even I had anticipated. I had to come back to New Orleans--of all places--to recover. I look forward to seeing you and Jac, and to a fruitful meeting.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds

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January 7, 1965

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Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Dick:

I am sorry we were cut-off on the telephone last week and didn't have an opportunity again to discuss your planned Southern Conference of key CORE people.

I was about to give you some suggestions for a speaker from the Poverty Office. I suggest you write to Jack Conway, Director, Community Action Program, Office of Economic Opportunity, 1156 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., and ask if he can clear the way for Mr. Earl Redwine to speak at your meeting. Mr. Redwine is presently with the Labor Department but will shortly be taking the job of Director of the Atlanta Regional Office for OEO.

Another suggestion for a good person to speak at your staff conference is Miss Robin Myers of our staff. You will know her as the author of the recent pamphlet Louisiana Story, 1964 - The Sugar System and the Plantation Workers. She is extremely knowledgeable about the economic problems of the rural South and would be an excellent resource person to speak on government programs and antipoverty programs, and she could tell something about the work of NSF in the South which is beginning to make a dent in some of the poor rural areas.

Please let me hear from you as soon as possible as to whether you would like to have Robin Myers participate in your staff conference and also please give us the details concerning dates, places, and when and how long you would like her to be on your program.

I have already written to you about our Atlanta conference for January 30 and 31. As I wrote you earlier this is a private consultation of our Advisory Committee, field staff and special training project staff. I am not sure now whether we shall have sufficient funds to pay the expenses of other guests although we would very much like to have you with us at the meeting. Would it be possible for you to drive to Atlanta and take Ocie Lee Smith and Robin Myers, too, thus cutting down on expenses. We would be glad to cover the car cost. Do you think that CORE could take care of your actual expenses at Atlanta?

Do let me hear from you as soon as possible regarding your own meeting and whether you would like to have Robin Myers participate and also whether you can attend our Atlanta meeting.

Sincerely,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:tr

NSF

CORE Southern Office
2209 ~~Erickson~~ Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
ac504/523-7204

January 17, 1965

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
P.O. Box 982
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Ocie,

I plan to rent a car from a rental agency here in New Orleans. We can all go up in that. As far as I know now, I'm the only one from CORE who will attend the conference. I would suggest that we travel on the 29th so as to be able to sleep in Atlanta that night and be fresh for the meeting the following morning. I judge it's about 600 miles(I haven't checked); that's an all-day drive itself. We should leave here about 6-8 a.m. the morning of the 29th.

The above plan is tentative, of course. If you have any suggestion, please feel free to make same.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

Air mail

P.O Box 982
Baton Rouge La
1-15-65

Dear Dick (I called you but, just left his office,
Jay Bennett advises you are to attend
conference in Atlanta 1-30-65 through
2-1-65, and suggest we ride (via car)
together. To save expenses. Bill says you
do not have a car, and mine is too old
(1955 portiac) to make the grade. To what
do you plan to do? — re: travel.
Please answer today, O.K.?

Friendly,
Ossie

Ossie Lee Smith Jr
P.O. Box 982
Baton Rouge. La

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 23, 1965

Miss Robin Myers
Research Consultant
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 E. 19th Street
New York, New York

Dear Robin,

The Louisiana Story certainly is useful. I am sharing the copies with some of the staff in Louisiana; ultimately they will be working in the area described in the pamphlet. Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

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112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 • GRamercy 3-0284

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Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Dick:

It was good to get to know you a little better at the Atlanta meeting and I hope that we can be mutually helpful in the future.

I am sending you separately six copies of the pamphlet, Louisiana Story, which you requested. I hope it is useful.

Yours sincerely,

Robin Myers

Robin Myers
Research Consultant

RM:em

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112 EAST 19th STREET • NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003 • GRamercy 3-0284

January 19th, 1965

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Miss Debbie Bernstein
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Debbie Bernstein:

I regret that I was away from the office for three weeks and was therefore unable to answer your letter sooner. We are still very much interested in holding a conference for farm and rural people in Louisiana, probably sometime in March. Dick Haley and Ocie Smith were to look into the matter of finding a suitable place to hold the conference, and to then furnish us with full information regarding costs for feeding and lodging of participants for two days (lunch and dinner for the first day; breakfast and lunch, second day; plus one night sleeping accomodations for 100-150 people).

Dick mentioned that he had a place in mind, but did not supply any details. He was also to arrange for another meeting with ~~Ocie~~ Smith (P.O. Box 982, Baton Rouge, La.70821 - Tel. 775-7882).

Mr. Smith will be attending a staff meeting in Atlanta at the end of this month and it would be helpful if you could arrange to meet with him before that time so that he can report on plans for the conference when he gets here. We can then decide what to do on the basis of the information he presents.

Sincerely yours,

Jac Wasserman

Jac Wasserman
Field Director

C.C. Fay Bennett
Ocie Lee Smith

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

February 23, 1965

Miss Fay Bennett
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 E. 19th Street
New York, New York 10003

Dear Fay,

The SRTP meeting was good for me. I had only the vaguest notion of the project until the meeting. The flareup was healthy, in my opinion. Often we are somewhat intimidated by the experts we invite to work for us, because we are laymen in the field in question. I feel sure Dr. Williams will---truculence and all--go back and take a sharper look at his programs and likely come up with some good changes.

I was glad to get the chance to talk to Art Emery. My attraction to his evangelism on co-operatives is somewhat tempered by cautions received from various other people (on co-operatives); but that makes it seem all the more necessary that this device be approached with enthusiasm, if at all.

I shall initiate steps (once more, in the case of Mays) to catch up with Ocie and Charles Mays.

Going back to SRTP, I'd like to make firmer contact with the young man in charge of the Loyola project here. This could have real returns in what one can learn about setting up similar projects, and new avenues to federal help, among other things.

Received copies of Robin Myers' informative monograph on the sugar cane industry. Our staff is hungry for information; we are all grateful, and ask for more.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director

RH/vjj

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Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dick:

I am glad you are finding Louisiana Story useful.

Sometimes we overlook the obvious. Therefore, I am wondering if you have a copy of our literature list and in case you haven't seen it, I am enclosing one. I think you will find some of the other material helpful, too.

We are always interested to hear of your work in Louisiana.

Yours sincerely,

/Robin Myers

Robin Myers
Research Consultant

RM:tr
enc.

N A T I O N A L S H A R E C R O P P E R S F U N D
- for the advancement of all agricultural labor -
112 East 19 Street, New York, N.Y. 10003

Literature Service

*____1963 REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND. 8-page folder.

*____THE INVISIBLE AMERICANS. Reprint of a Saturday Evening Post article by Ben H. Bagdikian. Contains dramatic case histories depicting the plight of our poverty-stricken millions in rural America and in the migrant stream. 8 pages, illustrated.

*____THE CONDITION OF FARM WORKERS IN 1963. Yearly report of the National Sharecroppers Fund; 4 pages. Reports for 1958, 1959, 1960 available in limited quantity.

*____A BETTER LIFE FOR FARM FAMILIES. A report on the proceedings of a Southern rural conference sponsored by NSF. Describes federal and private programs to aid low-income farmers. 36 pages, illustrated.

*____LOUISIANA STORY, 1964: THE SUGAR SYSTEM AND THE PLANTATION WORKERS. Pamphlet by Robin Myers, based on a survey of almost 1,000 sugar cane workers in nine Louisiana counties. Published by National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor; 40 pages, illus.

*____POVERTY ON THE LAND...IN A LAND OF PLENTY. Pictorial report of NACFL's Public Hearings on Farm Labor and Rural Poverty, held May 18-19, 1964, Washington, D.C.; 6 p.

*____NEW HOPE FOR BRACEROS. Tells of California growers' efforts to replace Mexican contract farm workers with "domestic braceros," and summarizes actions needed for a genuine domestic recruitment program. By Max Awner, reprint from The Progressive; 4 p.

*____BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL: AMERICA'S FARM WORKERS. Brief review of the condition of farm workers and administrative and legislative steps needed to aid them. Published by National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor; 8-page folder, illustrated.

*____THE BLUE-SKY SWEATSHOP. Reprint of an article from The American Federationist. Gives facts, figures, and graphic illustrations of the desperate plight of America's hired farm workers. 6 pages.

*____AGRIBUSINESS AND ITS WORKERS. Describes growth of corporate agriculture at the expense of small family farmers and unprotected farm workers, and counters growers' arguments against legislation to aid migrant and other farm workers. Published by National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor; 48 pages, illustrated.

*____THE FORGOTTEN ONES. Article vividly depicting working and living conditions of migrants in California's San Joaquin Valley. By Daniel Panger, reprinted from The Progressive; 4 pages.

_____THE FORGOTTEN PEOPLE. Summary of a series of articles from the New York World-Telegram by Dale Wright, describing his experiences as a migrant, giving a first-hand account of migrants' working and living conditions. 6 pages, illustrated.

*____REPORT ON FARM LABOR. Summary of 1959 Public Hearings held by National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor in Washington, D.C. 40 pages, illustrated.

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*Available in quantity; show number desired. While there is no set charge for these materials, your contribution toward printing and mailing costs will be welcome, particularly for orders of large quantities.

10/64

NOTE: The National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, a fact-finding, reporting agency, publishes an Information Letter on events and issues affecting farm workers. Check here if you wish to receive this and other reports as they are issued. ☐

Write Ocie

NATIONAL SHARECROPPERS FUND

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March 1st, 1965

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Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dick:

Thank you for your letter of February 23rd. I am glad you were with us in Atlanta. My only regret is that we didn't have time for a good talk.

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Ocie Smith. Are you in touch with him in relation to CORE's plans to concentrate on economic and social problems? I am sure that Ocie Smith would be a valuable resource person for your groups. I wonder how closely he is working with grass-roots people and helping them to organize. I would appreciate knowing whether you are able to spend some time with him in this work.

Enclosed is a literature list of materials available from this office. Let us know what you would like to have.

~~Sincerely~~,

Fay

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:tr
enc.

P.S. - In case you don't have it, here's James Mays' address and phone number:

Mr. James Mays
2243B Whitfield Mill Road
Jackson, Mississippi
Phone: 601-352-7940
601-352-9605 (leave message - COFO office)

Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
Box 982
Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Phone: 504-775-7882 (leave message)

Connie do we have these in address file?

FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF ALL AGRICULTURAL LABOR
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Mr. Ocie Lee Smith
Box 982
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70821

Dear Ocie:

I have just talked today on the phone with Bill Seabron. He is anxious to have your telephone number and I find that we have a number (504-775-7882) where a message can be left for you. Is this correct?

To follow up a little on your last report in relation to the EOA, I wonder what plans you have to meet with small groups to discuss setting up organizations which can think and plan and make proposals for programs available under EOA. While your mimeographed letter to your list of contacts is useful in stimulating interest, there is no question but that it is up to you to follow up by meeting with groups and helping them move forward. What are your plans along these lines?

We understand that CORE is planning to expand its program in Louisiana by working with local groups on economic and social problems. Are you in touch with them?

Sincerely,

Fay Bennett
Executive Secretary

FB:tr

cc: Jac Wasserman

Staff copy

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ART EMERY
Tennessee representative

JEANETTE ALLEN
GAIL HERSHBERGER
administrative assistants

Dear Judith -

I am sorry to say that I will not be able to be at your conference on May 31 - June 2nd, but I have arranged for James Mayo, our Mississippi representative, to be present. James formerly worked for CORE in Miss. and is familiar with most of the federal programs + can be a good resource person at your conference. If you should want to reach Mayo prior to the conference, his address is: 2243B Whitfield Mill Road, Jackson 39213
Tel. 601/352-7940

Yours,

Jac Wasserman

ORGANIZATIONS -
Scholarship, Education &
Defense Fund

1963, Feb,
1964, March -
1965, May

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
1 Union Square
New York, New York

Criteria for Awarding Eleanor Roosevelt Memorial Scholarships

I ELIGIBILITY

To qualify for grants from CORE-SED, students must have:

1) Record of activity in civil rights field

2) Need for aid that arises out of civil rights activities

3) Admission to a college accredited by regional accrediting body

4) Capacity and desire to benefit from higher education
(Note: Academic record is not of prime importance, but students must be of college calibre.)

Students of any race from any section of the United States will be considered equally.

II PURPOSE AND AMOUNT OF GRANTS

1. Grants may be made to cover tuition and/or living expenses.

2. Depending on need, scholarships may be granted in any amount up to $1,500 for one academic year. In exceptional cases, a supplementary grant of up to $500 may be made.

3. Scholarships may be renewed for subsequent years upon application. CORE-SED will endeavor to continue support of students selected for grants, but cannot guarantee to do so.

III REQUIREMENTS FOR FILING APPLICATIONS

Scholarship applicants must submit:

1) Prescribed application form

2) Recommendation by someone of standing in the civil rights field known to CORE-SED

3) Transcript of academic record

2/27/63

12:35 - 215
9:30 - 625

c1963, Feb ?

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312
New York, N.Y. 10038

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

GENERAL INFORMATION

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc. established its Eleanor Roosevelt scholarship program in 1962 to aid deserving students without financial means to obtain a college education.

Students of all races and from all parts of the country are eligible to apply. Preference is given to students who have been actively involved in efforts to eliminate racial prejudice and discrimination and to secure legal rights for persons of all races. Special consideration is given to those who have made significant contributions and sacrifices in their work for human rights.

PURPOSE AND AMOUNT OF GRANTS

1. Scholarships awarded to students who have been admitted to a college accredited by a regional accrediting body.

2. Grants are made to cover tuition and/or living expenses.

3. Depending on need, scholarships are granted in any amount up to $1,500 for one academic year. In exceptional cases, a supplementary grant of up to $500 may be made.

4. Scholarships may be renewed for subsequent years upon application. CORE SEDF will endeavor to continue support of students selected for grants, but cannot guarantee to do so.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION

1. Evidence of financial need.

2. Record of activity in efforts to eliminate racial prejudice and segregation and to obtain legal rights for all citizens.

3. Evidence of good character and leadership potential.

4. Evidence of academic ability sufficient to benefit from higher education.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

1. To apply, students must submit:

   a- Completed application form (obtainable from CORE SEDF).

   b- References from at least two persons of known leadership or staff position in the civil rights field.

   c- Copy of high school or college transcript.

2. Deadlines

   a- Applications for FALL semester must be filed by May 1st.

   b- Applications for SPRING semester must be filed by November 1st.

tional organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
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CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

March 23, 1964

Richard Haley
CORE
2211 Dryades Street
Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard:

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund has already agreed to pay the legal expenses in the Lois Chaffee case. They can't, at this time make a blanket commitment for legal expenses in Mississippi. However, if you could write a two-page detailed letter of legal needs ~~and possible total expenses~~ that you would need to cover it. But don't be immediately optimistic. They do not have the money now. they might be able to do something.

I do not understand the "possible first installment in July providing certain (unmeetable requirements are met" in your letter. I frankly do not know about the Freedom Schools and the community centers. I will approach a number of Foundations.

We have had a number of reports from the Meridian center and I am pleased about this. But needs do not always mean fullfillment. The questions may not be idle but significant amounts of money quickly is never easy. getting

Not only did I see "Louisiana Diary" but I played a role in getting it made. We have one print which I am sending to you. But that means that you are responsible for it. You have to see that it is shown in Louisiana and Mississippi. We generally charge $10.00 a show to compensate us for the cost. But whatever you charge the film should bring in a few bucks. We will send the "I Am Registered Buttons" to New Orleans.

I am a little dubious about Ed's trying to improve the administrative functions in Jackson. I do not think he should get involved in personality clashes. Do not let him stay there too long. He really should travel into Louisiana and spread his wings a bit.

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
ROOM 902 ONE UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK 3. NEW YORK

May 18, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
~~CORE~~
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

Ira T. Simmons has used you as a reference in his application for a CORE SEDF scholarship. Would you please fill in the enclosed form as quickly, candidly and completely as possible.

I also want to tell you that last week CORE SEDF hired a young man named James Mays as agricultural field worker in Mississippi. It turned out that he is known to Dave Dennis and to Jim McCain. Both think well of him. I hope he will be able to find his way in the Mississippi morass to do the job. He is supposed to concentrate on economic assistance to the farmers but of course he will dove-tail the civil rights movement at many points. Please feel free to give him or us advice on the program.

Best wishes to you and your wife.

Sincerely,

Nannette Sachs

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
ROOM 902 ONE UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK 3. NEW YORK

May 18, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
~~x~~ CORE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

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Best wishes to you and your wife.

Sincerely,

Nannette Sachs

TO: CORE SEDF Board of Directors

FROM: Nannette Sachs and Ann Singer, Administrators

RE: Summary of Activities June 1964 to September 1964

Scholarship Twenty-four scholarships have been granted this Fall. Eight are renewals; 16 are new grantees. There has been a sizable increase in the number of applicants. One recepient will integrate a previously all Negro college. Two pending applicants would integrate a previously all white university.

Mississippi Rural Field Worker Along with several hundred others, James Mays, our field worker arrived in Mississippi this summer. He was visited by Andy Norman in July and has been in touch with our office and with the National Sharecroppers Fund. Mays has selected two counties in which to work. He has helped develop the Madison County Farmers League and has been organizing farmers for participation in Agricultural Stabilization Committee elections. Mays has managed to focus on his assignment despite the summer pressures.

Registration Drives With financing from the List Foundation, the Citizenship Education Projects were conducted in Louisiana and Northern Florida. Both campaigns were well run and added significantly to the voting rolls. About 2,500 new voters were registered in Florida.

Publication Editor Jerry Cohen has opened an office and is simultaneously soliciting funds, searching for a co-editor and preparing the first issue.

New Programs Two compelling new programs were begun during the summer and will be discussed at the 9/28/64 Board meeting. One is a registration drive in California aimed at enrolling voters for the coming election; the other is sponsorship of the Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Community Center in Meridian, Mississippi.

Note from Administrators Re Program and Personnel:

With tax exemption, the program and fund raising potential of CORE SEDF expanded dramatically. We are experiencing remarkable interest from prospective contributors, and new programs are dropped in our lap daily.

With such rapid expansion of program, the administrative needs have multiplied at a drastic rate. The two volunteer administrators have been swamped beyond their available time. (Ann Singer carried the entire burden during the summer.) We have been loaned office space by Local 99, ILGWU, legal services by Marshall, Bratter, Greene, Allison and Tucker, accounting services by Local 22-23, ILGWU (of which Shelley Appleton is President); and office and mailing services from many sources. While loans of services can certainly be utilized, the organization can no longer operate on an ad hoc administrative basis.

The present administrators recommend employment of a full time executive and secretary. A part-time staff could temporarily fill the gap until a qualified executive is found.

The administrators also recommend that the Board make some fundamental decisions regarding program. The organization has been pulled in all directions and must decide where to concentrate its energies and how to budget its funds among the on-going programs and emergency projects. Clearly we cannot do everything even though every project seems so urgent. The major program concerns should be agreed upon.

We recommend activation of the program and personnel committees to consider these questions and report to the Board at its next meeting. Preliminary decision on the staff problem, however, must be made at the 9/28/64 meeting.

June 10, 1964

Mrs. Nannette Sachs
CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund
Room 902 One Union Square
New York 3, New York

Dear Nannette:

Ira Simmons certainly was an effective student leader at Florida A & M during the period of demonstration there in 1960. On that basis I can recommend him without qualification; however, I do not know anything of his activities since that time.

Incidently, I remember Ira as an excellent student--something you seem to have trouble finding for our scholarship program.

I haven't met James Mays as yet, no doubt I will soon.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

file with
my letter to Ronnie
on staff loan to CORE

December 8, 1964

Ronnie Moore
1501½ E. Blvd.
Butler Bldg., Rm. 207
Baton Rouge, La.

Dear Ronnie:

I am very sorry but we cannot replace anyone with Frederick Brooks. We told you that we must retrench previously, and Fred Brooks cannot be the only one layed off. Please carry out this program or we will have to do the retrenching from this office. I understand that is is hard to do but our financial situation is not getting any better.

As far as staff lending money to CORE in Louisiana, Haley will have to make the decision, but I don't think it is a good idea. I'm afraid they will never see the money if they lend it to us.

Hope all else is well.

Sincerely,

James T. McCain
Director of Organization

P.S. Marvin tells me he discussed the whole thing with you when he was down south

cc: Richard Haley

December 5, 1964

Mr. Ronnie Moore
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie,

This letter is a confirmation of our conversation via telephone on Wednesday, ecember 2. At that time you stated that the Task Force workers would lend $4.40 (plus) to the project each pay-period to help the project remain operative. They promised to continue this procedure until March if that be necessary. Hopefully, in March not only would we be able to discontinue this, but CORE would be able to repay the loan.

This is a truly noble gesture and CORE has to be very grateful, and very proud to have such people on its rolls. I believe we can honor this offer by its acceptance, and take the responsibility of doing so for CORE. I feel it necessary, however, to include the following stipulations in the agreement:

1. A full list of the names of participants and the amounts of their loans be forwarded to this office as soon as possible.
2. A scrupulous chronological record of dates, amounts and persons be kept, and a duplicate of it be forwarded to this office when each installment of the transaction is made.
3. Any person leaving the project before the end of the agreed-on period be paid in full.
4. The amounts be entered in your Louisiana account books as loans to the Louisiana Project.
5. The monies be repaid from expense advances received by the project.
6. Each person should have an insididual record which will be initialed by the person who collects the money for the project.

I hope these conditions are not burdensome. They are surely necessary if we are to operate this procedure in a

businesslike manner.

A copy of this letter will go to James Farmer as a matter of propriety, but also because every CORE person should know of the unselfish act of these workers.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds

cc James Farmer

SEDF

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
January 11, 1965

Mr. James Mays
Council of Federated Organizations
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Mays:

For a number of months you have been working for CORE, in the area of federal programs for COFO in Mississippi. This office has asked you on a number of occasions for reports on what you were doing and what progress you had been making. We have never gotten any kind of respose or communication from you.

Again we ask for a report. As soon as possible. It should not only cover your current activity, but include a general outline of what you have done since your arrival in Mississippi, (i.e. programs you have worked on and/or instituted, where you have worked in the state, progress you have made, what you are currently doing and the direction of your efforts).

We would appreciate this information immediately.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein
for Dave Dennis

cc: Richard Haley and Marvin Rich

CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
January 11, 1965

Mr. Jesse Morris
Council of Federated Organizations
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Jesse:

This office would very much appreciate your evaluation of the job James Mays is doing for COFO in Mississippi. CORE's Scholarship Education Defense Fund hired him a number of months ago to work in the area of federal programs, but in the time he has been in Mississippi we have received no reports whatsoever from him.

This, of course, rather concerns us. We have also written a letter to Mr. Mays requesting a complete report, but we have made this request numerous times in the past with no response. You might urge him to respond as soon as possible.

We would be most grateful for your comments in this matter, as well as a run-down on how and what he has been doing and whether or not his performance has been an asset to COFO.

Thank you very much; will look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Debbie Bernstein

cc: Richard Haley and Marvin Rich

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

Rus' to Gottlieb

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
assistant to the director
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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Harold Gibbons
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Douglas Levin
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Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
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C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

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1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor
Gordon Carey
program director
James T. McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

January 14, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

I have reached some agreement with the publishing industry which should provide free copies of a limited number of books to be used in the Freedom Schools. However, to make this effective, we need to speak with one voice. You should designate <u>one person</u> from your staff to communicate with Mr. Robert Gottlieb, Simon-Shuster, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. A carbon copy should be sent to me.

These requests should include the number of copies required for each title and the place where they are to be sent. It is also important that we begin preparing a list of needs for the summer <u>now</u>. I will be glad to talk to you about this at the New Orleans conference.

Sincerely yours,

Marv

Marvin Rich, Director
Community Relations

/b

cc: Ben Brown

file

Ed Davis

[1965, Feb]

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION
AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10038
TEL:964-8212

Fellow Worker:

Last month we met in Waveland, Mississippi to discuss the "LEGAL VIEW OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES." It was our first workshop in a series of four sessions. Like most beginnings, it was not our best.

As it was suggested, our next workshop entitled "ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF CIVIL RIGHTS," will be held on February 5 and 6 at the Mount Beulah Conference Center, Edwards, Mississippi. We shall concentrate on explaining the affirmative and negative sides of the Anti-Poverty Program. Some attention will also be given to the community problems in areas of Housing, Employment, and Labor Unions.

We would like to make sure that the group discussions are meaningful. If you would fill out the attached questionaire and return it to us immediately in the enclosed self-addressed envelope, we would be in a better position to prepare an agenda aimed at solving some of your everyday problems.

We cannot do it alone. This is your program. Help us plan it.

Sincerely,

Ronnie M. Moore

Ronnie M. Moore
Leadership Development Director

RMM:rh
enc.

QUESTIONAIRE

ECONOMIC DIMENSIONS OF CIVIL RIGHTS

1. Is there a work study program in your area? YES_____ NO_____

2. Do you know any thing about the work experience program? YES_____ NO_____

3. How many persons in your community would find an adult basic education program interesting _____

_____

4. How many persons in your area have signed up for Medicare?_____

_____

5. Have you ever filed complaints with the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare? YES_____ NO_____

6. Do you have a community action program in your area? YES_____ NO_____

7. Is there an Operation Head Start Program ? YES_____ NO_____

8. Name the Poverty Programs in your area?_____

_____

9. Have you ever filed complaints with the Office of Economic Opportunity YES_____ NO_____

10. Have you ever filed complaints with the U.S. Department of Labor on the following programs:
(a) Manpower Development Training Act,_____

(b) On the Job Training_____

(c) Apprenticeship Youth Opportunity Centers_____

(d) Unemployment Insurance_____

(e) Wage Standards_____

11. Do people in your area have any problems in securing a FHA Home Mortgage Insurance Loan. ? YES_____ NO_____

12. Have you ever filed complaints with the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development? YES_____ NO_____

13. Have you ever had problems with labor unions in your area YES___NO___

Consider the above questions and state in detail your answers. Attach additional pages if needed.

March 8, 1965

Dear Mr Haley :

The enclosed list was given me by Ellis Howard, Route 2, Box 43, Greensberg, St Helena Parish. He is the Prime Mover of the parish.

There is no public library in St Helena. The whites abolished the meagre one they had rather than let it be integrated and swore they'd never build another. CORE and Mr Howard are building one. We've already given Howard about a hundred books for the library. The books are in a good building under the care of a full-time (free) librarian (a retired techer). The librarian made the enclosed list. The library is open to all people though its patrons have been of one color so far.

Some of the requested titles would seem to present problems, the encyclopedia set, for instance. But the set needn't be new to be of much use, nor any of the other titles. Jackson COFO did have sets in storage. The others can likely be gotten from libraries, etc.

Will you send the list to Nat'l CORE ? An attempt should at least be made to get the books. Perhaps some youthful Richard Wright will find his start in these.

Thank you

Bill

William Yates

BOOKS NEEDED IN CORE'S SOUTHERN FREEDOM SCHOOLS

title	quantity: Quincy	Monroe	Clinton	total
Short History of Africa by Roland Oliver and J.D. Fage Penguin Books, Inc. - $1.25	30	30	145	205
Lost Cities of Africa by Basil Davidson Atlantic - Little, Brown & Co.- $2.25	30	30	145	205
Negro in the U.S.: A Brief History by R.W. Logan Anvil Books, D. Van Nostram Co. - $1.45	30	30	145	205
Strange Career of Jim Crow by C. Vann Woodward Galaxy Books, Oxford U. Press - $1.50	30	30	145	205
Fight for Freedom by Langston Hughes Berkeley Publishing Corp. - 50¢	30	6	30	66
100 Years of Lynching R. Ginzburg Lancer Books - 75¢	30	6	30	66
Frederick Douglass: Selections by Philip S. Foner International Publishers - 75¢	30	6	30	66
Slave States Before the Civil War by F.L. Olmstead Capricorn Books, G.P. Putnam's Sons - $1.45	30	6	30	66
Black Reconstruction in America by W.E.B. DuBois Meridian Books, World Publishing Co. - $3.45	30	30	30	90
The Souls of the Black Folk by W.E.B. DuBois Crest Books, Fawcett Publications - 60¢	30	30	145	205

SEDF

C1965, March

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312, New York, N.Y. 10038

CORE SEDF SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS

ALL THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR COLLEGE BUT ONE -- MONEY

Twenty-eight students are attending college on grants from the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund. These students were selected for their outstanding contributions to the civil rights movement and for their academic promise.

They are a remarkable group. They have all suffered for their commitment to the equal rights struggle. They have been jailed and beaten and economically penalized. In face of all kinds of injustice and brutality, they have retained not only their will to fight but even their sense of humor.

CORE SEDF seeks funds to help these students obtain higher education. The scholarship program makes grants of up to $1500 toward college expenses. The program is geared to the individual needs of the students. For some students, $100 is the difference of financial survival; for others, unexpected problems arise and grants must be increased in mid-term. Each application is carefully examined by the Scholarship Committee. To date, not one recipient has requested more money than actually needed for subsistence.

Here is a sampling of students attending college on CORE SEDF grants under the Eleanor Roosevelt Scholarship Program. (A minimum of 25 more applications is expected for fall, 1965.)

JAMES POTTS, an excellent student and effective civil rights worker, sacrificed a merit scholarship at a Negro college to become the first Negro student to attend Louisiana Polytechnic. Knowing the savage racism of the campus and community, Potts' friends feared for his safety. When he entered Polytechnic in February, 1965, he was refused a room on campus. "Everything was just fine the first two days, but not one minute longer.", he wrote. "The cat-calls have gotten atrocious, but I have to stick it out, so don't worry. I will make it."

VERLA BELL lives in a one room shack with her parents and many brothers and sisters. She was singled out as one of the most effective workers in the summer 1964 voter registration project in Northern Louisiana. Not only does she have special talent for reaching and organizing the man on the street, but also special ability for leadership and dedication. Miss Bell applied for scholarship aid to commute to college. CORE SEDF took the exceptional step of increasing her grant to enable her to live on campus and thus enhance her educational opportunity.

JAMES VAN MATRE, a white student, volunteered for the voter registration project in Louisiana in the summer of 1964. He was there only a few days when he was accosted and severely beaten on the steps of the court house. While attending the University of Florida, Van Matre was active in CORE and NAACP. He participated in voter registration and tutoring programs and volunteered to room with one of the first Negro students. Forced by social and financial pressures to leave the University of Florida, Van Matre decided to transfer to Florida A & M, a Negro college; he applied for scholarship aid. He hopes that his entering Florida A & M will encourage other white students to follow. He also hopes that integrating the college will bring an upgrading in the level of instruction.

ADDIE SUE BROWN is a native of Meridian, Mississippi where she was president of the NAACP youth group. While in high school, she was instrumental in developing the first community center in Mississippi at Meridian. Before the shocking murder of Michael Schwerner, Miss Brown had worked with him and his wife to organize the center as a place for meeting, recreation and education for the Negro community. Miss Brown is now a freshman at Bloomfield College in New Jersey. She hopes to return to the South as a social worker.

JOHN GAINES has been beaten and abused for leading sit-ins and voter registration drives in South Carolina. He served thirty days on a chain gang. In one demonstration he was beaten unconscious by hoodlums; his friends revived him and he returned to the head of the picket line. When his funds were exhausted, a CORE SEDF scholarship saw him through his senior year at Benedict College. He was awarded another scholarship to study law at Howard University where he hopes to equip himself for further service to the civil rights movement.

CATHERINE PATTERSON joined the civil rights movement while still in high school, working for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and CORE. Upon graduation, she joined the CORE task force and led campaigns in Birmingham, Ala. and Sumter, S.C. She was jailed repeatedly. She pursued higher education all the way to Oscaloosa, Iowa (William Penn College) when admission to a southern Negro college was withdrawn because of her civil rights background. She is now at Syracuse University studying sociology and preparing for a career in social work.

WELDON ROUGEAU plunged full time into the civil rights movement after his expulsion from Southern University for taking part in student demonstrations. He worked for NAACP and CORE in

Louisiana and Florida and became one of CORE's top field secretaries. He led the Miami delegation to the March on Washington in the summer of 1963. He applied for scholarship aid to finish college. One of his references described him as "a truly magnificent young man, and to my mind, an unsung hero of the civil rights movement." He is now studying at Loyola College in Chicago.

PATRICIA STEPHENS DUE has been the driving force of Tallahassee CORE, a chapter including white students from the Florida State University and Negro students from Florida A & M. For the entire community she has symbolized the unrelenting struggle for racial justice. Undaunted when Florida A & M suspended her for being an agitator, she joined the CORE field staff and guided voter registration drives which tripled Negro registration in neighboring counties. Thanks to re-instatement by her college and renewal of her CORE SEDF grant, she is now completing her studies.

RUTHIE WELLS is one of three Negro students to enter previously all-white Northeast Louisiana College in the fall of 1964. She has been vice-chairman of the CORE chapter in her home town of New Orleans and for two summers an effective voter registration worker in the "red neck" country of Northern Louisiana. Miss Wells plans to become a teacher; her special interest is in teaching foreign languages to children in rural schools where no language instruction is available.

MARY ROBINSON is only eighteen years old but has been active in the Sumter (South Carolina) movement since 1961. Her father has spearheaded the struggle for racial equality in Sumter. Because of his activities and militancy, he lost his livelihood. The family has been harrassed with every form of economic pressure. There is barely money for subsistence, none for college education. Mary, who is a promising student and leader, is attending Claflin College on a CORE SEDF scholarship.

College Conf.
MCHR
Workshops
Community Projects

[1965, March]

CORE
SEDF

Contributions to CORE Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund are tax deductible. Your help is needed.

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE FUND

150 Nassau Street, New York, N.Y. 10038

490

The CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund was established in 1963 to provide a number of basic, and previously neglected, services to the civil rights movement. Chief among these is making educational opportunities available to young people who have demonstrated exceptional character, a capacity for community leadership and a serious commitment to the civil rights movement. In addition, CORE SEDF has accepted major responsibilities in voter registration education and in furnishing legal counsel where it is needed most urgently – in the often remote places where small groups of civil rights workers wage their lonely struggle.

Contributions to CORE SEDF are tax deductible. This folder describes the full range of its activities.

PROGRAMS

of the

CORE Scholarship,

Education and Defense Fund

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarship grants of up to $1,500 per year are awarded to young leaders and potential leaders, regardless of race, whose need for assistance arises from, or is related to, their participation in the civil rights movement. Some of our twenty-eight present recipients (six are in law schools) were expelled from public institutions near their homes because they dared to take democracy seriously. Some, white as well as Negro, require financial aid to integrate previously segregated institutions. Some, as a result of their civil rights work experience, have raised their educational sights beyond their financial capacity. All recognize the importance of higher education to themselves and to the movement to which they have dedicated themselves.

Eleanor Roosevelt Scholars must be persons of proven capability and integrity and must be accepted by an accredited college or graduate school. An important and unique feature of these scholarships is that they give a chance not only to brilliant scholars, whom so many are eager to aid, but to students of average, or even less than average academic standing, who have demonstrated exceptional character and leadership capacity.

Because Eleanor Roosevelt Scholars must meet exacting standards, this pro-

gram could not be expanded without limit. The need, however, greatly exceeds our present financial resources.

LEGAL DEFENSE AND SERVICE

Test cases in the U. S. Supreme Court make headlines and history. But the most critical unmet need of the civil rights movement today is for lawyers at the scene of action. Legal advice before action takes place can often avert disastrous consequences and make the action more effective. Local citizens and civil rights workers often languish in filthy, crowded and brutal jails for weeks, and even months, regardless of established law and Supreme Court precedents, because no lawyers are available to take their cases.

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund now has eight lawyers on salary or retainer in Louisiana, Mississippi, northern Florida and North Carolina. A ninth works in New York City coordinating the efforts of many volunteer attorneys. A number of other lawyers cooperate by traveling to the South to handle civil rights matters for SEDF on a case-by-case basis.

The need for on-the-spot legal services is immense and is not abating. SEDF has only been able to make a beginning on this crucial program.

VOTER EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION

Events in Alabama have focused the attention of the nation on the importance and problems of registering southern Negro voters. SEDF gained considerable experience in this area last year in successful registration campaigns in Louisiana, north Florida and California. Currently, SEDF is sponsoring a Citizenship Education Project in South Carolina. Another program is under way in north Florida, and plans are being completed for voter education programs in other southern states.

Voter projects often produce important side benefits. For example, in north Florida previously unknown community leaders emerged during the drive, community participation and spirit developed, and groups organized for voter registration moved effectively to cope with other community problems and needs.

CHANEY-GOODMAN-SCHWERNER MEMORIAL COMMUNITY CENTER

In Meridian, Mississippi, a community center will be built to honor and carry on the work of James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner, the young men who were murdered in June, 1964. CORE SEDF is sponsoring the building and financing of this center. Jackie Robinson and Ralph Samuels head the fundraising committee.

Before Michael Schwerner's death, he and his wife struggled to maintain a center in Meridian with few resources. The new center will provide meeting and class rooms, a library, space for recreation, health services, vocational training and remedial education – facilities never before available to Negroes in Mississippi. This center will be the first of many planned to meet the growing demand for them in underdeveloped areas of our South.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS

The past few summers, and particularly the summer of 1964, demonstrated the value of field work in southern Negro communities by qualified and dedicated college and university students. SEDF

has now inaugurated a program of fellowships for carefully selected students in education, agriculture, economics, political science, sociology, religion, public health, and other relevant areas of study, to enable them to broaden their understanding of their subjects by using their skills where they are needed most. Recipients of SEDF fellowship grants will work with national and local civil rights organizations. Emphasis will be on using these students to stimulate and train local leadership, so that projects initiated during the summer will be continued throughout the year.

LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

SEDF's board of directors has given this program top priority for the coming year. Planning is in process for a continuing school with courses in community organization, group leadership, techniques of action and administration, and relevant aspects of economics, political science, history, social psychology, and civil, administrative, and criminal law. The institute probably will be established in the New York City area, with the hope that SEDF or other groups will be able to use it as a model for similar institutes elsewhere.

The young leaders and potential leaders constantly emerging in the civil rights movement and related community groups urgently need this kind of training. Experience is the only real teacher, but experience without preparation teaches little more than frustration.

Students in the leadership development institute will be outstanding young people already involved in civil rights and community action. Their studies will relate directly to their work, not remove them from it. The faculty will be made up of persons with solid qualifications in their subjects, teaching in the institute on a part-time but more or less permanent basis. Tentative planning is for three or four-month sessions. The budget has not yet been fixed, but it will provide for a minimal administrative staff salaries sufficient to ensure that the best possible instructors are attracted and made to feel that their best efforts are demanded, necessary books and materials, and rent in case suitable quarters are not available free.

OTHER PROGRAMS

These include a highly successful agricultural field-education worker project in Mississippi, transferred to National Sharecroppers Fund March 1, 1965.

ADMINISTRATION

SEDF is proud that it has been able to manage substantial funds and vital programs with a very low overhead. The Fund utilizes a number of skilled volunteers, including its own board members, and avoids costly fund-raising and operating methods.

Its Executive Director is Marvin Rich who helped to found the St. Louis Congress of Racial Equality in 1948, while a student at Washington University. He joined the staff of National CORE in 1959, after playing an important role in activating the St. Louis labor movement in behalf of civil rights and planning the desegregation of the St. Louis public schools. After nearly six years as one of the key leaders of CORE, operating recently under the title of Community Relations Director, he brings to SEDF knowledge of and experience in all aspects of the civil rights field, as well as administrative ability.

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION AND DEFENSE FUND, INC.
150 NASSAU STREET, ROOM 1312
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10038

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Executive Director

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Staff Assistants

April 22, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

As you know the CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund plans a major leadership development program in the fall. But to do any kind of effective job means that work must be done now.

I would like to know your personal views on the kind of training needed of a) staff, b) chapter leaders, and c) members. Also, I'd like to know the kinds of skills you think are needed and the amount of training necessary to impart these skills.

In addition, I'd like to know of any people you believe could serve as instructors. I'd be very much interested in any other ideas you may have.

Cordially,

Marvin Rich
Executive Director

lu
encl.

Contributions are exempted from income taxes

Ans. file

CORE SCHOLARSHIP, EDUCATION and DEFENSE FUND
540½ West Brevard St. Tallahassee, Florida

JOHN D. DUE, Jr.
FLORIDA COUNSEL

Phone 222-2317

May 8, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
Southern Director
CORE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard,

I have been informed that the Don Diamond cases and the David Griffin cases were not Earl Jonson cases nor were they CORE cases. They were Liberal Forum cases, and Tobias Simon's responsibility.

Yours truly,

John D. Due, Jr.

JDD/lf

cc: Carl Rachlin
Bob Smith

Master

May 24, 1965

Mr. Marvin Rich
CORE Scholarship, Education and
Defense Fund
150 Nassau Street, New
New York, New York

Dear Marvin:

To expand upon our phone conversation today, I am enclosing copies of 1) "What is Operation Headstart?", a brochure we sent out to stimulate interest amongst local people and to explain the program, and 2) parts of the application we submitted to OEO for Concordia Parish. It is not complete because it is made up of copies we had leftover after compiling and sending the application to OEO. But, it does contain much of the most pertinent information.

Applications were submitted to OEO for Concordia and two other parishes, Caddo and Claiborne. Both are similar in content to the one for Concordia.

The centers will service a total of 1,100 children, as proposed: 20 in Caddo, 400 in Claiborne and 500 in Concordia. We have proposed a class ratio of 15 children to 1 teacher and 1 or 2 community aides. OEO may raise this to 20 to 1.

In each parish, the structure of the project will be similar. A committee of local people will head the project. They are now working, in fact. And, as much staff as possible will come from the communities: including the project director for each parish.

We want decisions to be made locally and to be carried out by local people; but we recognize the need and desirability of having people who are professionals in the field of child development working in each community to help the community realize its goals.

Thus, in terms of staff, we have the following needs for people from <u>outside</u>:

Three trained social workers--we have an idea that we want psychiatric social workers, but aren't sure. These workers would be working with both kids and parents and advising teachers.

Three trained home economists

Up to thirty teachers who would be in charge of classes. In some communities, we can't fill our need for teachers with local people.

We need "consultants"--people who are experts in pre-school work who could help the directors of the programs and local committees develop and execute their program and curriculum. This is something for which we haven't budgeted, but could conceivably submit on a supplementary budget.

I spoke with you about training of staff. As I said, we are suspicious of the OEO orientation programs to be held at L.S. U. and Grambling, and want to explore the possibilities of either using one of the other OEO orientations out of Louisiana, or setting up our own.

Also, we want to have our three project directors visit pre-school projects before Project Headstart begins-- possibly two or three days with Martin Deutsch in New York, or some other progressive nursery program. This is to really give them an idea of what can be done, is being done, and should be done. Perhaps you can help us there.

Then, I mentioned materials--we need an idea of what to get and where and how to get it: books, play equipment, furniture, arts and crafts supplies, records.

Lastly, we had hoped that the Medical Committee on Human Rights would be able to draw up a medical-dental care program for us, but they say they are alreadv over-committed. So, we are now looking for some doctors who can help us with this--any suggestions?

Oh, yes! Also enclosed are the minutes from the meeting of our three-parish executive committee, which was held in New Orleans yesterday. They may illumine some of our goals, problems and concerns. The supplement, Mrs. Millers' talk, will be sent as soon as it is typed.

You can reach me in Baton Rouge. Hopw to hear from you soon and thanks for your efforts.

Sincerely,

Mike Lesser

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.
150 Nassau Street, Room 1312, New York, N.Y. 10038

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FELLOWSHIPS

sponsored by CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund, Inc.

Community Development Fellowships are awarded to college students who wish to undertake field work assignments in a summer community project sponsored by national civil rights organizations. The field work experience offered by a given project must relate to a student's area of study. They are designed for students who cannot finance their own participation. Students receiving fellowships will enhance their educational and professional careers and at the same time perform valuable community service.

ELIGIBILITY

To qualify for a Community Development Fellowship, a student must:

1. be admitted to an accredited college;
2. be accepted by a bona fide summer project sponsored by a national civil rights organization;
3. show evidence that the nature of the project relates to his college studies;
4. show evidence that he does not have adequate funds to pay his own expenses.

SELECTION

Students will be selected on the basis of an application form which must be filed with CORE SEDF by May 25, 1965. Preference will be given to students whose past experience in academic work, community activity and civil rights work indicates that he will profit from and make a contribution to the given project. Two references, one related to college work and one related to community activity, will be required of each applicant.

OBLIGATIONS

Students who receive Fellowships must agree to attend all training and evaluation sessions related to the project and to provide CORE SEDF with a report on experiences.

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5/3/65

School Allotment _____ [1905] Page _____ of _____ pages

Publisher	Author and Title	No. of copies desired	Price	Grade	Please do not write in this space
	Brought forward from Previous Page				
John Day 1960	Cardena, Verna – Na of Ma		2.00	2-3	F
" " "	" " – Ottyle		2.00	2-3	F
" " "	" " – Sky God Stories		2.00	2-3	F
Chilton – 1961	Abel, Charles – Careers + Opportunities		2.95	9-12	371.42
Knopf – 1961	Adler, Irving – Electronics for You		3.25	7-12	510
Golden Press – 1960	Adler, Irving – Giant Golden Book of Mathematics		3.95	5-8	535
John Day – 1961	Adler, Irving & Ruth – Shadows		2.00	4-7	608
" " – 1961	Adler, " " " – Story of a Nail		2.00	3-6	
Watts – 1960	Aguirre, A. J. M. + Boico, F. – First Book		1.95	1-2	E
Rand McNally – 1961	Alexander, Anne – Boats at the Country is Busy		2.75	K-4	797.1
Watts – 1960	Allen, Mabel Esther – Hilary's Summer on the Farm		2.95	7-up	F
Houghton – 1961	Allen, Gertrude E – Everyday Animals		2.50	K-3	591.5
Golden Press – 1960	American Heritage (periodical) Money Secrets + Inventions		3.50	5-9	609
Harcourt – 1961	Anckarsvard, Karin – Springtime for Eva		2.95	8-12	F
Rand, McNally – 1961	Anderson, Kenneth – Black Panther of Sevengalli		3.95	6-10	799.2854
Holiday House 1960	Arnold, Pauline + White, Percival – Homes: America's Building Business		4.50	9-12	690.973
Golden Press 1961	Bjursten, Eleanor C. – Golden Encyclopedia of Art		9.98	9-12	
Chilton – 1961	Solomon, Irwin M. – How to Start + Build an Art Collection		5.00	9-12	740
Abelard – 1960	Asimov, Isaac – Double Planet		3.00	6-12	525
Random – 1960	Asimov, Isaac – Satellites in Outer Space		1.95	4-6	629.13
Hastings – 1961	Aymar, Peggy + Gordon C. – Michael Sails the Mud Hen		3.50	2-5	797.1
Houghton – 1960	Bailey, Bernadine – Abraham Lincoln		1.95	4-6	921
Abelard-Schuman – 1961	Baker, Laura – Larkel's Winter Friend		2.75	K-2	E
Dutton – 1961	Barbour, Harriot B. – Music for Family Fun		3.95	Elem	780.13
Merrill – 1961	Barr, Donald – How and Why Wonder Book of Atomic Energy		1.60	4-8	539
	Total		XXX		

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[2] Page ____ of ____ pages

Publisher	Author and Title	No. of copies desired	Price	Grade	Please do not write in this space
	Brought forward from Previous Page				
Whittlesey - 1961	Bark, George - More Research Ideas for Young Scientist		3.00	6-9	500
Doubleday - 1961	Battan, Louis - Nature of Violent Storms		1.95	10-12	551.55
Random - 1960	Baum, Lyman - Wizard of Oz & Land of Oz		1.95	2-6	F
Bobbs-Merrill - 1961	Belting, Natalia - Long-Tailed Bear and Other Indian Legends		2.95	2-5	F
Bowker	Books in Print		18.00	Hi-School	015
H.W. Wilson	Cumulative Book Index				015
Bowker	Paperbound Books in Print		2.00		015
H. W. Wilson	Children's Catalog		12.00		016
Harper	N.Y. Life Insurance Co. Career Information Service		4.00		016.3714
Oceana - 1959	Coplan, Kate - Effective Library Exhibits		4.50		021.7
ALA —	Akers, Susan G. - Simple Library Cataloging		5.00		025.3
ALA	Douglas, Mary - Pupil Assistant in the School Library		1.25		027.8
Columbia Univ. Press	Budgett & Sherwood — Columbia Encyclopedia		35.00		031
" " "	" " " — Columbia-Viking Desk "		9.95		031
Americana	Encyclopedia Americana - 30 v		329.60		031
H.W. Wilson	Reader's Guide's Periodical 50 v Literature		47.5		031
Random House 1956	Jackson, Shirley - Witchcraft		1.95		133.4
McGraw 1957	Adler Ruth - A Girl Grows Up		3.95		136.7
McGraw - 1949	McKown, Harry - A Boy Grows Up		4.75		136.7
Sterling - 1956	How to Understand the Opposite Sex		2.95		136.7
Whittlesey - 1951	Ballard, Virginia - Ways to Improve Your Personality		3.95		137
Harper - 1954	Flesch, Rudolph - The Art of Clear Thinking		3.00		153
	Total		X X X		

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[3] Page ____ of ____ pages

Publisher	Author and Title	No. of copies desired	Price	Extension	Please do not write in this space
	Brought forward from Previous Page				
Harper 1951	Overstreet, Bonaro - Understanding Fear in Ourselves + Others		4.50	Hi Sch.	157
Viking 1942	Smith, Ruth - The Tree of Life		6.00		208
Houghton 1954	Yates, Elizabeth - Your Prayers + Mine		2.75		264.1
Sutton 1955	~~Hawthorne~~ Hawthorne, Nathaniel - Tanglewood Tales		2.75		292.
Assn. Press 1959	Duvall, Sylvanus M. - Before You Marry		3.50		301.42
Morrow - Barnes	Barnes, Dorothy - Glasshouse of Prejudice		2.75		301.45
Harper - 1958	King, Martin, Stride Toward Freedom.		2.95		301.45
Random House - 1956	Warren, Robert - Segregation: The Inner Conflict in the South.		1.95		301.45
MacMillan - 1937	Delegrion, Edwin - Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences		8.00		303
World Telegram 1962	The World Almanac + Book of Facts		1.35		317.3
McGraw 1962	Fisher, Dorothy - A Fair World For All		3.25		323.4
MacMillan 1957	Roseboom, Eugene H. - A History of Presidential Elections		8.50		324.
Bobbs 1960	Commager, Henry S. - The Great Proclamation		2.95		326
Mc. Knight 1953	Cruzan, Rose M. - Practical Parliamentary Rules		3.50		328.1
McGraw 1950	Sturgis, Alice - Sturgis Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure		4.95		328.1
N. W. Nelson	Daniels, Walter - The American Labor Movement		2.00		331.88
Harcourt 1953	Bronson, Wilfrid - Freedom and Plenty		3.75		333.7
	Total	X X X			

	Author and Title	No. of copies desired	Price	Extension	Please do not write in this space
	Brought forward from Previous Page				
Harper	Roosevelt, Eleanor — U.N. Today + Tomorrow		4.00	~~West~~	341.13
Lippincott	Floherty, John — Youth + the F.B.I.		3.00		353.5
Lothrop	Engeman, Jack — West Point; The Life of a Cadet		3.50		355.07
Macmillan 1958	Lent, Henry B — Jet Pilot		3.00		358.4
Viking 1958	~~Hawkey, William~~ Hammond, Clesen — The Marine Corps		2.50		359.9
Rand - 1959	Grant, Bruce — The Boy Scout Encyclopedia		2.95		369.43
Putnam - 1960	Smith, France — Find a Career in Education		2.75		370.69
Barron's Educ. Service	Brownstein, Samuel — How to Prepare for College Entrance Exams		3.95		371.2
McGraw - 1953	Orchard, Norris — Study Successfully		1.95		371.3
McGraw - 1955	Greenleaf - Walter - Occupations + Careers		6.20		371.42
McGraw - 1958	Detjen, May Ives — So You're in High School		2.95		371.42
McKay - 1953	Learning, Joseph - John that Take Your Places		3.50		371.42
Sterling - 1961	Sterling Guide to Summer Jobs		2.50		371.42
Dodd - 1961	Ludden, Alba — Plain Talk About College		3.00		378
Knopf - 1956	Zarchy, Harry - Stamp Collector's Guide		3.50		383.2
Dodd - 1941	Becker, May — The Home Book of Christmas		5.00		394.2
A.L.A. - 1944	Hazeltine, Mary — Anniversaries + Holidays		6.00		394.2
Grosset - 1946	Betz, Betty — Your Manners are Showing		2.95		395
Funk - 1960	Post, Emily — Etiquette		5.95		395
Random House	Barnhart — The American College Dictionary		5.00		423
Dutton 1952	Browning, D.C. — Everyman's Thesaurus of English Words + Phrases		4.25		424

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[55] Page ____ of ____ pages

Author and Title	No. of copies desired	Price	Grade or Extension	Please do not write in this space
Abelard-Schuman — Asimov, Isaac — The Kingdom of the Sun		Brought forward from Previous Page		
Dutton - 1956 — Beiser, Germaine — Physics for Everybody		3.00	Sr. Sch.	523.2
Knopf - 1959 — Irving, Robert — Sound + Ultrasonics		3.50		530
Prentice-Hall 1958 — Marcus, Abraham — Basic Electricity		2.75		534
Golden Press 1956 — Baker, Henry — The Walt Disney Story of Our Friend the Atom		6.12		537.2
Random-House - 1954 — Freeman, Ira — All About the Wonders of Chemistry		4.95		539
Scribner - 1958 — Morgan, Alfred — First Book of Chemistry for Boys & Girls		1.95		540
Abelard-Schuman - 1958 — Asimov, Isaac — The World of Carbon		2.95		540.72
Golden City Books - 1960 — Lee, Laurie — The Wonderful World of Transportation		2.75		547
Random House - 1953 — Pough, Frederick — All About Volcanoes & Earthquakes		2.95		385.09
Doubleday - 1956 — Waldus, Gilda — The Sea + Its Rivers		1.95		551.2
Page - 1948 — Verrill, A Hyatt — Strange Prehistoric Animals and Their Stories		2.95		551.4
Random House 1956 — Andrews, Roy — All About Strange Beasts of the Past		4.00		560
Reinhold - 1961 — Gray, Peter, The Encyclopedia of Biological Science		1.95		569
Garden City - Book - 1956 — Jessup, Ronald, The Wonderful World of Archaeology		20.00		570.3
Abelard-Schuman 1958 — Boyd, William, Races of Mankind		2.95		571
Golden Press — Disney Productions, Secrets of Life		3.00		572
Houghton - 1951 — Peterson, Roger, Wildlife in Color		3.50		574
Dutton - 1957 — Beiser, Guide to the Microscope		4.00		574
Barrons 1958 — Symonds, George — The Tree Identification Book		3.25		578
Golden Press 60 — Zim, Herbert — Flowers		10.00		582
Total		3.85	XXX	582

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[6] Page ____ of ____ pages

Publisher	Author and Title	No. of copies desired	Price	Extension	Please write in this space
		Brought forward from Previous Page		Grade	Classification
Putnam, 1950	Ferrill, A. Hyatt, The Shell Collectors Handbook		4.00	Ref	574
Garden City - 1959	Schuttlesworthy, Dorothy - The Story of Spiders		2.95		595
Viking - 1947	Lampe, Hilda T. - The Insect World		3.50		595
MacMillan - 1953	Audubon, John - The Birds of America		11.95		598
Houghton - 1958	Conant, Roger - A Field Guide to Reptiles & Amphibians of the U.S. and Canada East 100th Meridian		4.50		598.1
MacMillan - 1961	Kimber, Diane - Anatomy & Physiology		6.95		611
Prentice Hall - 1956	Cameron, Charles - The Truth About Cancer		4.95		616
D. V. Nilson - 1958	Long, Gladys - Mental Health		2.00		616.8
	Total	X X X			

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SEDF

[1965?]

CORE Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund -- Purpose and Program

Eleanor Roosevelt Scholarships (1964-65 fiscal year budget: $40,000)

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Because Eleanor Roosevelt Scholars are chosen with great care in accordance with exacting standards, this program could not be expanded without limit. The need, however, greatly exceeds our present financial resources.

Legal Defense and Service (1964-65 budget: $49,500)

Test cases in the U. S. Supreme Court make headlines -- and history. But the most critical unmet need of the civil rights movement today is for lawyers at the scene of action. Legal advice before action takes place can often avert disastrous consequences and make the action more effective. Local citizens and civil rights workers often languish for weeks, even months, in filthy, crowded jails, regardless of established law and Supreme Court precedents, because there are no lawyers available to take their cases.

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The need for on-the-spot legal services is immense and is not abating. SEDF has only been able to make a beginning on this crucial program.

Voter Education and Registration (1964-65 budget: $21,000)

Events in Alabama have focused the attention of the nation on the importance of and obstacles to registering Southern Negro voters. SEDF has gained considerable experience in this area, carrying out successful registration campaigns last year in Louisiana, north Florida and California. Currently, SEDF is sponsoring a Citizenship Education Project in South Carolina. A follow-up program is under way in north Florida (our placement of a young attorney in Tallahassee is making an important contribution to its success). Plans are being made for summer voter education programs in Louisiana and other Southern states.

There are often important side benefits from these voter projects. For example, in north Florida previously unknown community leaders emerged during the drive and community participation and spirit developed. Groups organized for voter registration moved effectively to take advantage of the Poverty Program and to cope with other community projects and needs.

Chaney-Goodman-Schwerner Memorial Community Center

(Revised budget in preparation)

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SEDF's board of directors has given this program top priority for the coming year. Plans are being laid for a continuing school with courses in community organization, group leadership, techniques of action and administration, and relevant aspects of economics, political science, history, social psychology, and civil, administrative, and criminal law. The institute will probably be established in the New York City area, with the hope that SEDF or other groups will be able to use it as a model for similar institutes elsewhere.

The young leaders and potential leaders constantly emerging in the civil rights movement and related community groups desperately need this kind of training. Experience is the only real teacher, but experience without preparation and without evaluation teaches little more than frustration.

Students in the leadership development institute will be outstanding young people already involved in civil rights and community action. Their studies will relate directly to their work, not remove them from it. The faculty will be made up of persons with solid experience in their subjects, teaching in the institute on a part-time but more or less permanent basis. Tentative planning is for three or four month sessions. The budget has not yet been fixed, but it will be limited to a minimal administrative staff, salaries sufficient to ensure that the best possible instructors are attracted and made to feel that their best efforts are demanded, necessary books and materials, and rent in case suitable quarters are not available free.

Other Programs (1964-65 budget: $23,700)

These include a highly successful agricultural field-education worker project in Mississippi, transferred to National Sharecroppers Fund March 1, 1965.

Administration (1964-65 budget: $13,250)

SEDF takes satisfaction in the fact that it has been able to manage substantial funds and vital programs with a very low overhead. The Fund utilizes a number of skilled volunteers, including its own board members, and avoids costly fund-raising and operating methods.

SEDF is pleased to announce that Marvin Rich accepted the position of Executive Director on April 1, 1965. Mr. Rich was a founder of the St. Louis Congress of Racial Equality in 1948, while a student at Washington University. He joined the staff of National CORE in 1959, after playing an important role in activating the St. Louis labor movement in behalf of civil rights and in planning for the voluntary desegregation of the St. Louis public schools. After nearly six years as one of the key leaders of CORE, operating recently under the deliberately modest title of Community Relations Director, he brings to SEDF knowledge of and experience in all aspects of the civil rights field, as well as proven administrative ability.

Financial Needs

To carry out the above programs for the present fiscal year (ending August 31, 1965) CORE SEDF needs to raise at least $30,000, plus additional funds for Community Development Fellowships. We must also have at least $20,000 on hand to begin the Leadership Development Institute.

AUG 6

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 4-1378

AUGUST 2, 1962

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
MR. RICHARD HALEY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK

DEAR FRIENDS OF FREEDOM:

ASIDE FROM OUR ORGANIZATIONAL LETTER, I WOULD LIKE TO ADD MY PERSONAL WORD OF THANKS FOR THE INTEREST AND TRUST YOU MANIFEST IN ME FOR THE WORK I AM ATTEMPTING TO DO HERE IN THE SOUTH.

WE SHALL BE ETERNALLY GRATEFUL TO YOU FOR YOUR FINANCIAL AID AND MORAL SUPPORT.

SINCERELY,

Martin L. King

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

MLK/MEB

41 Exchange Pl., S. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.
Telephone 524-1378

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr., *President*

Wyatt Tee Walker, *Executive Director*

AUGUST 2, 1962

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
MR. RICHARD HALEY
38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK

DEAR FRIENDS OF FREEDOM:

THE FREEDOM STRUGGLE IN THE SOUTH COULD NOT MOVE FORWARD WITHOUT GREAT SPIRIT LIKE YOURS.

YOUR GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION TO SCLC ENABLES US TO ACCELERATE THE WORK OF VOTER REGISTRATION AND NONVIOLENT PROTEST. THESE PARALLEL PROGRAMS ARE THE CHIEF MEANS BY WHICH THE REDEEMED COMMUNITY WILL BECOME A REALITY.

IT IS REFRESHING TO KNOW THAT IN THE MIDST OF A GREAT CRISES THAT YOU AND A SPECIAL FEW OTHERS, STAND ALWAYS READY TO RESPOND WITHOUT BEING ASKED OR PRODDED.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Martin L. King Jr.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
PRESIDENT

W. Lee Walker

WYATT TEE WALKER,
DIRECTOR

MLK:WTW/MEB

ENCLOSURE: 1

JAN 1 4 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 11, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Anthony

Immediately after our last meeting we learned the National Civil Liberties Clearing House was holding its annual meeting on March 28-29, the dates we selected for our next meeting. Since many of our participants regularly attend the NCLCH conference, we felt it would be a disservice to both meetings to go ahead with our plans.

Therefore, we propose the dates April 18-19 for the next meeting. This date has been cleared with most members of the Atlanta Steering Committee. If a large number of persons find the dates difficult, we will try again; otherwise, it will be April 18-19.

The minutes of the last meeting and an announcement of where we will meet in Atlanta will be sent out shortly.

PA:mm

Haley

February 13, 1963

Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
334 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Wyatt:

In the process of reviewing our accounts on the bond money which CORE has posted for the Freedom Riders, we have found several instances where our records were not clear. I hope that you can come to our assistance.

Riders for whom CORE posted bond were to have signed a statement acknowledging that their bond had been supplied by us. Of course, in the confusion of some of the more hectic days in Jackson, Mississippi, these statements were not always obtained. In the following two cases we have no statements of bond indebtedness.

However, notations on our record card for Margaret Leonard indicate that CORE posted the $500 bond in her case. A plea of nolo contendere was entered for her, and according to Jack Young, her check was sent to your office. Thus, his records evidentally indicated that bond had been supplied by your office.

The final report on all active cash prepared by Tom Gaither before leaving the Jackson, Mississippi office indicates that all of the $1,500 bond for Miriam Feingold was supplied by CORE. Earlier notations in our office indicate that SCLC posted her bond. Mimi, too, believes that your office put up the original $500 bond.

However, in the case of Samuel Nash, we have discovered a signed statement stating that CORE supplied his $500 bond. His was a nolo contendere case, and his refund check was sent to us by Mr. Young. Evidentally, Jack Young's records indicated that we had furnished the bond. In his case notations on his file card indicated that SCLC furnished bond. Thus, we sent you a check drawn on our account (#4950 - $216.90) on March 28, 1962. At that time the signed bond statements were still in the Jackson office, and our accounting staff was not aware of their existence. Thus, it seems likely that the $216.90 really does belong to us.

We would be grateful for any assistance you can give in untangling those records We would be glad, too, to have the $216.90 back, if your records concur that it really does belong to us.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

Assistant to the
National Director

February 8, 1963

Memorandum to file (Intergroup Agencies)

From: Richard Haley

A letter received from Wyatt T. Walker requesting a representative or telegram at ground breaking ceremonies for the "Burned Churches" in southwest Georgia. The following wire was sent:

"You build not only new churches but, renewed belief in our cause and renewed courage in our convictions. Truly we shall overcome.

James Farmer

file SIC

TO: Intergroup Agencies

FROM: Wyatt Tee Walker, SCLC

RE: Ground-breaking ceremonies for burned churches in southwest Georgia, Sunday, February 3.

We would like to urge you to send a representative to the ground-breaking ceremonies. A caravan will assemble at Mt. Zion and Shiloh Churches in Albany at 2:45 p.m. Sunday.

If you are unable to send some one, could you please send a message by wire to:

Pastors, Burned Churches
c/o Wyatt T. Walker, coordinator
912 Cedar Street
Albany, Georgia

Thank you.

Tel. dispatched Sat. Feb. 2

1/31/63

WTW/jmb

Enc.: press release

Mr. Elwell, C. V.
Hunt Foods - Fullerton, Calif.

Appt. Friday.
Compliance report
Fri. 10 a.m.

334 AUBURN AVE. N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE 524–1378

SCLC

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Martin Luther King Jr., *President*

Wyatt Tee Walker, *Executive Director*

FEB 15 1963

file Miss Bond

February 14, 1963

Mr. Richard Haley
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Haley:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter to Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, dated February 13, 1963.

Mr. Walker is out of the country. Your letter will be brought to his attention as soon as he returns to the office.

Sincerely,

Mackey

(Miss) Willie Mackey
Secretary

WPM/

Mr. Haley

MAR 2 6 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Anthony

At the last meeting of the SIC a committee on organization was formed to draft a report defining the SIC and establishing those minimum necessary procedures for the operation of the conference. The committee's report is enclosed.

Formal action will be taken on the report at the SIC meeting April 18-19.

As a reminder, the meeting will be held at the Peachtree Manor Hotel, 826 Peachtree Street, N.E., Atlanta. If you wish overnight accommodations, and have not written us, please do so as soon as possible. If you plan to use hotel facilities we hope you will stay at the Peachtree Manor.

PA:mm

[1963, March]

REPORT OF THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE

Jean Fairfax
Ruby Hurley
Paul Anthony
Vincent Harding
Charles Wittenstein

The following are the Committee's recommendations for the definition and procedures of the Southern Interagency Conference. The Southern Interagency Conference is not an organization, but rather a consultative process. Therefore, this represents an attempt to put into writing those minimum necessary policies and rules which any informal gathering of persons and agencies must have.

Definition

1. The consultative process of Southern field staff members of agencies concerned with human relations may most appropriately be referred to by the name that has developed as a matter of convenient usage, the Southern Interagency Conference.

2. Our purpose is the periodic consultation among staff members with common concerns based in the Southern region. These consultations are informal and off-the-record and involve no organizational commitments or publicity of any kind.

3. We regard the areas of our consultation as including any of the functions in which we engage on behalf of our respective agencies: public information, fact-finding, community relations, inter-religious activity, consultative services, assistance to victims of pressure or reprisal, etc..

4. Participation by any individuals or representative of an agency does not necessarily commit said individual or agency to the programs of other participants.

5. A list of agencies with participants currently taking part in the conference is attached. These participants reserve the right to determine which agencies shall be invited to join them. Procedures for such invitations are outlined below. These are agencies who have shown their interest in this process of program consultation.

6. Agencies not represented at three successive meetings shall be considered non-participating by choice and therefore no longer invited by the Secretariat.

7. The group shares a commitment to the establishment of a free and just society achieved through the democratic process.

8. The Southern Interagency Conference as a body has no program although it does provide a framework within which participating agencies may voluntarily join in cooperative efforts on specific programs.

Participants

Participation shall be limited to national and regional agencies having program concerns in human relations extending to more than one Southern state. Agencies operating in more restricted geographical areas may on occasion be invited by the Steering Committee to participate. Such representatives shall have no voting rights.

To encourage a free exchange of information, regular participants and persons occasionally invited to participate accept the responsibility of keeping confidential the discussions of the meetings.

Agencies not presently participating who wish to participate shall express this in writing to the secretariat who will so inform

the full membership. This request shall be acted on by the full body at its earliest convenience. An invitation shall be extended upon an affirmative vote of three-fourths of those present and eligible to vote at any regularly scheduled meeting.

Chairman and Secretariat

The conference year shall begin in September of each year.

An individual as Chairman and an agency to serve as Secretariat shall be chosen by three-fourths vote of those present at the spring meeting, to serve for one year beginning in September.

The Chairman shall preside at each meeting and shall be an ex-officio member of all committees.

The Secretariat shall keep all records of the conference, send notices, arrange for meetings, disseminate materials to the participants, and otherwise assist the group in administrative matters.

Steering Committee

The Steering Committee shall consist of nine persons selected by the Interagency Conference to serve for a period of one year. At least three of these individuals shall be from outside Atlanta.

The Steering Committee shall plan programs and otherwise carry out the instructions of the full conference.

Voting

Since the Southern Interagency Conference sponsors no programs of its own, voting is generally not appropriate except on procedural or other internal matters.

Issues shall be decided by majority vote of those present except in the matter of participation and the selection of chairman and secretariat. These shall be decided by three-fourths vote of

those present at any regularly scheduled meeting.

Each participating agency shall have only one vote. Votes may be by secret ballot, one ballot provided by the secretariat to each participating agency.

The Steering Committee may designate a mail ballot on any issue which should, in the opinion of the Committee, be acted on by the Conference between meetings. The Secretariat shall be responsible for conducting such an election, and the Steering Committee shall be responsible for determining the results of said election.

Program

At each meeting the Steering Committee shall be advised by the participants of specific program interests for future meetings. The Steering Committee shall be responsible for planning meetings, inviting speakers and consultants, and suggesting the place and facilities for meetings.

April 29, 1963

Southern Regional Council
Executive Director
Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I am especially grateful for the subscription to New South for the office. After having riddled your stacks for as much loot as I was able to bear away singlehanded, it was obvious to me that I could not add to this two or three years of back issues of New South; that is what I would have liked to do. I intend to request the addition of my own name to your mailing list, but will wait until that time when I am able to implement the request with at least a token contribution (I am a passionate supporter of tokenism in regard to my own financial outlays). Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH:cec

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

APR 25 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

April 24, 1963

Mr. Richard Haley
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Richard:

I checked when I got back to the office and found that James Farmer is on one of our mailing lists, and Marvin Rich is on another; James gets everything, and Marvin almost everything.

I was a little disconcerted to find that CORE is not receiving New South, and we have now given CORE a subscription, effective January 1963; this will just be sent to the office.

Let me know, please, if other names should be added to our mailing lists, and we shall be glad to try to take care of your suggestion. Any additional subscriptions to New South would be $2.00 per year.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

Dick Hales

[1963, winter]

FEDERAL PROGRAMS TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL COMMUNITIES

BY

M. HAYES MIZELL

This report is the outgrowth of a conference held at Penn Community Center in the winter of 1963. The conference and this report are jointly sponsored by:

Penn Community Services
Frogmore, South Carolina

and

The South Carolina Council on
Human Relations
1330 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Distributed by:

The Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ABBREVIATIONS

ARA	Area Redevelopment Administration
FHA	Farmers Home Administration
MDTA	Manpower Development Training Act
NDEA	National Defense Education Act
RAD	Rural Areas Development
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture

Within the next 15 years the rural South will be less populated, will have fewer small farms, practically no sharecroppers, and there will be a considerable decline in the demand for unskilled laborers. These predictions were recently made by Dr. J. Gilbert Hardee, Assistant Professor of Sociology and Anthropology at North Carolina State College.

Dr. Hardee spoke at the "Conference on Training Programs and Jobs for Rural South Carolinians" sponsored by Penn Community Services and the South Carolina Council on Human Relations. He pointed out that just as the rural South has become less populated during the past ten years, so will this trend continue in the next 15 years.

As small farms become less profitable, many people will move to the urban areas to find employment which yields a higher guaranteed income. Thus as the remaining farms grow in size and make technological improvements in order to receive a higher profit from the increased capital expenditure which will be required, more labor will be released for other employment. Much of this surplus labor will be poorly educated, untrained for any position other than agricultural employment, and unable to keep pace with the rapid technological changes occurring in all fields of employment.

The federal government has recognized that unless this surplus labor is provided with the training and skills required for productive employment in the farm and nonfarm areas, unemployment can be expected to increase. In order to meet the challenge

of this problem, the government has established a number of agencies to aid in training and retraining those workers who have been displaced by the revolution in rural farming. So that these people will then have a place to work, these agencies also aid and encourage the establishment of industries and commercial enterprises in rural or underdeveloped areas. But the agencies seek not only to create industry and equip the workers with the necessary skills for employment, they are also vitally interested in helping to improve the life of the small farmer who is still in operation and living in the existing rural community. The government desires to do all that is possible to help the farmer make his business productive and his life more pleasant for his family and meaningful to his community.

One such government agency is the Rural Areas Development program under the administration of the United States Department of Agriculture. This program is primarily concerned with the total economic development of the rural community. It assists rural communities in developing the total resources of the area, helps to discover the conditions that cause low income and unemployment, and establishes the organizational framework necessary for the people to unite and improve the economic development of their community. With the help of Rural Areas Development(RAD) officials, the people of a rural area can work to develop an awareness and understanding of unemployment and how this critical problem can be solved.

RAD seeks to create more rural industry to absorb the

unemployed. It also examines public facilities to see which ones are missing and how they can be brought in to the community. In order to provide more recreation and more jobs through recreation, RAD encourages the expansion of recreational facilities in the rural area.

The key to the success of the RAD program is <u>local initiative</u>. Rural Areas Development can be truly effective to the whole community only if it is begun in the local rural area by people who are thoroughly familiar with the problems and potentials of their region. In no event will RAD try to come in to the local community and tell the people what to do. Such an action would be completely contrary to the whole RAD program.

In some instances the local county extension agent (sometimes called the "farm agent") will call a meeting of rural citizens in order to discuss the present economic situation in their area and determine the potentials for their community. In other cases, the initial meeting is called and organized by one or more local leaders who are interested in improving the economic status of their area. In any event, the extension agent should be consulted and brought in on the first meeting. He can offer his experience and education in this field in making the establishment of a productive project a much smoother and efficient operation. The agent should also be contacted for any information concerning RAD.

At the initial meeting of interested citizens a temporary chairman is usually selected to call other meetings. Every effort should be made to encourage <u>all</u> interest groups of the area to

attend this meeting so that they can learn of the nature of the movement and contribute their ideas to it. Interest and participation in these meetings should not be restricted because of race* and the appointment of anyone to a committee should be based strictly on ability.

As this local committee becomes increasingly cohesive, it is important that it also become more organized. A chairman, an executive secretary, a steering committee, and a number of sub-committees should be selected. The sub-committees have the responsibility for making surveys and studies of special problems in their specific area of interest. Finally, the findings of these sub-committees are reported to the whole committee and specific proposals and long and short range goals are established.

When the local committee has selected a project, it contacts the RAD office, usually through the county agent. The RAD office works primarily with the other federal agencies within the Department of Agriculture, and these agencies in turn assist the local communities in carrying out their selected project. Thus the RAD program is concerned, for the most part, with coordinating the myriad operations and agencies of the Agriculture Department so that they can better serve the local community.

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*It should be noted, however, that most RAD local committees in the South do not have Negro representatives, even though Negroes usually form that segment of the community most in need of better jobs and expanded recreational facilities. Individual Negroes could seek such representation through the county agent and if with no result, then through the Farmers Home Administration - first on a local - then state - then federal level.

The Farmers Home Administration, for example, coordinates educational leadership on the state and local levels in the form of "technical action panels" which then offer technical advice to the local committees. FHA also makes loans to farmers for nearly every type of home and farm improvement as well as loans to develop water supplies, disaster loans, loans for housing for senior citizens, etc. (See bibliography under FHA). The Rural Electrification Administration, the Forest Service, the Farmer Credit Association, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Farmer Cooperative Service are but a few of the more than twelve different agencies that work with the RAD program in order to improve the economic structure of the rural community. With the cooperation of these agencies, RAD has helped people in Summerville, Texas to obtain a dependable water supply; it has helped citizens in Lyons County, Alabama to get water for their homes; and it has aided the people of Chesterfield, South Carolina in their project to establish a garment plant.

As has already been pointed out, there are many unemployed people who need to be trained or retrained in a marketable skill. In order to do this, the Manpower Development Training Act (MDTA) was passed in 1962 to provide for the training and retraining of workers who are unemployed but who have the ability to learn a skill needed in his area.

To be selected for training under the MDTA, a person must be unemployed or a member of a farm family with less than $1200 annual net family income. The act also provides for those persons

who are working or who will be working less than full time or will become unemployed because their skills have become or are becoming obsolete. There is also a provision for those who are 16 years old but not yet 22 and who need further schooling or occupational training. Those persons who are working below their skill capacities also qualify for training.

There is no cost for this training, and in fact the trainees may be paid allowances during their training period if they qualify. Trainees are eligible for allowances if they are selected and enrolled in a training course, are unemployed, are the head of a family or household, and have at least three years experience in gainful employment. There is also an allowance available to persons between 19 and 22 years of age who are unemployed, and there is a reduced allowance for those who are taking training while they are employed. When the training facility is not located within commuting distance of the trainee's residence, there is a transportation and subsistence allowance for those who qualify.

In order to apply for training an individual should first visit his local State Employment Service office. Propsective trainees will be interviewed and counseled, and they will also be tested to determine their interests, suitability and aptitude for job training. It should be understood, however, that the trainee will receive training only for a skill for which there is a demand in his area.

If the trainee is selected by the State Employment Service,

he will be referred to a specific vocational training course. The training period will vary depending on the skill that is being taught, but the trainee will be expected to maintain satisfactory attendance records and to make satisfactory progress in the course pursued. Following his training, the trainee will be assisted in finding a job by the State Employment Service.

The Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA) is another agency which makes an effort to encourage the establishment of local industry, reduce unemployment, and raise family incomes. Created in 1961, the ARA's primary functions are to give long-term, low-interest loans to help create new industry or expand existing industry. Grants up to 50% also are made to finance the building of public facilities which are needed by communities to help new industry. The ARA also provides programs to retrain jobless workers and provides subsistence allowances while these workers are in training. Technical assistance is also available so that communities can find answers to their economic problems.

ARA differs from RAD in one notable respect: its programs are limited to certain selected and specified counties whereas any rural county is eligible for RAD assistance. Another important point to be noted about ARA is this: ARA assistance in rural areas is given where the income is below a certain level. Studies have shown that many counties in the South are eligible only because of low Negro income. Yet there is no provision whatsoever for equal employment opportunities in industries set up with ARA assistance.

Before an area can be designated as eligible for ARA help, it must meet certain requirements. The ARA provides two sets of criteria for such a designation -- one for urban areas and one for rural areas. Briefly, in the urban area there must be a current unemployment rate of 6% or more, or the annual average rate of unemployment must have been 50% above the national average in three of the preceding four calendar years; 75% above in two of the preceding three years; or 100% above in one of the preceding calendar years. For rural areas, there must be a low median farm income of $1,170 a year or less, a low median family income of $1,500 a year or less, or the area must be one with a labor force under 15,000 with substantial and persistent unemployment, or it must be an area of low production farming.

Like the RAD program, the success of the ARA hinges on the initiative and hard work of the local community. Before any community can be granted an ARA loan or any other form of ARA assistance, it must first prepare and submit to the ARA an Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP). The OEDP is evidence that the community has carefully organized and planned its project so that it will know what steps must be taken to reach the objective. Essentially, then, the OEDP is a description of the organization and people behind the movement for community improvement and it is an assessment of the resources and facilities in the community. The OEDP also, however, is an evaluation of what roadblocks impede the progress the area wishes to make; in other words why ARA assistance is necessary. Too, the OEDP provides

the ARA with the community's concrete program of action for creating new employment opportunities.

One of the Area Redevelopment Administration's most important functions is to provide loans. Commercial and industrial loans can run for as long as 25 years, have an annual interest rate of 4%, and can possibly provide as much as 65% of the total cost of the project. These loans are made, however, only in those cases where it is evident that the project cannot be financed from some other source.

The ARA also makes loans available to communities wishing to improve or extend their public facilities. Such loans are made only when it is clear that such an improvement of public facilities will make some contribution to permanent industrial and commercial employment. These loans are also available to projects which will promote the tourist industry and thus cause more people to be employed because of the increased tourist trade. The public facility loans also are given only when it is shown that alternative financing is not available. Grants will be made when there is no other source available to pay for the project and it appears that the project cannot be completed without ARA assistance.

The ARA also provides for a job retraining program quite similar to the same type of program offered by the Manpower Development Training Act. The greatest difference between the two programs is that the ARA provides for a maximum period of training of only 16 weeks while the MDTA program offers a maximum

period of training of 52 weeks.

The ARA offers technical assistance to the local community too. Such assistance may be given when the community knows of the existence of a natural resource but does not know how such a resource can be properly exploited in order to offer more jobs. When a community redevelopment group is confronted by a lack of essential information necessary for the fulfillment of its project, then the ARA can provide technical assistance to obtain such information. In special cases technical assistance can be provided to help a community prepare an Overall Economic Development Program.

Title VIII of the National Defense Education Act is a training program geared to meet the demands for highly skilled workers. These skilled technicians are employed in such work as data processing, electronics, and even the maintenance of manned rockets. Such work, of course, requires individuals of above average intelligence. This program is usually instituted in high schools with the teaching of technical drafting, physics, technical report writing and technical math.

Courses offered under Title VIII are held in high schools and the new vocational training centers. As yet, however, there are no high school programs for Negroes in South Carolina, to cite one southern state, and no Negro has been admitted to the one technical education center already opened in South Carolina. Indeed, at this center, located in Greenville, qualifying scores were set at such a level as to have the effect of excluding

Negroes. Thus it would appear that Negroes have been excluded completely in the Title VIII program in South Carolina.

For teaching electronics and other technical courses that require technical equipment, the program should not be begun if this equipment and proper financing is not available. More information concerning this program can be obtained from the United States Office of Education.

It should be pointed out that in each of the programs mentioned there is a need for close cooperation between the community and county, state, and federal officials. Such programs usually require patience and hard work on the part of the local community or the individual citizen. It has been emphasized that RAD, FHA, etc., are aimed primarily at helping the little people, giving them a larger share of the nation's prosperity. But such aid is not forthcoming without a great deal of effort by the interested citizens.

It is unfortunate, however, that more of the people who need to take advantage of these government programs do not know that these programs exist. Our government now has programs for most every need. The problem is that many people do not know how to institute the proceedings for beginning such a program or how to find out that such a program exists. We would suggest that when an individual or community has exhausted every local and state agency without finding some means of remedying his problem, the agencies of the federal government should then be contacted.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following bibliography lists those publications which give detailed and specific information concerning the government and private programs mentioned in this report. Except where otherwise indicated, the publications may be ordered directly from the agency preceding each group listing. Where the information is given the publications should be ordered by title, publication number, and publication date. There is no charge for most of the publications listed.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION. United States Department of Commerce. Washington 25, D. C.

Financing Area Redevelopment. 1962. 11 pages. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 15 cents.

Investing in Jobs. 1962. 18 pages. ARA Publication Number 62-B. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 15 cents.

Planning for New Growth--New Jobs. 1962. 28 pages. ARA Publication Number 62-A. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 15 cents. (Excellent explanation of OEDP function and procedure.)

Q(uestions) & A(nswers): The Area Redevelopment Act. (All leaflets in the Q & A series have three pages.)

Q & A: Commercial and Industrial Loans under the Area Redevelopment Act.

Q & A: Designating Areas under the ARA.

Q & A: Job Retraining under the ARA.

Q & A: Local Planning under the ARA. (Explains the OEDP)

Q & A: Public Facilities under the ARA.

Q & A: Technical Assistance under the ARA.

Training Jobs in Redevelopment Areas: A Report of Occupational Training and Related Activities Under the Area Redevelopment Act, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1962. 36 pages. Office of Manpower, Automation and Training, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

FARMER COOPERATIVE SERVICE. United States Department of Agriculture. Washington 25, D. C.

Cooperatives Are Essential to the Family Farm. Reprint 247. News for Farmer Cooperatives. December 1962. 2 pages.

Cooperatives--A Force for Stronger Rural Communities. By John A. Baker, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development and Conservation. Reprint 248. News from Farmer Cooperatives. November 1962. 2 pages.

Co-Ops Have a Place in Rural Community Progress. Information 23. December 1961. 7 page leaflet.

Financing Farmer Cooperatives. FCS Educational Circular 5. 1955. 13 page booklet.

Good Management Key to Co-Op Success. Reprint 52. 23 page booklet.

List of Publications of Farmer Cooperative Service. Information 4. July 1962. 109 page booklet. (This booklet is indispensable to those interested in obtaining more information on all phases of the farm co-op program.)

Using Your Rural Credit Union. FCS Educational Circular 16. September 1959. 9 page booklet. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 10 cents.

What is a Co-op? Bulletin Reprint 6. 7 page booklet.

The Work of Farmer Cooperative Service. Reprint 100. July 1955. 12 page pamphlet.

Credit Unions: What They Are, How They Operate, How to Join, How to Start One. 1961. 7 page leaflet. Credit Union National Association, Post Office, Box 431, Madison, Wisconsin.

Loans to Farmers' Cooperatives. Circular 6. 1956. 6 page leaflet.

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION. United States Department of Agriculture. Washington 25, D. C.

Farm Labor Housing. October 1961. 3 pages.

Farm Ownership Loans. PA-62. 5 page leaflet.

Housing for Senior Citizens; Insured Loans for Rental Housing for Senior Citizens in Rural Areas. December 1962. 4 pages.

Insured Farm Loans, Information for Leaders. PA-254. November 1961. 7 page pamphlet.

Loans to Associations for Shifts in Land Use: Recreation, Grasslands, Forestry, Other Enterprises. October 1962. 4 pages.

Loans to Associations for Water Development and Soil Conservation. November 1961. 4 pages.

Loans to Family Farmers for Recreational Enterprises. October 1962. 4 pages.

Loans to Individuals for Water Development and Soil Conservation. PA-496. March 1962. 9 page pamphlet.

Loans to Rural Groups For: Water Systems; Irrigation and Drainage Systems; Soil Conservation Measures; Shifts in Land Use to Grazing, Forestry, Recreation. January 1963. 4 pages.

Operating Loans for Better Farming. Better Living. PA-182. March 1962. 7 page pamphlet.

Rural Housing Loans. PA-476. February 1963. 4 page pamphlet.

Thumbnail Sketch of the Farmers Home Administration. PA-255. October 1961. 5 page pamphlet.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT. United States Department of Labor. Office of Manpower, Automation and Training. Washington 25, D. C.

An Explanation of the Manpower Development and Training Act. December 1962. 14 page booklet.

Farm Families, Youths, Operators, Workers and the Manpower Development and Training Act. 1962. 8 page booklet.

MIGRATORY LABOR. United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Standards. Washington 25, D. C.

The Community Meets the Migrant Worker, Current Programs and Trends. Bulletin 221. 1960. 62 page booklet. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 25 cents.

Grants for Migrant Family Health Services. 1962. 5 page leaflet. Migrant Health Section, Division of Community Health Services, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington 25, D. C.

Housing for Florida's Migrants. August 1958. 46 page booklet.

The President's Committee on Migratory Labor: Report of a Meeting Held on January 17, 1962. 12 page mimeographed booklet.

Programs of National Organizations for Migrant Farm Workers and Their Families. Bulletin 236. December 1961. 48 page booklet.

Selected References on Domestic Migratory Agricultural Workers, Their Families, Problems, and Programs, 1955-1960. Bulletin 225. January 1961. 38 page booklet.

State Migratory Labor Committees, Their Organization and Programs. Bulletin 215. March 1960. 75 page booklet.

Working Mothers and Day Care Services in the United States. Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington 25, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Economic Situation of Negroes in the United States. Bulletin S-3. 1962. 32 page booklet. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 20 cents.

Family Farm Policy: Excerpt from Report and Recommendations of National Advisory Committee on Rural Areas Development. U. S. Agriculture Department, Washington 25, D. C.

The following list of names is provided so that interested parties will know where to write in order to find out more information about any of the programs mentioned in this report. These persons should be contacted only when this information is not available from a local office or official.

Mr. A. T. Mace
Director of RAD
USDA
Washington 25, D. C.

Dr. L. A. Potts
Special Assistant to the
Secretary of Agriculture
232 W. Administration Bldg.
USDA
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. John Baker
Assistant Secretary of
Agriculture
USDA
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. P. F. Aylesworth
Federal Extension Service
USDA
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. John M. Lovorn
Director, Rural Renewal Div.
FHA/USDA
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Job K. Savage
Farmer Co-op Service
USDA
Washington 25, D. C.

Miss Fay Bennett
National Sharecroppers Fund
112 East 19th Street
New York 3, New York

Mr. George H. Robinson
Office of Area Operations, ARA
U. S. Dept. of Commerce
Main Building, Room 7008
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. William Mirengoff
Deputy Assistant Director
Manpower, Automation and Training
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

Dr. Edwin L. Rumpf
Assistant Director
Vocational & Technical Education
U. S. Department of Education
Washington 25, D. C.

Miss Anne Gould
Training Coordinator, ARA
U. S. Department of Commerce
Room 6327
Washington 25, D. C.

Dr. Roy W. Dugger
Director of Manpower,
Development and Training Services
U. S. Department of Education
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Arthur Chapin
Bureau of Employment Security
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Alvin Stortroen
Domestic Farm Service
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington 25, D. C.

JAN 27 1964

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 23, 1964

M E M O

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Anthony

Enclosed is the proposed agenda prepared by the steering committee for the Southern Interagency Conference in Washington, February 12-13.

The meetings will be held at the Potomac Institute unless the attendance gets too large for the Institute facilities. In the event the meeting place has to be changed you will be notified.

The meeting will begin at 10:00 A.M. on February 12 and end at noon on the 13th. At 2:00 P.M. on the 13th transportation will be provided for those who wish to visit President Kennedy's grave in Arlington.

Enclosed is a reservation card for a hotel convenient to the meeting site. Please send this to the hotel if you wish reservations. Please return the second card to us as soon as possible so we can plan according to the number who will be in attendance.

Look forward to seeing you then.

PA:mm
Enclosures

TENTATIVE AGENDA
Southern Interagency Conference
The Potomac Institute, 1501 - 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
February 12-13, 1964

1. The Johnson Administration - Harold C. Fleming

2. Anticipated Southern Programs of the National Sharecroppers Fund - Fay Bennett

3. The Civil Rights Commission - William L. Taylor

4. The Administration's Anti-Poverty Program: Implications for Civil Rights - F. Peter Libassi

5. Prospects of Civil Rights Legislation as of Mid-February - Arnold Aronson

6. Current Programs and Concerns of the Justice Department - Burke Marshall

7. New Developments in Southern Programs

Schedule:

Wednesday, February 12
10:00 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.
2:00 P.M. - 5:30 P.M.
5:30 P.M. - Reception
Evening session optional

Thursday, February 13
9:30 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.
12:30 P.M. - Adjournment
2:00 P.M. - Transportation provided for those who wish to visit President Kennedy's grave.

NOTE: No provisions will be made for meals.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

4¢ U.S.POSTAGE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Field Activities

FEB 20 1964

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

February 19, 1964

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Southern Interagency Conference participants

FROM: Paul Anthony

At the Southern Interagency meeting of February 12-13 two special meetings were scheduled for next week. They are:

February 27. A special meeting for those agencies with programs concerned with public schools and desegregation. Emphasis will be placed on what agencies are doing and can do jointly to prevent widespread closing of schools between now and September.

February 28. A meeting of Southern agencies called following a request by Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall that private agencies do all possible to prepare the region for the passage of the civil rights bill. This meeting is based on the assumption that a civil rights bill, including a public accommodations section, will become law in early summer. Mr. Marshall will be at this meeting.

Both of these meetings will be held in the SRC conference room. Each will begin at 10:00 A.M. on the scheduled day and will run until the conclusion of business. Please let us know immediately, on the enclosed postal card, whether or not you will be present at either or both of the above meetings.

Enc.

MINUTES
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY MEETING

MAR 23 1964

Potomac Institute, Washington, D. C.
February 12-13, 1964

The major portion of the meeting was given over to conferences with the following federal officials:

Mr. Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice
Mr. William Taylor, General Counsel, Commission on Civil Rights
Mr. Peter Libassi, Director of Programs, Commission on Civil Rights.

The Johnson Administration

This being the honeymoon period for the Johnson administration and also an election year, one can expect caution in the administration's approach to civil rights. Johnson has started by vigorously pushing civil rights. However, a better indication of his commitment will come with several decisions he may have to make in the near future: the vigor with which he pushes the civil rights bill, in its present form, through the Senate; the nature of his appointments to the Civil Rights Commission (both as to commissioners and the director); how he reacts if confronted with a crisis of national proportions in the South. The war on poverty has civil rights implications; there are some indications, however, that there are few new programs involved and existing programs may be emphasized without much new money. Agencies should study the implications of civil rights legislation as well as existing programs. Some programs, such as compulsory kindergarten or pre-kindergarten, may not be as dramatic or popular as other issues but may provide part of the real solution to some of the problems.

New Southern Programs

AFSC will open a three year community relations program in Jackson, Mississippi as soon as personnel is found. One of the first efforts will be in the area of school desegregation. Other desegregation programs are planned by AFSC in Southside Virginia and in three towns in South Carolina.

The National Sharecropper's Fund has undertaken two new programs: the first involves conferences in several areas for the purpose of describing how to take advantage of new government rural and retraining programs. The second is an attempt to recruit 1500 students in six Southern states into retraining programs at several predominantly Negro colleges.

The latter program is the result of a contract with the Office of Manpower Automation and Training. It will last for 18 months and involve three field workers. The personnel has not yet been hired and suggestions are welcomed by NSF.

Alabama

Events leading up to a white boycott of public schools in Macon County were reviewed. Subsequently, white students entered private schools in mass, using various forms of state financial aid. It is likely that public education is threatened throughout the state.

In Birmingham, recent events point to a developing crisis. Merchants have not carried through on the modest commitments made to resolve last summer's crisis; no Negro policemen are yet on the police force; the new mayor has not brought in the expected moderate influence. The group relations committee has not been effective, nor has the Royal and Blaik mission.

Special Interagency Meetings

A special conference was called for Atlanta on February 27 to discuss the threat to public schools in the South. A second conference, this one set for February 28, will consider ways to assist communities in planning for voluntary compliance with the provisions of the civil rights bill.

Date of Next Meeting

While a time for another Interagency Conference was not set at the Washington meeting, at a subsequent meeting in Atlanta (February 28) the date was tentatively set for April 16-17.

[1947, Sept]

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Anthony

Several persons (specifically, Will Campbell, Joe Hendricks, and Charlie Jones) have asked us, as secretariat of the Southern Interagency Conference, to invite those who wished to prepare a letter of appreciation to Maxwell Hahn.

As you know, Mr. Hahn is retiring at the end of September after many years as Executive Vice-President of the Field Foundation. Mr. Hahn and the Foundation have given guidance and generous support to many, probably most, of the programs in which we have an interest.

It was the feeling of those who made the suggestion that many of us would welcome this opportunity to express our appreciation. Earlier, we had hoped to ask Dr. Frank Graham to issue this invitation. However, Dr. Graham was not immediately available.

If you wish to respond, please send your letters to me. We will have the letters bound and present the collection to Mr. Hahn early in September.

Please share this invitation with as many people as possible so that all appropriate persons know of this. Letters from persons anywhere are welcomed but the purpose of this is primarily to let Mr. Hahn know how much those of us in the South appreciate his interest and help.

PA:mm

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
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A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

September 11, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

Delighted you can make the SIC meeting. A reservation has been made for you at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel, several blocks from our office.

On the agenda will be a consideration of joint efforts in the employment field, similar to earlier work on public accommodations; a discussion with a representative of the Civil Rights Commission about their plans in this field; a report on voter registration and a discussion of the Mississippi summer.

We can use you in all these and look forward to seeing you.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

look up date of SIC meeting & make plane res.
Draw up SIC report & have mimeo'd

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

October 9, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Please accept my apology for my inability to attent the recent meeting of the Southern Interagencies Council. I was summoned, instead, to be in attendance at a meeting of the Congress of Racial Equality.

I would like very much to know what went on and the time and place of the next meeting. This time I shall take no chances; even CORE will honor a three months notice. Regards to anyone I know. If you should run across Jac Wasserman, please ask him to write me .

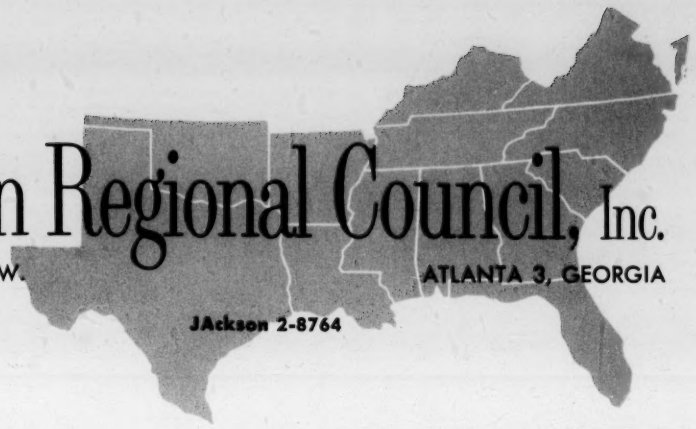
Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

November 9, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Dick:

Since I was out of the office during all of October your letter has gone unanswered.

We did miss you at the Interagency meeting. It was one of our better meetings, very well attended, with a number of new faces.

The minutes will be sent along shortly.

Unfortunately, no date was set for the next meeting. It will be during late January or early February, but we won't know more until the steering committee meets in early December.

We will let you know as soon as possible.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
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LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

M E M O R A N D U M

August 24, 1964

TO: Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Anthony

The fall meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference will be held in Atlanta September 24-25, beginning at 2:00 P.M. on the 24th and ending at noon on the 25th. The meeting will be held in the SRC conference room.

Please let us know on the enclosed card whether or not you plan to attend. Also, if you wish us to make hotel reservations please indicate that as well as your preference of hotels.

Information on the agenda will be sent as soon as we hear from the steering committee.

You will recall Don Slaiman was elected as president at the Spring meeting and the following were elected to the steering committee:

Charles Wittenstein
Ruby Hurley
Vincent Harding
Rosetta Gardner
Paul Anthony
Jean Fairfax
Henry Cabirac
Neil Tarplee
Ed Brown.

PA:mm

[1964]

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

FEDERAL "ANTI-POVERTY" PROGRAMS

Present and Pending

THE FEDERAL PROGRAM for the rehabilitation of communities and their citizens is to be based on four statutes:

1. The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-452). Purpose: To provide youth programs and community action programs — education, training, and work for young people, and help for urban and rural communities in mobilizing their own resources to combat poverty.
2. The Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-415; amended by Public Law 88-214). Purpose: The training and retraining of unemployed workers who have the ability to learn skills needed in their labor market area.
3. The Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-27). Purpose: To assist localities in establishing new industries and in expanding existing industries through long-term, low interest loans.
4. The pending Appalachia bill. This legislation was not passed by the 88th Congress, but the Administration is assigning high priority to the Appalachia redevelopment program in the 89th Congress. Passage of an Appalachia bill would provide a special program for the economic rehabilitation of a depressed area comprising parts of eleven states, stretching from Pennsylvania to Alabama.

THESE SPECIFICALLY ANTI-POVERTY MEASURES will be supplemented, of course, by existing Federal, State, and Local programs; for example, such Federal programs as those of the Departments of Agriculture, Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare.

THE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT

JOINT FEDERAL-STATE-LOCAL PROGRAMS:

* The Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), an Executive agency headed by a director reporting directly to the President, will have overall administrative responsibility for programs under the Economic Opportunity Act.
* However, participation at the local level in planning and operating the projects will be encouraged in all programs, required in most.
* Each governor will have 30 days in which to veto proposed Youth Programs and Community Action Programs in his state.
* Governor, by not acting within 30 days, may permit a project to begin.
* Governor may expedite project by giving his approval before the 30 day period is over.

YOUTH PROGRAMS:

** The Job Corps:

* Will enroll, in 1965 and 1966, up to 140,000 young men and women, ages 16 to 22, for up to two years service in conservation camps and training centers.
* Camps and centers will emphasize basic education, skill training, and work experience.
* Job Corpsmen will be recruited through U. S. Employment Service offices, schools, churches, settlement houses, public and private welfare agencies, boys' clubs, selective service boards.
* Corpsmen will receive room, board, and travel allowances while in the Corps.
* Upon completion of their terms, they will be paid $50 for each month of satisfactory service.
* OR, Corpsmen may contribute to their dependents $25 per month (to which Government will add another $25), and receive $25 for each month of satisfactory service when separated from the Job Corps.

** The Neighborhood Youth Corps:

* A work training program for unemployed young men and women, ages 16 to 22, in public service projects such as at parks, playgrounds, hospitals, and libraries.
* Examples of work training include nurses', librarians', and teachers' aides; nursery school and playground attendants; hospital orderlies; assistant dietitians; mechanics' helpers; landscape assistants.

[1964]

* Projects will be developed by state and local governments, and by private, non-profit service and welfare organizations.
* The agency developing the work training project will be responsible for recruiting the young people to work in it.
* Up to 200,000 young people will be enrolled in NYC each year.
* Enrollees will work and live in their own communities.
* They will be paid wages based on local rates for beginners in similar work.
* They will be encouraged to continue or resume their schooling.

** Work Study Programs:

* Will operate through, and be administered by, colleges and universities.
* Will provide on-campus and off-campus part-time work for deserving students selected by participating schools.

URBAN AND RURAL COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS:

* Locally planned, locally administered direct attacks on any poverty-promoting community problem.
* Will require comprehensive community action plans, developed by local community action organizations which may be formed by government agencies, private non-profit agencies such as volunteer or civic groups, or a combination of public and private agencies.
* Will emphasize programs designed to produce "a permanent increase in the ability of persons to deal with their problems without further aid."
* Examples of such programs include job-training, counseling, vocational rehabilitation, remedial education, home management, health improvement, family planning.
* Federal government will bear up to 90% of the cost during the first two years, 50% thereafter.
* Communities' contributions may be in cash, facilities, and services.
* Participants in the Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, and Work Study programs will be available for work on community action projects.

OTHER ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT PROGRAMS:

** Grants and Loans to Combat Rural Poverty:

* Will aid low-income rural families and migrant workers.
* Will loan up to $2,500 to such families, payable within 15 years, for certain home and farm improvements, if they cannot obtain funds elsewhere.
* Will provide similar loans for local marketing and purchasing cooperatives.

** Voluntary Assistance Programs for Needy Children:

* Federal government will locate needy children, supply their names to persons who volunteer to give them financial help.

* No direct federal financial assistance to the children under this program.

** Adult Basic Education Programs:

* For persons with six years or less of schooling.

* Will teach adults basic reading, writing, and arithmetic, helping them to find and to keep jobs.

* Will be conducted at local level, under guidance of state Department of Education.

* Federal government will pay 90% of cost during first two years, 50% thereafter.

** Volunteers in Service to America -- VISTA:

* A "domestic Peace Corps" whose purpose will be to improve the health, education, and welfare needs of the poor in the United States and its territories.

* Will place special emphasis on aiding the mentally ill and the mentally retarded.

* Volunteers will receive allowances for living, housing, and travel expenses, and pay not to exceed $50 monthly.

For information on programs under the Economic Opportunity Act, write or call:

Director
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

Job Corps
Washington, D. C.

Neighborhood Youth Corps
U. S. Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Community Action Program
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

VISTA
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

For advice and consultation on community action programs, write or call these state officials:

Alabama:

Claude Kirk
Department of Industrial Relations
Industrial Relations Bldg.
Montgomery, Alabama

Arkansas:

Ted J. Morley
Executive Director
Arkansas State Planning Office
Little Rock, Arkansas

Florida:

Sam Hand
Office of the Governor
State Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida

Georgia:

Mrs. Bruce Shaefer
Technical Advisory Committee
State House
Atlanta, Georgia

Kentucky:

Felix Joyner
Commissioner of Finance
Capitol Building
Frankfort, Kentucky

Louisiana:

Champ Baker
Office of the Governor
State Capitol
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Mississippi:

Gene A. Triggs
Mississippi Agriculture and Industry Board
Wolfolk State Office Bldg.
Jackson, Mississippi

North Carolina:

James White
Office of the Governor
State House
Raleigh, North Carolina

Oklahoma:

H. Dale Cook
Office of the Governor
State Capitol
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

South Carolina:

Edwin Culpepper
State Auditor's Office
Wade Hampton Building
Columbia, South Carolina

Tennessee:

John A. Dyer
Office of the Governor
Capitol Building
Nashville, Tennessee

Texas:

Larry Temple
Office of the Governor
State Capitol
Austin, Texas

Virginia:

Robert Kirby
Office of the Governor
State House
Richmond, Virginia

THE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING ACT--MDTA

The Office of Manpower, Automation and Training--OMAT:

* An agency of the Manpower Administration, U. S. Department of Labor.
* Plans and evaluates training programs; programs are administered by state employment service offices and state departments of vocational education.

MDTA training and retraining programs:

* Are conducted only for skills which are in demand within the labor market area.
* Vary in length according to the skill being taught; maximum length is 72 weeks, or 52 weeks if no basic education is included in the trainees' programs.
* Are conducted at no cost to the trainees.
* Include on-the-job training, operating through the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training with the cooperation of employers and labor unions.

To receive MDTA training:

* A person must be unemployed.
* OR, he may be working less than full time in a skill that is becoming, or will become, obsolete.
* OR, he may be working below his skill capacity, that is, a job lower than his potential skills would qualify him for, if trained.
* OR, he may be a member of a farm family with less than $1200 annual net family income.
* OR, he may be over 16 years old but not yet 22 and in need of further schooling or occupational training.

Prospective trainees qualify for MDTA programs by:

* First, visiting their local State Employment Service Office.
* Next, being interviewed, tested, and counseled by the local SES to determine interest in, and suitability and aptitude for, job training.

Persons selected for MDTA training:

* Will be assigned to a specific training course.
* Will be expected to maintain satisfactory attendance, and to make satisfactory progress, in the course being taken.
* Will be assisted in finding jobs by the State Employment Service office upon completion of their course.

Trainees are eligible for training allowances:

* If they are the head of a household, and have at least two years experience in gainful employment.

* OR, if they are between 17 and 22 and are enrolled in a specialized youth training program.
* If they are employed while in training, they may receive a reduced allowance.
* AND, if training facility is not within commuting distance of their residences, they may also receive subsistence and transportation allowances.

For further information write or call:

* Local, or nearest, Employment and Claims Office, State Employment Service

* OR, OMAT regional field directors:

1) Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee:

Regional Director, USDL, OMAT
1371 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

2) District of Columbia, North Carolina, Virginia:

Regional Director, USDL, OMAT
Vanguard Building
1111 Twentieth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

3) Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas:

Regional Director, USDL, OMAT
Commerce Building
1416 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas

4) Kentucky:

Regional Director, USDL, OMAT
Engineers Building
1365 Ontario Street
Cleveland, Ohio

* OR, write or call:

Deputy Assistant Director
Manpower, Automation, and Training
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

THE AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACT

The Area Redevelopment Administration---ARA:

* An agency of the U. S. Department of Commerce.
* Makes long-term, low interest loans to properly organized community groups establishing or expanding industry.
* Makes grants to communities for up to half the cost of building public facilities needed to attract and to aid new industries. Examples are roads, railroad spurs, dams, reservoirs, waterworks, sewerage systems, navigation channels, libraries.
* Retrains jobless workers and provides them with subsistence allowances during their training.
* Gives technical assistance to communities, helping them to survey, catalog, and assess the potential of their resources.
* Authority expires June 30, 1965, unless renewed by Congress.

To qualify for ARA aid:

* An URBAN area must have high unemployment--a current unemployment rate of 6% or more; OR, an annual average unemployment rate of 50% greater than the national average rate in three of the preceding four years; OR, 75% greater than the national average in two of the previous three years; OR, double the national rate during the preceding calendar year.
* A RURAL area must be one of low income and/or high unemployment--an area where farm-family incomes average $1170 or less annually; OR, where all family incomes average $1500 or less annually; OR, an area with a labor force of 15,000 or fewer where there has been persistent unemployment; OR, an area of "low production farming."

To receive ARA aid:

* A community must have been designated by the ARA as a "redevelopment area"--i.e., as meeting the above qualifications.
* A community must organize a local redevelopment committee, broadly representative of local groups such as commerce, industry, agriculture, labor, education, local government, and ethnic groups.
* An Overall Economic Development Program--OEDP--must be drawn up, and submitted to ARA for approval and financial aid.

The OEDP:

* Describes the community redevelopment organization.
* Details and assesses the community's existing resources and facilities.
* Outlines the plans for improving the community's economy.

* Explains why ARA aid is necessary; that is, why the community cannot accomplish the proposed plan without ARA assistance.

ARA Loans:

* Can finance as much as 65% of the total cost of an ARA approved project.
* Require, in addition, a minimum of 10% investment from public sources and a minimum of 5% from private sources.
* Commercial and industrial loans carry an annual interest rate of 4% and can run as long as 25 years.
* Public facility improvement loans are made at 3½% annually for up to 40 years.

ARA job retraining programs:

* Are intended to attract new industry to labor surplus areas by providing a supply of skilled workers.
* Have included training for semiskilled factory workers, office workers, nurses aides, farm and construction equipment operators and maintenance men.
* Are similar to programs offered under the Manpower Development and Training Act (see page 6); maximum training period is 16 weeks.

For further information, write or call:

1) Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina:

   ARA, Office of Area Operations, Southeast Division
   Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

2) Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia:

   ARA, Office of Area Operations, Appalachian Division
   Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

3) Texas and Oklahoma:

   ARA, Office of Area Operations
   Southwest Division
   Department of Commerce
   Washington, D. C.

For special assistance to minority groups on economic development problems in the Southeast Division, write or call:

Field Coordinator
Southeast Division
Area Redevelopment Administration
305 Bona Allen Building
135 Luckie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

SOME OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Rural Areas Development Programs -- RAD:

* Administered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
* Programs are "concerned with the total economic development of the rural community"; for example, industrial development, community facilities, conservation, and recreation.
* Programs are designed and carried out at the local level by county RAD committees composed of local businessmen and farmers, assisted by the local county agent and the Department of Agriculture.

For information write or call local county agent, OR:

Director, Rural Areas Development
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

The Vocational Education Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-210):

* Dollar-for-dollar matching grants to states to improve their non-professional vocational education programs.

For information write or call:

Division of Vocational and Technical Education
Office of Education
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
Washington, D. C.

The Food Stamp Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-525):

* Distributes food coupons to needy families through state welfare agencies.
* Participants can exchange coupons at most grocery stores for any food for human consumption except alcoholic beverages, tobacco, and certain imported foods.

For information write or call:

Director, Food Distribution Division
Agricultural Marketing Service
Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF PRIVATE AGENCIES AND CITIZENS

For political as well as practical reasons, provisions requiring LOCAL INITIATIVE, LOCAL ACTION, AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATION of "anti-poverty" programs were written into the laws.

This creates many community-service opportunities for private agencies in the welfare, health, housing, education, and employment fields, as well as for public-spirited private citizens. The first responsibility of every private agency and every concerned citizen is to be a source of information and publicity for the anti-poverty campaign. Agencies and individuals should learn about the various programs, should function as ready sources of general information to anyone who might inquire about "the war on poverty," should study all programs carefully to determine which ones are applicable to their own communities, and should know whom to approach for complete information. In short, they ought to serve as go-betweens for persons or groups who might give help and persons or groups who might need such help.

Civic, fraternal, and even religious organizations, if they are non-partisan and (in most cases)non-profit, are eligible for initiating and participating in most anti-poverty projects. The Office of Economic Opportunity, for example, requires only that the agency be "broadly representative of the interests of the community" and that the project be non-discriminatory as to race, color and religion.

The Economic Opportunity Act invites private agencies to participate in Community Action programs. Such agencies, either singly or in cooperation with other interested persons and groups, can receive federal help in developing remedial education classes, after-school tutoring and study centers, programs for pre-school children, rehabilitation programs for the mentally and physically handicapped, and even in setting up new industries to provide jobs for the unemployed. Private agencies can be especially helpful in assembling the income, unemployment, education level, drop-out, migrant family, health, housing, and other community data which must be gathered before any anti-poverty program can be developed or approved.

The county Rural Areas Development committees are good examples of local initiative groups. Any existing local private agency, or any group of community-minded citizens, with the cooperation of the County Agent, can establish a local RAD committee where none exists. (Most counties already have them.) Local private agencies should try to work with existing RAD committees in the interests of those whom the agencies represent.

Area Redevelopment Administration programs require local initiative and local community action. Any private, non-partisan organization is potentially the agency through which the community

redevelopment program can be initiated and carried out. If the program sets up a new industry, or expands an existing one, these may be operated for private profit. Although there are no provisions in the Act requiring equal employment opportunities in industries set up with ARA funds, such industries will be covered by Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, either initially or eventually, if they employ as many as 25 persons.

The concerned individual can be invaluable, not only in his own efforts, but in stimulating group action. The private citizen, living in a community where there is not now in existence either a private or public agency qualified to receive anti-poverty aid which may be provided to communities, can initiate an effort to have the necessary agency organized. He can approach local government offici and inform them of the aid available under anti-poverty programs, an work with them to secure such benefits for the community.

Working through existing agencies--and every community has some- he can seek the cooperation of school officials, parent-teacher associations, and religious, fraternal, civic, and social organizatior in order to secure the involvement of the total citizenry in plannir and accomplishing community improvement projects. Together with oth public-spirited individuals, the private citizens can secure appoint ments, at the policy-making and administrative levels, of qualified persons who represent all elements of the community. Further, he ca monitor the actual performance of federally aided community improve- ment projects, seeking to assure that all elements of his community are properly benefited.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta 3, Georgia
1965

D. le Holy

[1944?]

FOWLER COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS
RECOMMENDED APPROACH
FOR
LOCAL BI-RACIAL COMMITTEES

GOAL I

To begin immediately to negotiate with responsible leaders and the persons directly involved in all matters involving racial problems.

GOAL II

To explore and discuss in good faith, race relations in the local community, the State of Florida, and the South in general, with no commitment other than to understand the viewpoint of all involved in order to reach a better understanding of what is happening and why.

1. In this discussion to obtain an understanding of the tensions, facts, and causes underlying the racial problems rather than attempting to find immediate solutions without total understanding.
2. To explore and understand the point of view of community leaders in the following areas: government, Chamber of Commerce, religion, press, police, education, social service agencies, service clubs, bar associations, medical associations, responsible community organizations and others.
3. To examine these viewpoints from the standpoint of isolating facts, values, and attitudes for further exploration and to take the necessary time to get the best available knowledge. These facts will include:
    a. Legal rights, responsibilities and obligations.
    b. The total community picture of race relations obtained either by community self study using only local resources or by community self study using local resources plus that of trained specialists. (Guide

material for community race relation studies will be forwarded at an early date.)

c. Knowledge from other communities of successful and unsuccessful approaches to racial conflict.

d. Evaluation by each committee member of knowledge gained in completion of Goal II.

GOAL III.

To develop a strategy:

1. To improve the general climate in the community by a responsible and peaceful approach rather than repression or avoidance of problems.
2. To intelligently treat the causes of racial tension by joint decision and joint responsibility at places of least resistance and of the greatest need.
3. To incalcate a sound understanding of, and respect for freedom -- its rights of choice, its responsibilities of human brotherhood if it is to endure.

GOAL IV.

Establishment of long range program.

GROUND RULES

Ground rules to be mutually agreed upon in formation of local Committees. All committee deliberations are to be conducted:

1. With mutual respect and dignity.
2. With an understanding and respect for the differing viewpoints of community leaders.
3. With an understanding and respect for the differing pressures and influences operating upon each and every member of the community.
4. With the express disclaimer of all illegal approaches.

5. With an understanding and respect of the underlying need for communication in an informal atmosphere.
6. With an understanding and respect of the rights of all citizens to choose and discriminate in their private racial relations.
7. With an understanding and respect of the importance of the racial problem to the American people and necessity of approaching it through Democratic process rather than coercion and denial.
8. With an understanding and respect of the need for the utilization of every available resource.

The staff of the Fowler Commission has been charged with the duty of assisting all local committees. We look forward to the possibility of holding a series of regional and state-wide conferences bringing together representatives of local bi-racial committees, the State Commission, and its Advisory Committees together with outstanding specialists in the areas of race relations.

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RAYMOND M. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

S1C

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 18, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dick:

While we certainly understand, I am indeed sorry that you must again miss the Southern Interagency Conference meeting.

Should Jim be able to come, we'll be delighted.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
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JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

April 5, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley:

You have a reservation at the Atlantan Hotel for the evening of April 14th. The Atlantan is at 111 Luckie Street, N.W., about a block away from the airport limousine stop at the Piedmont Hotel. Let us know if you'll need a reservation for any evenings other than the 14th.

We look forward to seeing you at the SIC meeting.

Sincerely,

Marge —

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

[1965?, April 18]

A T L A N T A

There were some 20 to 25 agencies represented at this meeting, covering April 18 and 19.

A committee appointed at the January meeting presented a statement of organization and policy; main points of the statement immediately follow.

1. Southern Interagency Conference is not so much an organization as a consultative process. It formulates no program, but exists as a means of maintaining contact and exchanging information among member groups.

2. Content of these meetings will be held confidential except in regard to responsible members of the groups represented.

3. Officers are the chairman, a 9-member steering committee (at least 3 from outside Atlanta) and a secretariat (any single organization represented). Their term of office is one year beginning in September, and they shall be elected by a vote of no less than 3/4 of those present and voting. Each agency is allotted one vote.

4. Any agency is eligible for membership if its work is wholly or partly concerned with intergroup relations in the South and the scope extends beyond its local community. An agency desiring to join SIC should apply by letter and will be accepted by a vote of no less th an 3/4 of those present and voting.

5. No member agency is bound by decisions or conclusions reached by SIC.

At this meeting applications for affiliation were received from Quaker House in Atlanta and SCEF. Both were rejected.

Norman Jimerson of Atlanta CHR gave a report on the Birmingham situation. He described the situation as tense, the outcome unpredictable. There is the possibility the Governor will declare martial law or the legislature will quickly pass a bill (already introduced) to suspend local government. There is sharply divided local opinion as to whether the demonstrations help or hurt or how much of either. It seems agreed that no further help from the outside is needed, but help on the outside may be effective.

It seems fairly certain that the University of ~~Atlanta~~ Alabama will receive students this fall. Huntsville, Mobile and Birmingham have public school desegregation suits that might apply to fall entries. Huntsville provides hopeful situation. There two high-classification Redstone workers have applied for entry at Huntsville University of Alabama extension school. They were interviewed by Burke Marshall with no result. Again, Governor Wallace has spoken strongly; he promises to remove any Negro student from any desegregated school. (Paul Anthony provided the Huntsville report.)

James Forman and Wiley Branton reported on Mississippi. Their report was substantially the same as that given by Dave Dennis in February except for subsequent happenings.

Forman spoke of continuing needs for food and clothing and of the quilting project attempting to develop. He expressed hope that food-stamp plan currently used in West Virginia mining area could be used in Mississippi. In discussion it was pointed out that there is here, as in Haywood and Fayette, the need for permanent economic and occupational solutions. One such suggestion was to send a person to the summer course in consumer-co-op in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. (This might be a project for CORESED.) Later I talked to Forman about the possibility of one merchandising representative for the several Freedom handicraft operations that hopefully may be develop. (Danville, Virginia has a five-month tobacco season.)

George Butler, staff member of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity, spoke on the operations of that agency.

I talked at some length to J. C. Herrin of American Baptist Society re possibility of CORESED assisting some students which the society would not be able to help because of fund limitations. There was naturally no commitment by either. I suggested that J. C. write to Marvin.

The SIC still presents the picture of a new organization: That is, one searching about to find its unique function. It was suggested Thursday that there be more emphasis on analysis of movements and situations, on discerning trends where possible -- a sort of combined functional-theoretical treatment. Sometimes I despair of the fact that such a substantial gathering of training and experience is little more than an informational exchange. One feels the group should be wrestling with weightier problems. It is to be hoped we are moving to this end.

SIAC

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

[1965, April]

M E M O R A N D U M

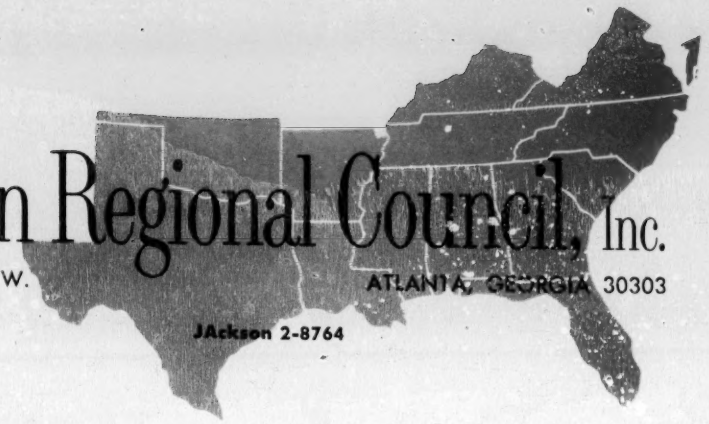
TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Secretariat

The morning portion of the Southern Interagency Conference meeting April 15 will be in conjunction with a special regional meeting of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, which is to be at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel, beginning at 9:30 A.M. After lunch, we will move to the SRC conference room for the remainder of the SIC meeting.

Bonnie
Work this on
my calendar

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

[1965, June 16?]

MEMORANDUM

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Anthony

This is to remind you that the next meeting of the SIC will be held here on June 16.

The meeting will begin at 10:00 A.M. and run until late afternoon.

We look forward to seeing you then.

MINUTES - SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
Atlanta, Ga. - April 15, 1965

The meeting was scheduled on April 15 so that persons who wished could attend the regional meeting sponsored by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission held in Atlanta on April 14.

On the morning of the 15th the SIC meeting was held jointly with the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

In the afternoon SIC met at the SRC conference room. In addition to discussion of programs and events in the region, the chairman and members of the steering committee were selected for the coming year. Selected were:

Chairman: Jean Fairfax

Steering Committee:

Charles Wittenstein
Ruby Hurley
Rosetta Gardner
Paul Anthony
Neil Tarplee
Ed Brown
Jack Sisson
Ted Freedman
Al Kehrer.

The next meeting of the SIC was set for June 16, to be held in Atlanta at the SRC office.

NA - OFFICE

A129 AN1 2074 ans -
Southern Student Organizing
Committee

1964 (June, Dec)
1965, Jan

[1964, June?]

PLEASE NOTE:

The SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC) was formed in the spring of 1963. Its specific purpose at that time was to reach isolated students on predominantly white southern college campuses and create a dynamic form of communication among existing groups. With these goals in mind a southwide fall conference was held in Atlanta, Georgia, on the weekend of November 13-15. This conference brought together approximately 144 students from 43 colleges and representing 11 southern states.

It was decided by the students attending this conference that SSOC should also direct its efforts at predominantly Negro campuses in the South. The need for an inter-racial, inter-collegiate group was realized. A committee was set up consisting of one person from each state to plan another conference tentatively scheduled for February. This conference will be directed at both predominantly white and predominantly Negro campuses. As the civil rights movement in the South becomes more and more community oriented, the need for a southwide student group interested in a wide range of social action becomes apparent.

The following information is a detailed analysis of the goals and aspirations of such a group. Due to the date this material was printed, the reader should keep in mind that the SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC) is now an organization devoted to working on <u>all</u> southern campuses.

THE SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC) was organized in response to an urgent and growing need for communication and education in the South. The following prospectus includes the role of the Southern Student Organizing Committee, its goals, and its proposed organizational structure.

INTRODUCTION

Since a few local student groups, based on predominantly white southern campuses, have become increasingly interested in the areas of civil rights, civil liberties, peace, academic freedom, capital punishment, and poverty, the following needs have been painfully recognized: (1) the need for communication among these local groups, (2) the need for mutual support, and (3) the need for the exchange of ideas and experiences. Groups organized on several southern campuses have met with a relative degree of success on a local level (e.g., Nashville's Joint University Council on Human Relations, University of Tennessee's Students for Equal Treatment, Georgia's Students for Human Rights, Duke Universities' Core Chapter, Kentucky's Students for Social Action, New Orleans' Liberal's Club, Florida's Student Group for Equal Rights, etc.). However, the isolation of these groups has been a major handicap, resulting in a reduction of their effectiveness.

On another level, the "moderate" in the South has not become a part of the positive movement toward a new, just, democratic order. On many campuses, the "moderate" has been paralyzed by such various pressures as public opinion and discouragement of participation by university administration policies. As the Negro and civil rights movements have become more "militant" in their demands and tactics, the "moderate" has felt defensively alienated. Various efforts have been made to reach these moderate southern whites and to raise the issues of the hour. Communications and improved human relations have been the goals of conferences, workshops, etc., but they have somehow failed to accomplish their purposes and have not communicated a sense of "what can be done".

The crucial role of SSOC, therefore, is to establish a dynamic, working form of communication among Southerners who have a constructive contribution to make. Thus a sense of unity and strength would be created among students of the South--ranging from the moderate to the militant--in their efforts to promote equality and justice.

FIRST SSOC CONFERENCE

On the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, forty-five student leaders and representatives from approximately fifteen predominantly white southern campuses in ten states gathered in Nashville at the invitation of students from Vanderbilt University and Peabody and Scarritt Colleges. The goals of the conference were several: to assess the extent of involvement in civil rights by students at Southern campuses; to ascertain the amount of interest in action along other political, social, and economic lines; and to assess their student needs and set up a structure through which felt needs in these areas could be met.

Briefly these goals were achieved. It was determined that there is a great deal of activity on these campuses, ranging from moderate to radical. Furthermore, it was confirmed that students are interested in not only civil rights but in other areas beyond civil rights, e.g., peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment, and unemployment. It was pointed out that the specific activities the local groups might engage in would be up to them. Finally, a structure was set up. The group has called itself the SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC). A Continuations Committee was directed to formulate specific proposals and programs.

SECOND SSOC CONFERENCE

On the weekend of May 9-10, 1964, forty students met in Atlanta to continue the discussion and planning of SSOC. It was felt that the support and encouragement of other groups was necessary to bring more southern students into the movement. Therefore, SSOC is trying to cooperate and work with other interested groups (e.g., Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). The general feeling was that a newsletter could provide one source of communication contacts among various campuses and could be used to stimulate democratic participation on many levels. The proposal for a newsletter was accepted by the Executive Committee and one edition was mailed at the end of the school year. The name of the paper is The New Rebel.

An invitation was extended from the president of SDS for SSOC to become a fraternal organization, meaning that the groups would work as closely as possible, exchange educational materials, mailing lists, etc. The role and potential influence of SSOC have been acknowledged as being very significant by individual student leaders, interested adults, local campus groups throughout the South, and national organizations such as SDS, SNCC, and the United States National Student Assoication.

Three officers were elected in addition to an Executive Committee. They are as follows:

Chairman: Gene Guerrero, Emory University
Treasurer: Ron Parker, Vanderbilt University
Executive Secretary: Sue Thrasher, Nashville

The office of Executive Secretary is considered as a full time staff position beginning in September, 1964. In addition, a field secretary will be hired to recruit on southern campuses.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: The Executive Committee consists of one person from each of five geographical regions. Also elected to the Executive Committee was the director of the white Southern student project of SNCC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

The Executive Committee met on June 20, 1964, at Western College, Oxford, Ohio, to continue in the planning of the fall program. Emphasis and priority were placed on the following: the need for organizational structure, fund raising for fall programs, and proposals for the first Southwide SSOC Conference to be held on November 13-15, 1964. The topics of study for the fall conference will be: Students in Politics, History and Economy of the South, An Overview of the Civil Rights Struggle, and Civil Liberties.

SSOC'S GOALS

The aspirations and general goals of SSOC were verbalized in the following quotations from the statement "We'll Take Our Stand", adopted by the first SSOC conference on April 5, 1964:

"We do hereby declare, as southern students from most of the Southern states, representing different economic, ethnic and religious backgrounds, growing from birthdays in the Depression years and the War years, that we will here take our stand in determination to build together a New South which brings democracy and justice for all its people.

"We hereby take our stand to start with out college communities and to confront them and their surrounding communities and to move from here out through all the states of the South--and to tell the Truth that must ultimately make us free. The Freedom movement for an end to segregation inspires us all to make our voices heard for a beginning of true democracy in the South for all people. We pledge together to work in all communities across the South to create nonviolent political and direct action movements dedicated to the sort of social change throughout the South and nation which is necessary to achieve our stated goals."

SSOC'S goals are the following:

(1) Not only an end to segregation and racism but the rise of full and equal opportunity for all;
(2) An end to personal poverty and deprivation;
(3) An end to the "public poverty" which leaves us without decent housing, schools, parks, medical care, and communities;
(4) A democratic society where politics poses meaningful dialogue and choices about issues that affect men's lives, not manipulation by vested elites;
(5) An end to man's inhumanity to man;
(6) A world working toward the easing of tensions of the Cold War with positive emphasis on peace, disarmament, and world-wide understanding.

"We, as young Southerners, hereby pledge to take our stand now to work for a new order, a new South, a place which embodies our ideals for all the world to emulate, not ridicule. We find our destiny as individuals in the South in our hopes and our work together as brothers."

SSOC'S PROGRAM

In view of SSOC's goals and in relation to and fulfillment of the urgent need for campus education and participation in the areas of social change, the following program for the Southern Student Organizing Committee is submitted:

SSOC shall be concerned with and work in the areas of:

I. Education and Self-Education aimed at the southern campus (particularly concerned with the predominately white campuses which have remained somewhat insulated from the meaning of the human rights revolution in the South). The purpose of this education is to expose to southern students the most vital issues of the nation and the world. This consists of education:

A. On a Vision of a New South which is democratic, integrated, and responsive to the needs of all its people and on a vision of all "issues" which vitally affect our society (e.g., human rights, economic opportunity, peace, and democratic politics).

B. On the Facts about the South today and what is needed to achieve our vision.

C. On the Opportunities for all young southerners of good will to make a contribution to building the New South we seek, especially to promote the range of roles students can play--i.e., from moderate to militant. Many students start with more "moderate" supportive activity and through positive experiences work their way into more direct activity. SSOC seeks also to promote "employment opportunities" for young people for summer and full time work in community action.

II. Dialogue and Democratic Participation for a broader base of southern students in working for the building of the New South especially through:

A. Conferences in accord with the vision and purposes of SSOC which will serve to kindle and strengthen interest and participation in the "issues" which confront the South, the nation, and the world.

B. Special Community Projects emphasizing student participation in ending discrimination, poverty, elite politics, etc.

C. Campus Projects which encourage students to raise and to express their opinions on the isses which most directly affect their lives (e.g., academic freedom, campus integration, student decision-making responsibilities, and "in loco parentis").

NEWSLETTER

Southern Student Organizing Committee

VOL. 1, NO. III DECEMBER, 1964

SSOC PLANS CHRISTMAS PROJECT IN MISSISSIPPI

"The Christmas Project" of SSOC is a service project planned for two four day periods during the holiday season, December 19-23 and December27-January 1. Service projects have been arranged for Hattisburg, Laurel, and possibly Meridian.

The project in Hattisburg will be remodeling the Dewey Street Community Center, a ramshackle house that is currently being used for group activities and Freedom School. Hattisburg is in the 5th Congressional District and during the summer maintained a staff and volunteer corps of 50 people. In addition to the "labor" of working on the center, volunteers will also have the opportunity to canvass for voter registration. Douglas Smith is the acting project director in the absence of Sandy Leigh.

Volunteers in Laurel, Mississippi will be helping to remodel an old house that will be used as living quarters for the staff. Gwyn Robinson is project director in Laurel which is also in the fifth district.

There is a possibility that workers can also be used in Meridian painting a community center directed by Eric Weinberger. This particular center was the one started by Michael and Rita Schrewner.

Housing arrangements will be made by COFO staff people now working in the projects. Volunteers will be expected to pay for their own food. Estimated expenses for each four day period is approximately $10-$15.

Students who are interested in working in either the before Christmas session or the post-Christmas project should contact the SSOC office for additional information and application forms immediately.

SOUTHWIDE CONFERENCE HELD IN ATLANTA

The first southwide fall conference of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was held in Atlanta, Georgia, November 13-15 at the old Gammon Seminary campus. Approximately 144 students representing 43 schools and eleven southern states were present.

The conference began on Friday night, with Ron Parker, treasurer of SSOC, talking about the organization of SSOC and how it could relate to local campus groups. General discussion followed concerning the role of local campus groups in their college community. Ideas were exchanged as to successful programming for local areas. After the first evening session a film on the life story of Lillian Smith was shown and a record of readings from her new book was played.

Regular sessions began on Saturday morning, the first one dealing with Students in politics. Larry Goodwyn, former head of the Texas Democratic Coalition talked about the need for coalition politics, citing

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MONEY IS NEEDED TO HELP FINANCE THE PROJECT

The Dewey Street Community Center in Hattisburg is completed on one side. The other side has not been completed due to a lack of funds. One of the important aspects of the project is that SSOC volunteers will be furnishing supplies as well as manpower. Campus groups are urged to raise money to finance this project. (Please note the fund-raising technique used by Maryville College.) Personal pledges of $1 from 30 people on ten campuses would make the Dewey Street Community Center in Hattisburg a pleasant center for activity.

REPORT OF FIELD SECRETARY

In the month preceeding the SSOC 1964 Fall Conference, I, as Field Secretary for SSOC, visited twenty-nine campuses in a six state area. The following observations are made in reflecting on that trip.

As Fall 1964 approached, vague, yet positive references were often made by SSOC organizers concerning the "isolated Southern student." The efforts of SSOC in executing a southwide fall conference have proven to us, as well as to others, that the socially conscious, "mythical" Southern student does, in reality, exist.

While everyone was apparently pleased and impressed due to the physical bodies present, it is important to remember that for each person represented, there were eight or twelve or twenty or forty students back on the campus in each locality. These persons, not in attendance at the conference, may be equally concerned and certainly a great potential not to be overlooked. This is true of most of the campuses I visited, and I can testify also to activities, groups, and persons who were not represented at the Conference.

Not only did Southern students exist, in more than sufficient numbers to warrant the necessity of SSOC, but the variety of activities was also found to be surprising--simply because these activities had been isolated acts. How many of us knew of civil rights activities in Lynchburg, Virginia, or of resistance to the evils in Prince Edward County, Va., or of a student labor group in North Carolina, or a group of Y. D.'s in Alabama who openly oppose Governor Wallace and supported the national Democratic ticket? On each campus visited, I found students both concerned and active, engaged in programs ranging from tutorials to unions to university reform.

While our vision has expanded because of our "discovery" of action on the part of "predominately white" groups, it was only natural and healthy that the idea should evolve to make SSOC a Southern Student Organization (as compared to the previous predominately white emphasis.)

SSOC is unique in that it is the first Southwide group to be concerned with the white college student. This concern is crucial and it is important that white students in the South continue to identify with the form of SSOC.

On the other hand, Negro students wishing to identify with a group in working on local problems other than in the area of race really have no other organization in the South with which to identify. That SSOC should evolve in this manner speaks for the wide range of goals and issues found in SSOC and points to the fact that we can and will work together for common goals. Since SSOC is not a membership organization, that SSOC is integrated will mean that Negroes and whites will work together on issues locally. This is now being done effectively on several campuses and points to the need that this contact between Negro and white schools needs to be toward a greater goal than merely open channels of communication (though this may not be possible in some parts of the South).

The searching for techniques and the new recognition of issues (broader than picketing for open accomodations) marked much of my travels and was an open question at the conference. As there are few precedents for southern students to follow in this area, the need for now examining and discussing what students across the South are doing is crucial. Again there is probably a greater need for communications than early SSOC organizers had envisioned. The passage of the Civil Rights Law changed the nature of campus activity, channeled it into perhaps more meaningful activity in the long run, but did not cause a decrease in concern and sensitivity to the problems of the South.

In summary, the goals of SSOC remain the same, but the possibility of enlarging our ranks of the concerned is now before us. With the new sense of unity gained at the conference, we can return to our campuses and continue our work with renewed vigor. We must constantly strive toward the goal which Miss Lilian Smith projects for us--the Great Society idea of the Johnson era with the Excellence which Kennedy inspired. We must break new ground, set new precedents for student involvement, shrug off the shackles of "in loco parentis" and through conscious effort and democratic participation build that New World--beginning with the New South.

Archie Allen -

SOUTHWIDE CONFERENCE HELD IN ATLANTA

examples of how the coalition has successfully worked in Texas. Ed King, national committeeman for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party gave the history of the FDP, the convention challenge, and expansion of the party into other deep south areas. Immediately following the morning session a workshop was scheduled to give students a chance to discuss local campus programming.

Don West, Department of Education, University of Maryland, began the afternoon session on Southern History and Economy. Immediately following Mr. West, Robert Van Waes, Staff Associate of the American Association of University Professors spoke on the academic freedom of students. Rev. C. T. Vivian, Director of Affiliates of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference then spoke on civil liberties and violations of constitutional rights. The afternoon session was also followed by a workshop.

Ed Hamlett, a member of the SSOC Executive Committee and director of the white student project of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), began the evening session by discussing the relationship between SSOC and the SNCC. General discussion followed concerning the "whiteness" of SSOC and the possibility of attempting to work on both white and Negro campuses. It was pointed out by some of the people present who are on the SNCC staff that SNCC is beginning to reconsider its base of operation and is moving in the direction of community organizing. Therefore the door is open for SSOC to expand its emphasis to include <u>all</u> Southern campuses. (Originally SSOC was conceived as being an effort to reach white southern students. The need for working on Negro college campuses had not been felt so keenly since SNCC was considered working with such groups.) The group decided that SSOC should become an interracial, intercollegiate organization. The meeting was then adjourned with the understanding that persons interested in continuing the discussion could meet in another room and those interested in seeing

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WHITE CHILD

The Southland is only for children.
Stay young with fox and hounds
around the dusky yard.
Stay young with kick-the-can
and jack rocks and Robin Hood---
Out in the road after lightning bugs,
And under the arthritic apple trees.

For those who ask and doubt, the bitterness
comes first, before the final drought of
childhood.
For those who never understood---
Only loneliness, only shadows,
Dangling shadows wearing the name of Emmett
Till...
And jeers and dogs in Birmingham
(and the shattered fingers and faces
of Jesus' children.)
And nobody remembers
what it was the founding fathers found.

(Uncle Remus is dead, chillun.
He don' roll wif laughtah no mo'
under the magnolia tree.
Br'er Rabbit got bettah things to do
than play in a briar patch.
And Br'er Fox, he lay low.
They burnin' crosses now
under the magnolia tree.)

The Southland is only for children.
Stay young with dreams of days
the broom could not chase away,
But who went in their own time....
Stay young with games and riddle cakes
and killing snakes...
Or sorrow will sneak up on you,
On the porch under the moth light,
On the gray walks where snakes creep
silverly,
Coming ready or not---
The grinning leprosy of apathy.

by Carol L. Edwards
Lynchburg College

The "Statement on Faculty Responsibility for the Academic Freedom of Students" released by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP) is now available from the SSOC office, Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee.

FREE SPEECH MOVEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The University of California has long enjoyed a nationwide reputation as a center for both freedom of expression and freedom of political action. That tradition is now threatened. The Administration, in a recent series of "interpretations" has forbidden its students from collecting contributions for off-campus activities, from soliciting membership in off-campus organizations, or from mounting political action (e.g. demonstrations or rallies) from any point on the University Campus.

Historically, the University has served not only as a place where social evils could be freely discussed, but also as a place where direct action could be planned to combat them. Yet all these activities will be abruptly ended if the Administration's new rulings are allowed to stand.

This is much more than a contest between Berkeley students and Berkeley administrators: harassment of politically active students is a commonplace all over the nation on hundreds of college campuses and are serious threats to the struggle for freedom and justice.

The above information was taken from a news release from the Free Speech Movement. More information may be obtained by writing to the Free Speech Movement, Box 809, Berkeley, California.

ACLU OPENS SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

Mr. Charles Morgan, Jr., author of the new book, A Time to Speak, has been named Director of a Southern Regional Office of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). Mr. Morgan attracted national attention last year when he spoke at the Young Men's Business Club the day after the bombing of a Birmingham Church which killed four young Negro girls. His answer to the query of "Who did it?" was "We all did it."

The ACLU acts upon request to support civil liberties cases and has more than 800 uncompensated cooperating attorneys. The Union is particularly interested in freedom of speech and assembly, censorship, and student academic freedom.

BIRMINGHAM SOUTHERN AND MILES COLLEGE PLAN INTERCOLLEGIATE MEETINGS

Birmingham Southern and Miles College have set up a cooperative series of foreign and art films to be shown every other weeks at Miles College. (Negroes are not allowed on the Birmingham Southern campus.) These films will be followed by discussion groups. It is hoped that some action projects will come out of the discussion groups. There have been several informal intercollegiate socials (weiner roasts and election party) since spring.

Several of the young professors from Miles, graduates of Harvard and Yale, have set up a depth study seminar on the subject of the "Triple Revolution." The students involved are studying and discussing several current important books and magazines.

Twinkie Koestline
Birmingham Southern

CAMPUS COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS FORMED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Approximately fifty students and faculty at the University of Kentucky have formed the Campus Committee on Human Rights (CCHR). The Executive Committee is composed of Doug Sanders, President, Elaine Wender, Secretary, and Bil Banks, Treasurer. The group is divided into five committees: Housing, Public Accomodations, Official University Policy on Admissions and Recruitment, and Information and Education. Committee chairman and the officers determine the group policy.

The CCHR is now engaged in investigation in the areas listed above with the view of clearly defining specific problems and effecting solutions through appropriate means.

Keith Birchett
Univ. of Kentucky

CAMPUS NEWS

Charlottesville, Virginia--The Virginia Council on Human Relations Chapter at the University of Virginia is actively involved in a program of student recruitment among Negro high schools in the state.

Student volunteers, acting as representatives of the University in their respective departments of study, carry out the program of recruitment on weekend visits across Virginia.

In other areas of activities, on-campus programming has included such notable speakers as Aaron Henry, Norman Thomas, etc. A study group is evaluating employment practices in the University Area in an attempt to pinpoint and eliminate unequal hiring policies based on discrimination.

The Young Democrats, also of the Univ. of Virginia, were actively engaged in the campaign for the Johnson-Humphery ticket. A resolution was unanimously passed, preceeding the national elections, withdrawing support from Senator Harry F. Byrd and Congressman Smith, also stating that they "would look with great favor" upon the decision of both parties to follow Strom Thurman into the Republican Party.

Durham, North Carolina--In keeping with the general transition of emphasis from civil rights to "deeper issues," the North Carolina Student Labor Conference has focused its attention on problems of employment, wage, and economic issues.

In working to overcome anti-union myths and in working to educate socially conscious students, the Conference will involve student participation in trade union organization and on-campus labor education, in areas of:

1. Volunteer Student Organizing--Through student committees on various campuses, workshops will be held on organizing techniques, labor law, etc. Student volunteers will then leaflet, make house calls, etc.

2. Student Education--Meetings, programs, and institutes will be planned. A speaker bureau composed of graduate students and faculty members will speak on the labor topics.

3. Research and Education--Councils, composed primarily of graduate students, will hold seminars on economic and labor issues, perform research on automation, economic conditions of North Carolina, etc.

The program focus now involves only three campuses, (Duke, U. of North Carolina, and North Carolina College), which are within fifteen miles of each other and significant results have been shown. As the program advances, it will include student participation on a state-wide basis.

Gainesville, Florida--The Committee for Student Recruitment has been formed with the purpose of carrying out an extensive recruitment program among Negro high schools for the University of Florida.

About twenty students, Negro and white, have volunteered to visit as many of the 120 Negro high schools and 6 junior colleges as possible. A major goal of these visits is to dispel any apprehension which Negroes might feel about attending a formerly segregated southern university by means of personal contact. At present, recruitment information from the University offices is not sent to Negro schools, nor do representatives of the University visit these schools.

The Recruitment Committee is optimistic that many more qualified Negro students will attend the University of Florida.

The Committee also points to the good record made by those Negro students, many with a background of inferior education, who are now enrolled at the University.

For more information, contact the Committee for Student Recruitment, Box 13274, University Station, Gainesville, Florida.

Three of the preceeding reports were edited by Archie Allen. The events recorded were drawn from oral and written reports, and do not begin to represent the total scope of student activity in the South. In order to give your activities publicity and in order to keep southern students informed, please SEND MONTHLY REPORTS OF CAMPUS ACTIVITIES TO THE SSOC OFFICE FOR PUBLICATION IN THE NEWSLETTER.

SOUTHWIDE FALL CONFERENCE,

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some of the films available could do so.

The business session continued on Sunday morning. The emblem appearing on the SSOC newsletter was discussed at length. It was decided by the group that the black and white hand shaking over the confederate flag should not be considered the SSOC emblem.

The Rev. J. Metz Rollins of the Presbyterian Commission on Religion and Race then spoke briefly on the role of the church in social change. He was followed by James Forman, the Executive Secretary of SNCC, who spoke on the revolution in the campus and the community.

Immediately following the last session one person from each campus represented met to elect an Executive Committee. Each state represented elected one person to an Executive Committee whose specific task is to plan another Southwide conference tentatively set for February. Members of this committee are as follows:

Texas, Jeff Shero, University of Texas
Louisiana, Kathy Barrett, Loyola
Mississippi, Melinda Willis, Tougaloo
Alabama, Max Langley, Auburn Univ.
Georgia, Jean Hoefer, Agnes Scott
Florida, Dan Harmeling, Univ. of Fla.
South Carolina, Mary Eaddy, Benedict
North Carolina, Shelley Blum, Duke
Virginia, Howard Romaine, U. of Va.
Kentucky, Robert Johns, Western Ky. St.
Tennessee, Richard Brinson, Knoxville C.

The second conference is planned to be more representative in terms of white and Negro colleges. One major fault of the conference was an insufficient amount of time devoted to workshops and discussion of local campus programming. It is hoped that the next conference can focus more on these needs.

The success of the SSOC conference cannot be gauged. In terms of the original purpose of SSOC, which was to involve more white southern college students in social action, a significant degree of success was accomplished. (About 125 white students from southern colleges were present.) In terms

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OXFORD I

What now is this music
That keeps me from my bed?
We shall overcome--ha
Laughter from the dead.
I do not think that Moses
Will see these children fed;
I do not think that love lasts,
Whatever may be said;
And I think that these must also die,
However bravely led.
I know, of course I know,
All these things I have read;
What then is this music
That keeps me from my bed.

--Bob Bailey

OXFORD II

Those who cried have reason,
But glory to those who laughed,
Their mouths poised, amazed;
For they too have reason,
And thus armed they go.
But know, if blood is the price
Their shoulders are as straight.
Though their manner light
They know the same night--
And this will suffice
For a season.

--Bob Bailey

Bob Bailey, a student at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, worked as a volunteer for the Council of Federated Organizations in the Mississippi Summer Project. Orientation sessions for the project were held at Western College, Oxford, Ohio.

Forum

Editor's Note: The Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) was founded on the idea that students--regardless of their particular orientation or degree of involvement--can play a constructive role in the building of a New South. In this month's FORUM Ron K. Parker makes a plea for an inclusive SSOC. Do you agree or disagree with Ron's ideas concerning the role of SSOC. Readers are urged to send in their responses to his comments.

STUDENT HUMAN RELATIONS COUNCIL

HOLDS STATE CONFERENCE

"Reach for Tomorrow" was the theme of a conference held by the South Carolina Student Human Relations Council on December 4-6, 1964. Randolph Blackwell of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) spoke on the topic "Your Time is Now."

Workshops were held on Student Involvement in Politics, the Poverty Program, Tutorials--Why and How, and Feelings and Fears.

Two panels were also formed to speak before campus, community, and church groups. One panel will deal with the topic "Christianity and Race"; the second panel will discuss "South Carolina--Its Problems and Potential."

Resource people for the conference included Joe Hendricks, Dean of Men at Mercer University, M. Hayes Mizell, Director of the US National Student Association Southern Project, Al Ulmer of the Southern Regional Council, Winnifred Falls of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, and Dick Ramsey of the American Friends Service Committee.

Mary Anne Eaddy, a student at Benedict College and a member of the Executive Committee of SSOC, is president of the group. Brad Poston, a student at the University of South Carolina is Vice-President.

As I see SSOC, it is a two dimensional organization: (1) the horizontal "broad based" orientation seems to please most people because they are free to explore their own varied interests: (2) the vertical dimension--different levels of participation--allows students to associate with SSOC no matter where they may be on the continuum of student involvement in the social, political, and philosophical transformation of the South.

We cannot afford to alienate or isolate students who are not as committed to this transformation in either theory or practice because they cannot move fast enough to please the more militant southern students. A moment of retrospection will remind us that we, in all probability did not committ ourselves to this transformation in an instant, but rather went through a rather difficult evolutionary process which is still in motion. Unfortunately, the key word is patience, which implies some hand holding, some tea, some answering of very naive questions, and inevitably some disappointments.

Some frustrated radicals can continue to "polarize" a few campuses and isolate the deviant few on an issue while those who might be interested in helping transform the South are forced to the opposite pole.

This can continue resulting in the second dimension of SSOC being pushed aside and thousands of potentially interested and valuable students cannot be reached or allowed to evolve at their own pace. Omit the freedom for different levels of participation and SSOC dies a premature death.

QUOTED WITHOUT COMMENT . . . .

"It was the white people of the South who raised the Negroes to where they are today. The Negro's best friend has been the Southern white man, and the Southern white man has had a good friend in the Southern Negro."

Governor George Wallace
Playboy Magazine

JOINT UNIVERSITY COUNCIL FORMED

The Joint Universities Council on Human Relations was organized on April 21, 1964, with approximately 60 members from the Vanderbilt, Peabody, and Scarritt communities. The group is affiliated with the Tennessee Council on Human Relations, the Nashville Coordinating Council on Civil Rights, and the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC).

Recent projects have included distribution of information on civil rights in the Negro areas of the city and provision of transportation for voters on election day.

The tutoring program inaugurated last year in the city's largest Negro high school will be expanded this year to include a junior high school as well. Projects planned for the future include testing of restaurants, participation in a bi-racial speakers bureau which will explain the Civil Rights Bill more thoroughly to various groups, and raising funds for repair of a bombed church in Mississippi. In addition, several members of the group plan to collect clothes, books, and food for distribution in Mississippi during the Christmas holidays.

The Joint Universities Council hopes to work more closely with the Vanderbilt International Students Association and tentative plans to set up an International House have been made.

--Joanna Foley
Vanderbilt University

SOUTHWIDE FALL CONFERENCE, cont.

of future possibilities the idea of expansion into a broad based student group working on both white and Negro campuses is exciting. With much of the thrust of the civil rights movement in the South being directed at community organizing there is an obvious need for campus organizing to help staff community projects as well as campus projects. There is also a need for students to participate in a wider range of activities such as university reform, academic freedom, political action, poverty programs, unemployment, etc. Perhaps the greatest value of the conference lies in the fact that it did serve to broaden our vision of the task that lies before us.

MARYVILLE COLLEGE RAISES $158 FOR THE Southern Student Organizing Committee

Editor's Note: The following is an excerpt of a letter from Miss Sandra Chittick, a student at Maryville College. This "alive" campus is to be commended for its efforts in behalf of SSOC.

"Hi! School has been really exciting ever since the SSOC conference. We have been enthusiastic about SSOC and its goals and have found a lot of other people who listen and are also concerned. We call ourselves "people" and are working under the United Campus Christian Fellowship (UCCF).

To see how "alive" our campus was, last Sunday (after only 1½ days of organizing and publicity) we had a "Fast for Freedom" which involved students in giving up their Sunday evening sack suppers so we could donate the money to a worthy cause--SSOC of course! All students received a note of explanation and one short announcement was made in chapel. Despite the somewhat sketchy publicity 452 students out of a possible 700 gave up their sack lunches. The results were $158.70 from the Treasurer's office and a $5 check from the college president who was an enthusiastic supporter.

Also, a long controversy resulted--some students questioned just why and what and we had a wonderful opportunity to really get people interested in SSOC and to find out about it. Civil rights was not emphasized as much as general American and world ideals of democracy, freedom from poverty, fear, etc. We have high hopes and lots of ideas."

Sandy Chittick

Congratulations Maryville "people" for your very excellent fund-raising job.

HEDY WEST, popular folksinger, has donated 35 of her new albums "Hedy West" to the Southern Student Organizing Committee. We are selling these albums for $4, one dollar below list price. These may be ordered by writing Box 6403, Nashville, Tennessee. 37212.

NEWSLETTER

Southern Student Organizing Committee

VOL. 2, NO. I JANUARY, 1965

LET'S ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN TENNESSEE

The Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) is beginning a statewide education and action project in Tennessee for the Spring of 1965 on the issue of the abolition of capital punishment. The project will be campus based and community oriented--i.e., SSOC will work from every college and university campus in the state reaching people in their local areas, and they, in turn, can appeal to their state senators and representatives.

Tennessee is considered to be one of the "better" Southern states in which to work concerning the issue of capital punishment for several reasons. Gov. Frank Clement is not supportive of capital punishment ("...I would also suggest that serious consideration be given the abolishment of capital punishment in our state." January 8, 1959). The governor has said that while he is in office there will be no executions of those persons on "death row" (there presently are four males in this category--all Negroes). There is also support for the abolishment of the irrevocable sentence from some members of the state legislature. This legislation has not passed to date because there has been no systematic statewide thrust to lobby for abolition. SSOC hopes to mobilize existing groups, help create new groups, and encourage individuals to apply pressure on the legislature.

Our program will be education and action The average individual does not know that capital punishment fails to do many of the things which it is sup-

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MARXIST DENIED FORUM AT UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

On November 19, 1964, Peter Vassilev, Cultural Affairs Minister for the Bulgarian Embassy in Washington, D. C., spoke on "Life in Bulgaria" near the campus of the University of Arkansas at the Methodist Campus Center (Wesley Foundation) under the sponsorship of the university's Foreign Relations Club. Mr. Vassilev is, of course, a communist.

Previously, the university's censorship committee, under the guise of a Facilities-Use Committee, had refused to provide Mr. Vassilev with a public forum. Then, at the request of the Foreign Relations Club, Reverend Jim Loudermilk (Methodist campus minister) offered the facilities of the Wesley Foundation as a public forum for Mr. Vassilev in the interest of academic freedo A statewide controversy began which has not yet seen its conclusion.

In the first few days after the speech was given to a capacity audience of 250 persons the Methodist Bishop, the governor, and concerned patriots of Arkansas voiced their objections. Bishop Paul Galloway informed United Press International that he thought Mr. Loudermilk's action was an unwise procedure. Previously, the Bishop had disagreed publicly with Mr. Loudermilk's decision, stating that Vassilev represented a nation opposed to all the goals of the Methodist Church. Governor Faubus was quot in a news conference on his reaction. While not wanting to condemn those who were misguided enough to give aid and comfort to the communist cause, nevertheless, he felt that Mr. Loudermilk's action was completely incompatible with our policy of opposition

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SSOC SPONSORS CHRISTMAS PROJECT IN MISSISSIPPI

Thirty eight volunteers from seventeen southern colleges and universities participated in the SSOC-sponsored Christmas project in Mississippi. Volunteers worked in Hattiesburg and Meridian painting and remodeling community centers and participating in voter registration drives. Both projects were sponsored in cooperation with the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO). The project was divided into two four-day periods, one before and one after Christmas. An orientation session for all participants was held in Hattiesburg before each session.

The project in Hattiesburg consisted of remodeling the Dewey Street Community Center, a house currently being used for group activities and freedom schools, and Palmer's Crossing Community Center, a rural center on the outskirts of the city. Volunteers in the second session were also able to work with the voter registration team in preparing for the congressional challenge of the Freedom Democratic Party. Workers in Meridian repainted the community center and worked in voter canvassing.

Seminar sessions were arranged for the evenings. Resource persons from the local Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), a prominent lawyer from New Orleans, Mr. Jack Nelson, Rev. Robert Beach of the National Council of Churches Minister's Project, and COFO staff members aided in these sessions.

For students who have been reared in conservative or segregated environments the experience of working in the Negro community brought many new insights. Joe Melton, a student from Vanderbilt University said, "The SSOC Christmas project provided tremendous opportunity for SSOC and the individuals involved to come into direct contact with the tensions and pressures which pervade the civil rights community in Mississippi. In my opinion, the project was more meaningful to the persons who went to Mississippi than it was to the COFO projects. We very probably did little of a significant nature for the projects, but the personal contact which we had with the Negro community as well as the really meaningful contact some of us had with the liberal whites kindles in us a new realization of the necessity for commitment on our part to the democratic tradition which is as muc the heritage of these people as ourselves. We were involved in grass roots democracy a its elementary level, and in a real dialogu with the people of Mississippi. The realization of this came as a terrifically significant revelation and brought to us a new understanding of, and commitment to, our responsibility for the future of these people, the South, the nation, and ourselv

Students from the following schools participated in the project: University of Florida, University of Virginia, Xavier University, Mary Washington College, Williams College, Auburn University, University of South Carolina, Vanderbilt University, Western Kentucky State College. Bellarmine, Goucher, Duke University, Florida State University, Loyola, University of the South at Sewanee, Emory University, and the University of Southern Louisiana.

Only one incident occurred throughout the project. Ed Hamlett, a white participant from Tennessee was beaten by a Hattiesburg hardware store owner when he and two Negro students attempted to purchase supplies.

FOOD AND CLOTHING NEEDED

Food and clothing are urgently needed for poverty-stricken Negro families in the northeastern "blackbelt" counties of North Carolina where a voter registration drive has been in progress for a year. Several thousand new Negro voters have been added to the polls, important test cases are pending in the federal courts, school desegregation has been accomplished, fair employment victories have been won, and a campaign is being conducted against non-literacy. However, there has been a continuous series of economic reprisals, threats and harassment of workers, as well as attacks from the Ku Klux Klan.

Send food and clothing to The Halifax Voters Movement, 209 Pope Street, Enfield North Carolina.

MARXIST DENIED FORUM

to the communists in Vietnam, Cuba, Laos, the Congo, and other places.

After the initial wave of protests were heard, the Arkansas Gazette, a Little Rock daily, took a firm editorial stand supporting the principles of academic freedom in their editorial, "Why Are They Afraid?" Almost a month after the incident, the Gazette was still printing letters to the editor which took both the pro and con sides of the issue.

Two principles are involved in the action taken by Reverend Loudermilk--academic freedom, and freedom of speech, called for in the social gospel of the Methodist Discipline, the church's official policy statement. Reverend Loudermilk was quoted in the clandestine student newspaper, Scuse Me: "When the university strays from its plan of free inquiry, it becomes the campus church's responsibility to recall the establishment to its duty...(the university) must be free to stand over against the society. Situations often arise when a university must keep its relationship clear with the society as, for instance, when the political forces seek to make the university a place to push a certain line...In the name of service to the university, we made our place (Wesley Foundation) available as a forum for the exercise of free speech."

Among the numerous individuals and organizations who showed public concern for the lack of academic freedom in the university community were the following: U.S. Senator J. William Fulbright, former president of the University of Arkansas, Dr. Erwin L. McDonald, editor of the Arkansas Baptist; Reverend Sam J. Allen, Executive Secretary of the Arkansas Council of Churches; the University of Arkansas Student Senate; 1730 individuals within the university community who signed their names to a resolution approved by the Wesley Foundation student council; the Fayetteville Jaycees; directors of the Wesley Foundations in Arkansas; the University of Arkansas chapter of the American Association of University Professors; the Arkansas Gazette: Scuse Me, clandestine student newspaper; and The Arkansas Traveler, official student newspaper.

After the Vassilev stir, University associate professor of physics, Dr. Otto H. Zinks refused to give a scheduled speech before the university's philosophy club, and was quoted in the student newspaper: "I refuse to have my name or the subject of my lecture submitted to the facilities use committee because of my strong feeling that censorship has no place in our society. I refuse to lecture before a university club in a meeting which is not open to all students."

Due to the climate on campus, a speech by graduate student Douglas Tiberiis was also cancelled, reportedly as a result of administration intimidation. Tiberiis was to speak on his experiences in Mississippi last summer working for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) to an audience of MIHC members, a men's dormitory organization. Although arrangements for that speech were made before the Vassilev incident, new limitations were set down by the administration for Tiberiis' speech after the event. (The administration, not the Facilities-Use Committee, had jurisdiction in this particular case.) Finally the president of MIHC cancelled the speech because he felt that some of the limitations imposed by the administration were impossible to meet.

The Vassilev incident was the culmination of a two-year period of administration censorship. Administrative Memorandum No. 45, the document which brought the Facilities-Use Committee into existence, was the result of public protest to a speech made by a nationally known "sexologist," Dr. Albert Ellis. In a question and answer period after his lecture, Dr. Ellis stated that pre-

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REPORT FROM AUBURN

At a recent meeting of the Auburn University Young Democrats Club, the two Negro undergraduate students at Auburn joined the club with the wholehearted approval of the white membership. The club has a membership of over 50 students, the majority of which are natives of Alabama. The club unanimously passed a resolution expressing sympathy and support for the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. It has also been active to a small extent in helping push a Negro voter registration drive.

Things of the above nature have never before happened at Auburn. Students are beginning to be less fearful in expressing liberal views.

Tom Millican

LET'S ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN TENNESSEE

posedly designed to do (e.g., to deter crime) or that there is widespread discrimination in its application. Of those who are found guilty of a capital offense, a higher percentage of the poor and Negroes are executed than those who are white and/or economically well to do. Tentative action plans are to dramatize our concern by having a march on Nashville ending in a rally.

One of SSOC's central goals is the noble, but rather ambiguous goal of "ending man's inhumanity to man." This ambiguity is reduced when SSOC works for specific programs like the abolition of man's most blatant and heinous inhumanity to his fellow man--legalized murder.

An "ad hoc" committee will be organized in the next few days which, in cooperation with SSOC, will be responsible for directing this project.

REPORT FROM TEXAS

The University of Texas chapter of Student for a Democratic Society (SDS), which is affiliated with SSOC, has been quite activ in recent months.

A demonstration was held in front of the State Capitol demanding that the United States withdraw U.S. troops from Viet Nam. The leaflets handed to passersby pointed out that the United States is supporting an unpopular military dictatorship by opposing the popularly supported Viet Cong. Hence, by not supporting freedom in Viet Na the U.S. is involved in a war that it cannot win. In conjunction with our demonstr tion, a debate on the war was held later with the Young Americans for Freedom.

Dr. Silber of the Philosophy Department spoke on the abolishment of capital punishment to a meeting of 150 people. He stressed the fact that in states that had abolished capital punishment, the crime rate did not rise, and, thereby, pointed out that it was not a deterrent factor to crime. He further noted the need for rehabilitation programs in the prison system to replace the philosophy of retribution.

In the campus elections this spring, our chapter is planning to run a radical candidate for student body president. Members of our chapter have been researching possible campaign issues. So far, we have decided to argue for a student bill of rights with sections on academic freedom, freedom of speech, and other student right Another plank will demand that all university approved housing be open to any student, regardless of race, creed, or national origin. Other stands will includ the health center's making available both contraceptive information and prescription to students, and the administration's lessening of pressure on the faculty to publish thereby increasing stress on under graduate education.

Our chapter's view is that victory for our candidate is not as important as our offering an alternative position to the sterile platforms of the student politico This position should provide a forum for general campus debate.

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FORUM

REFLECTIONS ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS REVOLUTION

Note: Jeff Shero, a student at the University of Texas, reflects on the implications of the civil rights revolution. Jeff is a member of the SSOC Executive Committee.

As Southerners living during the Civil Rights Revolution, watching with fascination the changes in our friends and society, we are often too involved to ask: What does it mean? Where are we going? The tensions and rapidity of the old South's demise has given us too little time. As concerned Southerners, we should pause to consider briefly where we have been and what is ahead of us.

The revolution began with beautiful simplicity. Mrs. Rosa Parks, an elderly woman, refused to give her bus seat to a white man and was arrested. This small affirmation of human dignity sparked the Montgomery bus boycott that led to the first notable victory for non-violent direct action in the South.

Negroes of the early struggle appealed to the consciences of whites and demanded recognition as men. The urgency was great; but, imprisoned by the rigidity of Southern dogma, the white South failed to respond.

In Birmingham on a Sunday morning, non-violence as the life force of the movement began its death throes as four little girls were killed in a church bombing. Because Southern consciences took too long to respond to the suffering of their South, non-violence became primarily a tactical tool.

In contrast to the nonviolent tradition is the heritage of Nat Turner and Robert Williams. They believed that each man has the right to defend his family, home, and community and that a man need not be passive and non-violent when his existence is threatened. Re-inforcing their belief is the argument that if the nation has the right to defend its internal interests against foreign aggression, and if a white citizen has the right to defend his home, then the Negro, as a citizen of the nation, has the same right. The growing acceptance of this argument affirming equality harbors grave dangers. If the doctrine of special privileges for a few is not shattered, then we can expect further terrorism from white supremists. This would snap the existing, already-frail lines of communication and trust, and would perpetuate racial hostilities.

The demands of the Civil Rights Revolution began with a plea for a measure of human dignity--the right to equal service on a bus and at lunch counters, and the right to have access to public places of culture and convenience. Soon larger issues were raised--the right to register and vote, as guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution, and the right to public education in an unsegregated school. Since demands such as these could not be realized without economic progress, demands for jobs and fair hiring practices emerged.

It is at this point that the Civil Rights Revolution confronted a basic American economic problem. In our expanding economy there are not enough available manpower jobs as a result of accelerating automation and its appending cybernation, so that the resulting prospect is for an increased percentage of unemployment among our labor force. The fact that the U. S. has the highest unemployment rate of any industrialized nation is the obstacle to a fulfillment of the dream of equal treatment and opportunity for all Americans. Civil rights forces have now become involved in politics and in the investigation of remedies to cure the high rate of unemployment.

At the beginning of this new year, we in SSOC must re-examine our goals. The decisions that affect our economy are con-

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REFLECTIONS ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS REVOLUTION

trolled by the business and political establishments. The power and voice for these decisions does not even partially lie with the average Southerner: the steel worker in Alabama, the sharecropper in Mississippi, the insurance salesman in Georgia. We must ask, is not our Civil Rights Revolution for more than equality and material conveniences; is our revolution not for an untrammelled democratic voice in the decisions that effect our lives? If so, we must then consider the steps that will insure our reaching this goal.

At this fluctual moment we can imagine a South which offers every man the opportunity to think freely, to develop unstifled by archaic institutions, to fulfill his potentialities without economic restraints, and to establish civil liberties in a democracy. However, we can also imagine a South which remains closed to change, filled with racial bigotry and economic injustices.

Each one of us lives in this revolution, and our actions will determine its course, be it to vitality and health or to cynical acceptance of materialism's ideals. The new South will be determined by us and by thousands like us.

Jeff Shero
University of Texas

REPORT FROM TEXAS

Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) has hired Robert Pardun to campus-travel in Texas and Oklahoma to organize chapters. Because of the SDS-SSOC fraternal relationship, there will be many new SSCC contacts and probably several Texas campuses affiliating with SSOC.

Jeffrey Shero

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*SSOC is one of the organizations which participate in AEPAC. Known as the Appalachian Conference, the body seeks to serve as a coordinator of various groups which are active or plan soon to be active in Appalachia. SSCC will carry more detailed information on AEPAC in the February edition of the NEWSLETTER.

KNOXVILLE EDUCATIONAL PROJECT ORGANIZED

Students from the University of Tennessee, many of whom were present at the fall SSOC conference in Atlanta, have organized the Knoxville Educational Project (KEP). Chairman John Sullivan, a law student at UT, reports that the group is built around a committee structure, thus offering participants various levels of involvement. The committees are the Tutorial, which is the largest, the Political Action, which is presently involved in testing public accomodations, University Reform, which is researching university policy on speakers and on expulsion, and Publications, which is to make available information on tutorials and other material in which KEP members are interested.

Madeline Corral, secretary-treasurer, stated that attendance has been good at KEP's bi-weekly meetings. For example, there were forty-two persons present at the meeting on January 23, held at the Presbyterian Center. In addition to reports of the above committees, the adoption of the Ruleville (Mississippi) Community Center was discussed and passed The group plans to have food, clothing, a book drives. Dr. Richard Marius, university history professor and co-advisor with the Reverend Ewell Reagin to KEP has visited the community center in Ruleville which is sponsored by the local people in cooperation with the Council of Federated Organizations. Dr. Marius urged the adoption of the center.

At the same meeting, Phil Smith, university junior, reported on the meeting of the Appalachian Economic and Political Action Conference. Phil attended the AEPAC session as a representative of KEP's Political Action Committee. A motion to go on record in support of AEPAC* and to become a participant in thi group was tabled and referred to the Executive Committee of KEP. Favorable action by this body is expected. Many members of KEP are interested in community action. Persons desiring further information on KEP's activities may write to John Sullivan, c/o the Presbyterian Center, 1831 Melrose Avenue, Knoxville.

WHICH WAY SSOC?

By Sue Thrasher Executive Secretary

Rumor is flying around the Southland that a new group has been formed called the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC). The answer to the question "What is SSOC?" will probably evoke as many responses as the number of persons asked. The only real answer we have to that question right now is that SSOC is a group of Southern students who want to build a New South. Its nine month history of building a base of Southern students, sponsoring a campus traveler program, a southwide student conference, and a service/action project in Mississippi has added some reality to the rather nebulous function of servicing and coordinating.

However, the plea is being made for SSOC to "shape up." Is SSOC moderate or radical? Will the moderate student be left out of SSOC? Is it possible to have a broad-based student group that serves both radicals and moderates? Is there a slight possibility that students don't know what they are--that the terms moderate and radical are simply relative labels applied or superimposed by others who don't agree with you? Does SSOC have a community project and if not, what is it organizing students for? What is its relationship to other groups in the South? Are the organization's goals too ambitious? Should SSOC be concerned with a wide range of issues including the war in Viet Nam, peace, and university reform? Or, should we confine ourselves to being a civil rights organization because that is the "handle" by which people begin to grasp the broader aspects of the social revolution?

It seems to me that all of these are very valid questions. Some of them need to be answered now; other answers need to evolve. They are questions that were not answered at the last conference and need to be answered at the next one. (See story on March conference, page 11.)

Before some of these questions can be answered, however, we need to think about what we mean by a New South.

The South of the mid-sixties does not yet offer students a democratic society in which to participate; it does offer them a chance to participate in the building of a democratic society.

The nuclear test ban, continuing revolt and the emergence of independent nations in Africa, the threat and potential of the triple revolution, and legislation that wages war on poverty are very important guidelines for determining our definition of a New South. Of no less importance are coalition politics in Texas, the challenge now being made by the Mississipp Freedom Democratic Party, and the organization of unemployed miners in Eastern Kentucky.

What role is there in this changing social scene for the college student? This is a question that has no answer for the student will define his own role and he will make this definition on the basis of his own understanding of the vital issues of the times. Hopefully, therefore, it will be a role that never becomes fixed or set, but remains open to change as one's understanding broadens. It is the task of SSOC to offer programs that will stimulate students and deal with these issues.

Students actively engaged in volunteer work with labor unions in North Carolina, participating in coalition politics in Texas, voter registration drives and tutorial programs across the South leads us to the conclusion that students are beginning to find their role in the building of a New South.

The problem SSOC is now facing is that the response to our timid theories of last April has been too good. A very small and unstable bank account does not

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FREEDOM DEMOCRATS PUSH FOR RECOGNITION

By D. Gorton

Editor's note: D. Gorton is a native Mississippian and was educated at the University of Mississippi.

"...they cannot win elections from a system based on murder and then claim the right to govern free men."(Congressman James Roosevelt, Congressional Record, 1-4-65, p.50)

The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party is again challenging the official racist power of the state of Mississippi. Starting in August at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City, the disfranchised Negro citizens of Mississippi began their efforts to pressure the Federal Government into recognizing and putting an end to the intimidation of prospective Negro voters in Mississippi. The MFDP is continuing its fight for justice in Mississippi by challenging the seating of the five "official" Mississippi congressman.

The challengers sought at the opening of the new congress to have the candidates of the MFDP recognized and seated. They had been elected in a statewide "Freedom Vote", on a ballot that listed all candidates for public office along with the MFDP candidates. Mississippi Secretary of State, Heber Ladner, had refused to place the MFDP candidates, Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, Mrs. Annie Devine, and Mrs. Victoria Gray, on the regular ballot, despite the fact that they had observed all of the rules of the Mississippi Election Commission. This included the presentation of a petition bearing the names of 1,000 registered voters.

148 members of the congress voted against the seating of the congressmen from Mississippi. A resolution was finally passed seating the Mississippians while a committee of the House conducts an investigation into the charges brought by the MFDP. Under federal law, the MFDP has 40 days to prepare legal testimony supporting its case, then Mississippi has 40 days to collect testimony for its case. After 14 additional days for both sides the matter will be sent to the subcommittee on Elections and Privileges, which will rule. The House acts on the committee's ruling, having the final say. The ruling by the committee is expected in the latter part of July.

Before the vote for seating the delegation was taken Democratic Majority leader Albert of Oklahoma who offered the resolution for seating the regular Democrats told Congressman Ryan of New York that the full weight of the Johnson Administration would be thrown against the MFDP and in favor of the Mississippians.

The Mississippi delegation was surprised and shocked by the strength of the MFDP. A change of 70 votes in favor of the MFDP would mean the unseating of the regulars. The MFDP has until July to muster those crucial votes.

Meanwhile 100 lawyers will be taking depositions for the MFDP in Mississippi. Examples of what enquiries in the past have uncovered are these facts taken from the United States Commission on Civil Rights Report of 1961 on voting: Lamar County, Mississippi, has 6,489 eligible white voters of whom 5,593 or 91% are registered, there are 1,071 eligible Negroes of whom none are registered; Marion County has 8,997 eligible white voters of whom 9,540 are registered (not misprinted) of 3,630 Negroes 363 are registered.

While the officials of Mississippi formulate their strategy for the coming Congressional tests the MFDP keeps on the pressure. "We know that after we present the evidence of officially sanctioned and initiated violence, intimidations and bombings, and other forms of terrorism used to keep Negroes in Mississippi from voting, the nation and the Congress will have no alternative but to unseat the undemocratically elected Mississippians.".

February edition of the NEWSLETTER.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA STUDENTS ORGANIZE STUDENTS FOR SOCIAL ACTION (SSAC)

Editor's note: The Southern Student Organizing Committee has, since its inception, had a policy of open association. It believes in working with any non-totalitarian organization which is dedicated to working for social change in the South by democratic methods, and which group's goals are in keeping with those of SSOC's. What follows is a report by a member of SSAC at the University of Virginia. Last month's NEWSLETTER carried a report on the activities of the Virginia Student Council on Human Relations. Some SSAC members at UVA are members of VSCHR. Believing that no one organization has a program that should be or could be accepted by all others as "gospel," SSOC is much encouraged that students at UVA have several alternatives for meaningful involvement.

Students returning from the SSOC conference in Atlanta presented various "action" proposals to the University of Virginia Student Council on Human Relations (VSCHR). One of these proposals was to do community organizing in Charlottesville. When the VSCHR failed to take affirmative action on the proposals, several students decided to form SSAC.

They had two immediate concerns: 1)Drawing up a constitution and getting Student Council approval, and 2) starting a food and clothing drive for Mississippi. Student Council approval is valuable in that it allows an organization to use various campus printing and meeting facilities.

The President of VSCHR, Bill Leary, is also a member of SSAC; he was able to get the VSCHR to support SSAC in its clothing drive. Though SSAC members did most of the work, the VSCHR support was vital in that the Student Council was delaying debate on recognition. SSAC was refused permission to put boxes for the collection of food and clothing in UVA facilities; after appealing to the Council VSCHR was granted permission to collect items for the drive on campus. SSAC finally was accorded recognition

"MISREPRESENTATION" CALLED TO ATTENTION

Editor's note: Twinkie Koestline, Birmingham Southern College, had a short article appearing in the December NEWSLETTER concerning joint meetings between students from Birmingham-Southern and Miles College. This article was "called to her attention" by the school administration. The following statement is the result.

It was called to my attention by the administration of Birmingham-Southern College that my report in the December NEWSLETTER was a gross misrepresentation of Birmingham Southern College. The report read, "Birmingham-Southern and Miles College have set up...." This is untrue. Birmingham-Southern College has had no part in any interracial intercollegiate meetings in the city. Individual students are considered to be free and responsible when off campus but none of their activities should be considered expressions of the policies of the college. I would like to offer my apology to the college at this time for implicating it in any civil rights activit

Twinkie Koestline

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, continued

after the Council made it clear "that the men in SSAC must behave as 'Virginia Gentlemen,' and after being warned that if there were any 'trouble' SSAC would be blamed for it, no matter who started it."

Several adult groups in the community, including the adult human relations council and several churches, became involved in the food and clothing drive which was ultimately successful.

Plans for the new semester include: 1) a display of literature published by various social protest groups to be set up in the student center, 2) An active campaign, backed by research, will be mounted to bring to the attention of the student body the status of civil liberties and academic freedom at the university. This may be coordinated with similar activity at Mary Washington College, the women's division of the University of Virginia, and 3) Several members of the SSAC plan to move into the Negro ghetto to explore the possibilities for community organizing. Information on these programs may be obtained from Robert Fisher, 234 Fitzhugh House, University of Virginia.

WE GET LETTERS . . .

In the December issue of the NEWSLETTER, Ron K. Parker expounded on his concept of SSOC in the Forum article. The following statements are excerpts from letters in response to that article.

"For the moment I agree with Ron Parker's aims for SSOC, as the way to quicken widespread concern into involvement in social and political activities. Now is the time for liberals to act-translating laws and values into actuality. The student will face problems often peculiar to his own community, therefore the means must be flexible to achieve solutions. But, the ideals that motivate the southern student ... cannot be compromised, which compels us to continue attacking problems until they are solved. The means to be employed can be determined by the local group, whereas SSOC can keep our sights upon the ultimate goal of a free and vital southland as an integrated part of a great Democratic Society."

Keith Birchett
University of Kentucky

"Ron Parker should stick to writing two paragraph articles. In his first two paragraphs he sets out his position very well. However, he then feels a compulsion to discard "the key word, patience", and to strike out. Why are radicals necessarily "frustrated" or "deviant"? Perhaps it is the "moderates" or whatever Mr. Parker chooses to call those who are not "frustrated radicals" who better fit this category." *

Dennis J. Roberts
Albany, Georgia

* The statement Mr. Roberts is referring to is "Some frustrated radicals can continue to 'polarize' a few campuses and isolate the deviant few on an issue while those who might be interested in helping transform the South are forced to the opposite pole." See December NEWSLETTER for full text of article.

A Country's Final Plight*

Galking calm rage gropes,
Silent mist molds clear,
Too late, too late,
They hear the universe cry.

Black line in settling autumn
Carrying them light to learn,
In suffering they emerge
With a consuming denial
And a to hell with it all,
Issuing a thousand swift strikes
In return for a hundred years of abuse,
Defeated purpose more than mean?

I shudder -
Ideals grasp the aesthetic pedestal
Where ultimate truth lies with
    a childs reality in hope,
When the pendulum clangs
And abuse end, to unreal despair,
Are you worthy?

It cannot be -
Crime at heart,
They live, they fight, they compromise
With half-grace, a smile and the
     stroke of compassion,
Returning which wasn't given,
Molding suffering into determination
With something beyond fear - a lasting
     monument,
No more, no more -
Perpetuating truth,
Man must exist,
It is his one right.

Gayle Ray

*Written for the Negro citizens of Prince Edward County in Virginia.

Gayle Ray is a senior at Longwood College, Farmville, Virginia.

CAMPUS POLITICAL PARTY INITIATED

University of Florida students have launched a new campus political organization for the school's spring elections, the Freedom Party. Party Chairman, Tom Berkshire said the Freedom Party platform planks include rent control of student housing, required abolition of discriminatory clauses in campus organizations, voluntary ROTC, equalization of dormitory hours between men and women's dorms, and creation of a student government financed and student-staffed tutorial program. (More in next issue of the NEWSLETTER)

MARXIST DENIED FORUM AT UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS

marital sexual relations could be psychologically condoned in some instances.

Since the 1962 creation of a Facilities-Use Committee, a number of lecturers have been denied a public forum. In most of the cases, the committee has not found it necessary to make public their reasons for censoring a speaker. Four examples of speakers being denied a public forum are (1) Mr. Willis Ricketts, Republican candidate for governor in 1962, at the request of the Young Republicans Club; (2) Mr. Wyatt T. Walker, aide to Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., requested by the Student Bar Association; (3) the First Secretary of the USSR Embassy, requested by the Foreign Relations Club in July, 1964; (4) the Cultural Affairs Minister of the Bulgarian Embassy. While denying a forum to the USSR and Bulgarian representatives, the committee approved a forum for representatives of the Great Britain Embassy and the West German Embassy--all of whom were requested by the Foreign Relations Club during the summer of 1964 in an effort to give equal time to representatives of two opposing international ideologies.

There are 3 administrative officials, one student, and one faculty member on the now-controversial Facilities-Use Committee which the administration has described as "broadly based." The committee operates with no criteria as to which speaker will or will not fulfill the educational aims of the institution. Memo No. 45 states only that no local or county political candidates may speak, and that "all candidates for an office in a party nomination shall be invited to appear at the same time." However, the committee has interpreted this to mean that opposing candidates from <u>both</u> parties must be not only invited, but must both agree to speak.

University president, David Mullins, under whose signature the memorandum was issued, derives his authority from a policy statement by the University of Arkansas Board of Trustees, which allows for the use of facilities "when

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SSOC PLANS SPRING CONFERENCE FOR MARCH 19-21

The second annual spring conference of the SSOC has been set for the weekend of March 19-21 in Atlanta at the old campus of the Gammon Theological Seminary. Forty-three southern campuses were represented at the November conference (see December NEWSLETTER). It is hoped that this can be bettered by 50%.

Beginning February 1, SSOC will have three campus travellers. Except for the month preceding the conference in the fall, SSOC had only one. Our mailing list and distribution of the NEWSLETTER has tripled since November (from 500 to 1500); therefore, prospects for increased participation in our program appear to be good.

On the other hand, a bigger conference is not necessarily indicative of anything worthwhile. As Sue Thrasher points out on page 7, there are many questions which need to be answered about SSOC and its role, if any, in building the New South about which we so often speak.

For the reasons Sue gives and many others, demands have been made by the vo majority of the persons attending the fall conference for a "working conference." This means a meeting chock full of workshops on things like goals, structure programming, the role of the student as a citizen, university reform, community organizing, relationship of students to nonstudents, and many many other things which will undoubtedly come up. In contrast to the previous conference, there will be only three or four speakers, whom we hope to announce to you in the February edition of this paper.

To aid in making it a more meaningful event, each of you is urged to prepare working papers on <u>whatever</u> <u>interests</u> <u>you</u> Some suggested topics are as follows: Is there a need for SSOC? What are the goals which a group like SSOC should set for itself, and are our present goals adequate? What kind of program should w devise to attain these goals? Does the NEWSLETTER do what it is supposed to do in the best way possible? There are ma more suggestions which could be made. Send us your thoughts and we will reproduce them on our new (second-hand) mimeograph machine we acquired yesterday

By Ed Hamlett

MARXIST DENIED FORUM continued

such use serves the educational objective of the university provided that such use not pertain to the soliciting of political party membership or supporting or opposing candidates, the raising of money for projects not directly connected with a university activity, or for the concern of private business." (It is noteworthy that Governor Faubus has appointed nine of the ten members of the Board of Trustees, and he will appoint the tenth man after he begins his eleventh year as governor of Arkansas in January.) As the situation now stands, Dr. Mullins has announced that he will ask a committee of faculty, staff, and students to study policies and procedures regarding the use of university facilities for meetings open to the total university family and the general public. Under pressure from a council of the University Faculty Senate, Dr. Mullins has also appointed a committee to "study" the problem. One faculty member has said that forming a committee was "usually the dilatory way to squelch a faculty."

However, the Student Senate has appointed its own Speaker Policy Revision Committee. It has four sub-committees which will compose a speaker policy to present to the administration, seek procurement of off-campus facilities for speakers who are denied the right to speak on campus, and correspond with the heads of 50-100 universities requesting copies of their speaker policies. The Student Forum sub-committees have already set up a free forum for speakers within the university community. The Committee's first session is to be held immediately after the Christmas holidays and plans to use university facilities, but it has not announced how it will get around (if need be) the administration's Facilities-Use Committee.

WHICH WAY SSOC? continued

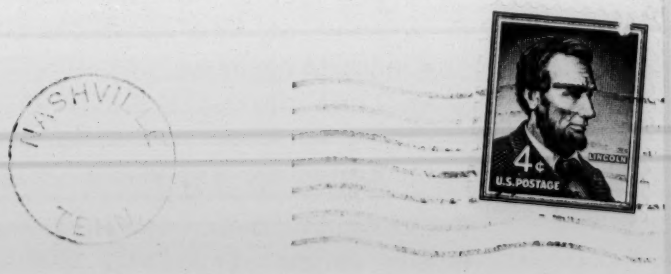
permit us to meet the demands that are being made of an organization of southern students. Apparent needs such as a speakers bureau, the distribution and printing of more educational literature, regional conferences, and resource people for local campuses are not being met because we have too soon overshot available resources.

To meet the needs that are being demanded of it, SSOC does need to "shape up." We have a base of southern students that are asking for our help. We need to clear the hurdle of organizational structure and concentrate on strengthening and expanding our existing program as well as continuing our search for new programs and new methods.

A SPRING CONFERENCE ON UNIVERSITY REFOR

What do you think? Let us know

Please Return to:
Southern Student Organizing Committee
Box 6403
Nashville, Tennessee 37212



Richard Haley
CORE Southern Office
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

1964, May

REPORT

of the

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

[1960, May 13]

The first meeting of the Temporary STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE was held on the campus of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, on Friday and Saturday May 13-14, 1960.

Mr. Marion S. Barry, Jr., of Fisk University was elected to serve as chairman, and Mr. Henry James Thomas of Howard University was elected secretary.

At the direction of the Coordinating Committee, Miss Ella J. Baker of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was asked to compile and send out this report of the proceedings of the meeting.

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I. Attendance and Agenda
II. Statement of Purpose
III. Committee Reports on:
  a - Coordination
  b - Communications
  c - Finance
IV. News Release

Observers:

Miss Ella J. Baker - Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Rev. Edward Brown - Congregational Church - Atlanta

Max Heirich - American Friends Service Committee

Len Holt - Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

Rev. Wyatt T. Walker - Petersburg Improvement Association, and SCLC

A G E N D A

At the opening session Friday morning, the following Agenda was agreed upon:

I. Functions of the Temporary Coordinating Committee

II. Present Status of the Student Movement

III. Implementing the Functions of the Coordinating Committee:

* Coordination
* Communications
* Finance

IV. Tasks Assigned by the Raleigh Conference:

* Drafting a NONVIOLENT CREED
* Compiling REPORT of RALEIGH CONFERENCE
* Follow-up of RALEIGH RESOLUTIONS

N O T E : The Committee defined its functions in the light of the directives received from the Raleigh Conference. Through Reports from those present, the present status of the Student Movement was reviewed. Then the entire group was divided into three (3) subcommittees to deal with Coordination, Communication, and Finance. Reports from these subcommittees were discussed fully by the entire group and acted upon by the voting representatives.

The Raleigh Report was assigned to Miss Baker of SCLC to be compiled and mailed.

The Raleigh Resolutions were assigned to a committee for follow-up. Members of the committee are: Lonnie C. King, Jr.; Connie Curry, and Ella J. Baker.

The Minutes of the May 13-14 meeting will be made available through the secretary.

N E X T M E E T I N G of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee will be held in Atlanta on June 10, 11, 12.

EJB; 5-20-60

REPORT of the COMMITTEE on COORDINATION

The recommendations of the Committee on Coordination are as follows:

I. That the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee shall have its office at S.C.L.C. headquarters;

a. That the address of the Coordinating Committee is:

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
c/o Southern Christian Leadership Conference
208 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

b. That the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee shall cooperate with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in all possible and appropriate ways, and shall establish liaison for cooperative work with other organizations which offer their help for specific aspects of the movement.

II. That we procure a worker for the summer months to carry out the policies and work of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee between its meetings;

a. A consultative Committee of three (3) persons is to be named to assist our temporary worker in her work;

b. The worker is to be maintained from an administrative budget set up for this office;

c. Funds may be secured for this budget from friends and organizations in sympathy with the Student Nonviolent movement; and

d. That during these months, arrangements shall be made for the procurement of a regular staff person.

III. That the temporary Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee shall meet within one month, June 10, 11, 12, 1960, at Atlanta, Georgia;

a. At this meeting the time for the calling of the next meeting shall be determined; and

b. That representatives on the temporary Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee who find that they can not attend the next meeting of the Coordinating Committee will see that their states are represented by an alternate.

IV. That a permanent Nonviolent Coordinating Committee shall be established;

a. That the temporary committee notes the need for further study of strategy and structure for the student nonviolent movement;

b. That we feel the need for machinery to permanently coordinate activities of the student nonviolent movement, and that this subject should be put on the agenda of the next meeting; and

c. That we further sense the need for letting our philosophy of nonviolence inform and direct our study of this problem.

V. B. Thornton, Recorder

Saturday, May 14, 1960

Recommendations on

C O M M U N I C A T I O N S

I. NEWSLETTER
(To be produced weekly)

A. Form

1. Mimeo Immediately - Long range, printed (Monthly)
2. Interpretive of Student Views
3. Sections or Departments, e.g.
   (Techniques, Philosophy of Nonviolence, and Cartoons

B. Distribution

1. Within Movement
2. National Student Christian Federation
3. National Student Association
4. Organs of Interest Areas
5. Inter-Group Organizations.

C. Personnel

1. Paid Staffer - Editing and Receiving News
2. N.S.A. Office - Mechanical
   (Getting out Newsletter)

D. Newsgathering

1. Solicit Reports from protest centers by designated reporters.

   a) Hope pride in Movement will inspire Responsibility
   b) Minimal fee for Reporters, if necessary. (To be determined and paid by local group)

2. Receipt of Newsletters from intergroup organizations.
   (On their mailing lists)
3. Individual contact for related news
4. Requesting A.P. and U.P. drops
   Negro News Services - Radio and Weeklies

E. TARGET DATE - June 15, 1960

First Meeting of

The Temporary STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia

Friday and Saturday, May 13 - 14, 1960

*** A T T E N D A N C E ***

Students:

Marion S. Barry	Fisk University	Nashville, Tennessee
Mr. David Forbes	Shaw University	Raleigh, N. C.
James E. Dyer	West Va. State College	Institute, West Virginia
Lonnie C. King, Jr.	Morehouse College	Atlanta, Georgia
Bernard Lee		Montgomery, Alabama
Clarence Mitchell, III	Morgan State College	Baltimore, Md.
Charles E. McDrew	S. C. State College	Orangeburg, S. C.
Mike Penn	Tenn. A. & I.	Nashville, Tenn.
Henry James Thomas	Howard University	Washington, D. C.
Virginius Thornton	Va. State College	Petersburg, Va.
James Williams,	W. Va. State College	Institute, West Virginia

Advisors:

Dr. Martin L. King, Jr. - Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Rev. J. M. Lawson, Jr. - Fellowship of Reconciliation

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Miss Connie Curry -)National Student Association
Miss Donnah McGinty)

Herluff Jensen) National Student Christian Federation
Allan J. Burry)

Rev. E. A. Driscoll - United Christian Youth Movement

Miss Rosetta Gardner - National Student Secretary - YWCA

II. FLASH NEWS
(To Alert nation of Emergences, Serious Developments, and/or Special Events)

A. Names, Addresses and Phone Numbers of Key People throughout nation.

B. Budget for telegrams and phone calls.

III. REGULAR PRESS RELEASES ON STUDENT MOVEMENT

IV. PUBLIC AND INTERPRETIVE STATEMENTS
This allows airing of crystalized sentiment

V. PUBLIC RELATIONS PAMPHLETS
(To be developed by Coordinating Committee)

A. DO-IT-YOURSELF Press Techniques (Rudolph Flesch)
B. Personal contact with news media
C. Suggestions to reach mass mind of uncommitted
D. Public Relations Personnel
E. P. O. Box Address for Reporter

VI. REPORTORIAL EXCHANGE SERVICE

A. List of Reporters - Leaders, State and Local
B. Conference Reports

Len Holt
Connie Curry
John Thomas
Ella J. Baker
Wyatt Tee Walker

May 14, 1960

Report of the Committee on

F I N A N C E

The full report of the Committee on Finance was tabled, pending direct consultation with the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund; The American Civil Liberties Union and the National Scholarship and Service Fund for Negro Students.

The following is submitted to suggest some of the areas explored:

I. Committee Fund Raising:

A. It was recommended that the Temporary STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE be relieved of the necessity of raising funds for Legal Defense and Scholarship Aid.

B. The Coordinating Committee should raise the necessary budget to carry out its program, staff and maintain its office.

II. Legal Defense:

A. To look toward the NAACP to continue to make its legal services available to arrested students.

B. To develop the necessary coordination and liason so that financial assistance for this purpose might be directed to the NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL Fund.

III. Scholarship Aid:

A. To look toward the National Scholarship and Service Fund for Negro Students, to direct the efforts of relocating expelled students and other students who have chosen, out of conscience, to withdraw from certain schools.

B. To work toward the directing of Scholarship Funds to NSSFNS to make this possible.

IV. Other Organizations:

A. That we encourage such other organizations as may be interested in supporting the Student Nonviolent Movement, to continue their efforts as they see fit; but to ask them to coordinate these efforts, wherever possible, with the recommendations and suggestions of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

May 14, 1960

Mike Penn
Recorder

N O T E : A Committee composed of Students and Dr. Martin L. King, Jr. will attempt to meet with officials of the NAACP Legal Department, ACLU and NSSFNS before the next meeting of the Coordinating Committee

EJB

STUDENT NONVIOLENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE
208 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - Further evidence of the permanency of the Southern Student Nonviolent Movement was revealed today.

After exhaustive sessions lasting through midnight Friday and carrying through late afternoon today, the Coordinating Committee of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee set up staff and headquarters in Atlanta. This meeting was a follow up of the Raleigh, N. C., Conference of April 15th.

In addition to becoming the coordinating center for information and programing, the Atlanta office will serve as a clearing house for a series of southwide institutes on nonviolence sponsored by cooperating intergroup organizations such as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), and The American Friends Service Committee (QUAKERS). Students are expected to attend the nearest nonviolence institute. Several such institutes will be held this summer.

Detailed plans were drawn for coordinating the many phases of the student protest movement and recommendations were made for the channeling of funds to the proper agencies for student aid.

The conferees and observers from ten Southern states and six intergroup organizations saw great significance in the opening of the Nashville lunch counters on an integrated basis. They see promise that through mass, nonviolent action, all lunch counters will be desegregated.

Marion Barry (Nashville student and temporary chairman of the Committee) said; "This breakthrough -- without court action -- demonstrates the rapidity with which mass action can bring about social change. This is only the beginning."

Asked if the student protest would continue beyond June graduation, Dr.

Martin Luther King, advisor, said, "I'm convinced that the student movement will continue and will move into other areas of segregation."

The philosophy of the movement was crystallized in the following statement recommended for adoption as the creed:

> We affirm the philosophical or religious ideal of nonviolence as the foundation of our purpose, the presupposition of our belief and the manner of our action.
>
> Nonviolence as it grows from Judaic-Christian tradition, seeks a social order of justice permeated by love. Integration of human endeavor represents the crucial, first step toward such a society.
>
> Through nonviolence courage displaces fear. Love transforms hate. Acceptance dissipates prejudice; hope ends despair. Faith reconciles doubt. Peace dominates war. Mutual regards cancel enmity. Justice for all overthrows injustice. The redemptive community supercedes immoral social systems.
>
> By appealing to conscience and standing on the moral nature of human existence, nonviolence nurtures the atmosphere in which reconciliation and justice become actual possibilities.
>
> Although each local group in this movement must diligently work out the clear meaning of this statement of purpose, each act or phase of our corporate effort must reflect a genuine spirit of love and good-will.

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
197½ Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

March 15, 1962

Dear Friends,

The time has come once again to have a South-wide Conference of the student movement against racial injustice.

The last time such a Conference was held was in October, 1960, when the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee was organized as a coordinating agency and resource for the then-spontaneous sit-in movement. Some two hundred delegates attended that meeting. But many things have happened since then which demand our attention.

We have a new Administration in Washington which has made many verbal commitments to civil rights--many of which have still to be proved. We have seen the focus of the movement shift to public transportation in the Freedom Rides, where some major victories were achieved. We have now seen attention shift to voter registration campaigns in the deep South. Community organizations have developed--Jackson, Mississippi, and Albany, Georgia, come to mind. New legal attempts are being made to kill the movement, whose effectiveness is still undecided. And we have seen new outbreaks of violence and mass arrest: McComb. . .Baton Rouge. . . Albany.

Itiis time once again for a Conference to see what these mean to the student movement.

The Conference will be held on the campus of the Interdenominational Theological Center here in Atlanta. We are making every effort to keep the Conference costs down: students will be housed in the various colleges in Atlanta, and meals will be provided by the Center at a cost of $2.00 per day. We are hopeful of finding financial help to cover as much of the cost as we can, but so far have no definite word. If you will be in financial difficulty, let us know your needs.

The Conference will begin with Dinner on Friday night, April 27. Registration will begin at 1:00 in the afternoon, at the Center: 672 Beckwith Street, SW. It will end with lunch on Sunday, April 29.

We shall need to know by April 7 if you are coming. Registration will close on that date. Fill out the enclosed form and send it in as soon as possible.

Looking forward to seeing you on the 27th.

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. McDew

Charles F. McDew
Chairman, Student Nonviolent
Coordinating Committee

Workshops on various aspects of the civil rights struggle:

__Voter Registration
__Academic Freedom and Civil Liberties
__The Role of the White Student
__Direct Action and Community Mobilization
__Meaning of Nonviolence
__Legal Problems and Helps
__Summer Employment
__Equal Rights in an Industrial Society

Discussion on the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, its service to the movement and its relation to local campus groups.

Discussion with the Justice Department of the Federal Government on its involvement with civil rights action.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN THE STUDENT MOVEMENT

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

APRIL 27-29, 1962

For Information Write: Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
197½ Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Or fill out the following form:

Name:_____ Age____ Date_____

Address:_____

_____

School: _____ Year_____

Campus Involvement:_____

_____

_____

---What is happening in the student protest movement today?

---Has the sit-in movement lost its drive?

---Or are we at the edge of a deeper, more extensive attack upon discrimination and segregation---through the vote and community movement?

---What are the most important challenges facing us today?

These are some of the questions facing us as we gather for the Third General Conference of the protest movement. The Conference will be on the campus of the Interdenominational Theological Seminary in Atlanta, Georgia, April 27-29.

Sponsored by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee:

THE STUDENT VOICE

Vol. 3, No. 1 Issued by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 197 1/2 Auburn Ave., Atlanta 3, Ga. April, 1962

TALLADEGA PROTESTS



TALLADEGA STUDENTS PROTEST - Talladega College students staged a protest march against segregation on April 6. Joined by some teachers from the school, the students paraded around the Talladega Courthouse bearing signs reading "We Want Open Libraries" - We Want Equal Opportunity." Social Action Committee Chairman Dorothy Vails is on the right, above, being interviewed by a reporter. Photo by Zellner.

Student Group Moves After Negotiations Fail

By Bob Zellner

TALLADEGA, ALA. - Beginning with a march of 400 students and faculty members, Talladega College took a giant step toward freeing their city of segregation.

The march followed fruitless negotiation with Talladega Mayor J. L. Hardwick on April 5. The students asked the Mayor to present plans for integration of public facilities in the city, and when no plan was forthcoming, the group marched in protest. The march was peaceful, and Mayor Hardwick praised the students and the Talledega community for their calmness.

A library sit - in staged later in the day found the doors of the public library closed. The librarian said that she had been alerted by police five minutes before the demonstration and told to close the door.

Continued To Page 4

TALLADEGA, ALABAMA - The stimulus for leadership and effective social change at Talladega College is found in the Social Action Committee (SAC) a group found within the framework of the college's Student Government. As the movement at Talladega has grown, the concept that every student at the college is a member of SAC has grown also, and the original smaller committee is thought of a planning group.

Dorothy Vails, a native of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, is the chairman of SAC. She is a senior, and formerly attended Southern University in Baton Rouge, La., but was expelled after anti-segregation protests there in 1960.

Although the present demonstrations were the first

Continued To Page 4

SNCC Conference Slated For April 27 - 29

The third Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Conference - scheduled for Atlanta April 27 - 29 - promises to be the biggest and best yet.

At two previous SNCC conferences - one held in Raleigh, North Carolina in April, 1960, where SNCC was founded - and in Atlanta, in October, 1960, sit-in leaders from all over the South met to discuss the future of the student protest movement.

This year's conference will feature workshops on Voter Registration; Legal Problems and Possibilities; Direct Action and Community Mobilization; Civil Liberties and Academic Freedom; The White Student in the Protest Movement; Equal Rights in an Industrial Society; and the Meaning of Nonviolence.

SNCC staffer James Monsonis, who is coordinating this year's conference, said that application blanks from 13 states have been received. 150 students are expected for this year's gathering.

"Special emphasis is of course placed on students who have been involved in the protest movement," SNCC Chairmen McDew said, "but we welcome anyone to the conference."

Deputies Throw Freedom Riders From Court

ALBANY, GA - Sheriff's deputied used force to segregate seating in Albany's Superior Court on March 27.

The deputies pulled SNCC Field Secretary Charles Sherrod from the courtroom on his back. Then deputies pulled Robert Zellner, an SNCC Field Secretary, and Tom Hayden, a free-lance writer from the room. They also forced Danish writer Per Laursen from the "Negro" section in the rear of the courtroom, and dragged Mrs. Hayden across a row of seats and into the hall.

Zellner, Hayden, and Laursen were in court to

Continued To Page 2

"Anarchy" Charges Dropped Against One Two SNCC Workers Must Return To La. For Trial

BATON ROUGE, La. - "Criminal anarchy" charges against one SNCC Field Secretary have been dropped, but two others must return here to face trial on May 28. Louisiana officials dropped charges of "attempting to overthrow the government of the state" against SNCC Field Secretary Dion Diamond after he served 58 days in jail. SNCC Chairman Charles McDew and SNCC Field Secretary still face the anarchy charges, however.

The Baton Rouge Chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality had been conducting anti-segregation demonstrations here before the arrest of Diamond on February 1, when he stepped on the campus of Southern University. "Anarchy" charges are still pending against Ronnie Moore, head of the Baton Rouge CORE group. Weldon Rougeau, vice-chairman of the CORE group, is under "trespassing and disturbing the peace" charges.

McDew and Zellner were arrested on February 17 when they brought fruit and books to Diamond in jail. They were first held on vagrancy charges, but "criminal anarchy" charges were

Continued To Page 2

Continued From Page 1

SNCC Field Sect.

here, students from the college have active before. Last year about 400 students caravanned to Anniston and marched three a breast in front of the Anniston Court House protesting the beating of a Talladega student and the school's driver. The student who was returning to the campus from West Palm Beach, Florida, was beaten by several white men after he tried to use the "white" waiting room at the station. Mr. Lawler, the college driver, was also beaten. One man was held for the attacks, and it was during his hearing that the march occured. The arrested man was released because he had a traffic ticket from another town dated the same day of the beating. During the march, a man hit one student, James Cole, across the face with a chain, breaking Cole's glasses. Police took the man into custody, but he later appeared on the street.

SAC raised about $800 to defray legal and transportation expenses.

During the last school year Talladega students boycotted the local bus station, protesting segregation there. The boycott cost them about $300 in additional transportation expenses.

I came to Talladega for my first visit on Saturday, March 3. I spoke at a student freedom rally, and met with the executive committee of SAC. On Monday, I met with the student body again and taught them Freedom songs. On Tuesday, Dr. Herman Einsman, a Talladega faculty member of SAC, and I came to a SNCC meeting in Atlanta.

I returned to Talladega for the weekend of March 17 with Joan Browning. We had several meetings and held classes in the philosophy and practice of nonviolence. The students were inspired by Joan and her experiences in Albany (Joan Browning, a student at Atlanta's Emory University, was one of a team of SNCC Freedom Riders whose arrest in Albany, Georgia on December 10, 1961 touched off a week of anti-segregation demonstrations.) The students seemed ready to move.

Continued From Page 1

DEPUTIES

answer charges of "breach of the peace" and "obstructing traffic" brought against them on December 10, 1961, when a group of SNCC Freedom Riders integrated the Central of Georgia Railroad from Atlanta to Albany. The group was arrested outside the train station by Albany policemen, who also arrested several bystanders. Their arrests touched off a week of anti-segregation demonstrations that saw 737 Negroes jailed.

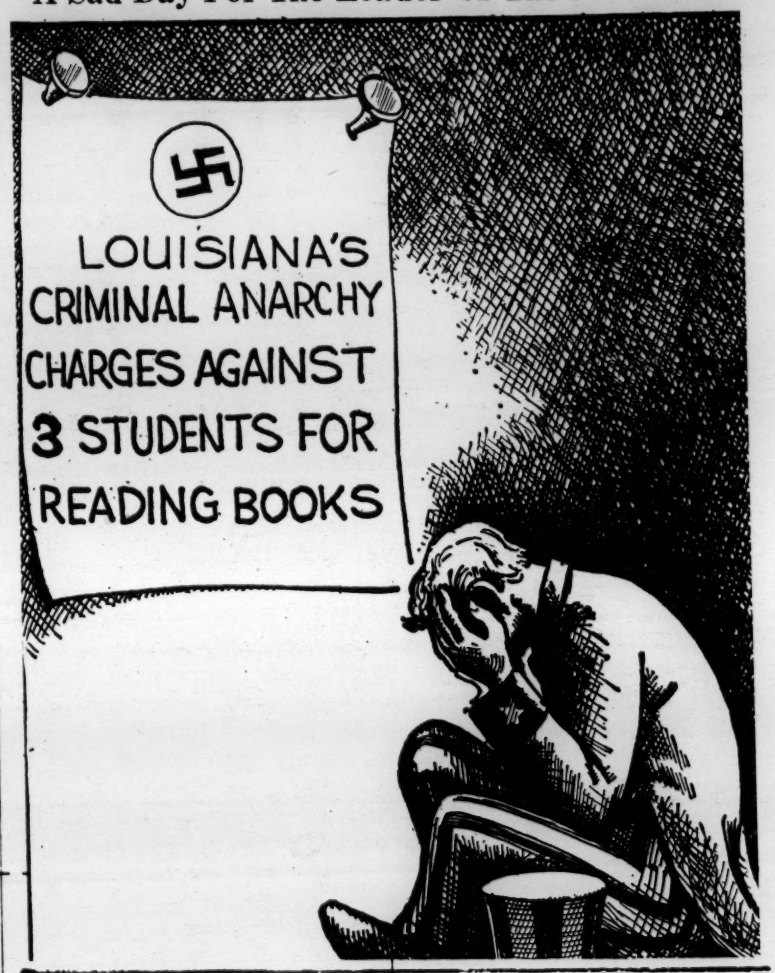
After the courtroom incident, SNCC Chairman Charles McDew asked Assistant Attorney General Burke Marshall to protect the riders.

RISM Formed

PROVIDENCE, R. I. - The Rhode Island Student Movement (RISM) was formed at a conference at the University of Rhode Island, February 23-24. Over sixty delegates from Brown University, Pembroke Barrington, Providence and Rhode Island Colleges, the University of Rhode Island, and the Rhode Island School of Design met to obtain a comprehensive background on discrimination in the South and Rhode Island, and to take steps toward immediate action within the Rhode Island community against discrimination in general.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN MARCH 27, 1962

A Sad Day For The Leader Of The Free World



Laurel, Miss. Group Wages Boycott

LAUREL, MISS. - The Laurel Nonviolent Movement began a boycott of downtown stores after attempts at negotiation with the Laurel Chamber of Commerce proved fruitless.

Lester G. McKinnie, SNCC Field Secretary in Laurel, said that Chamber head J. W. West told the Laurel Nonviolent Movement that "the Chamber of Commerce doesn't have any power over downtown merchants."

The Laurel Nonviolent Movement has distributed leaflets telling Laurel Negroes "Don't buy segregation in downtown Laurel." The leaflets asks that Negroes stay away from the downtown area until "you are treated like a first class citizen."

COAHR Contacts 600 A Day In Vote Push

Members of Atlanta's student movement group, the Committee on Appeal For Human Rights (COAHR) are currently contacting 600 people a day in an attempt to register new voters.

Charles A. Black, COAHR Chairman, said that the student group conducts a door-knock program every night.

COAHR members successfully integrated 177 lunch counters at 77 Atlanta stores last year, and has completed negotiations which should lead to integration of several downtown movie threatres.

Jackson Movement Boycotts Busses, Downtown Area

JACKSON, Miss - The Jackson Nonviolent Movement is currently waging a selective buying campaign and a boycott of the city's busses.

The Jackson groups also recently asked Mississippi's Negro teachers to support all civil rights organizations currently active in the state, the register to vote, and to "give your students a real basis for participation in a democratic society."

The Student Voice and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee cannot continue without your contributions. A donation entitles you to all issues published this year. Make checks payable to: The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 197 1/2 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.



WHITE HOUSE PICKETED - Men
SNCC march around the White Ho

SNCC Starts Book Drive For Miles

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has begun a "Books For Miles College" drive.

Birmingham, Alabama city officials recently refused to allow the school to conduct a fund drive to raise money for the library, teacher's salaries, and laboratory equipment.

Miles College students and other local groups are currently waging a "selective buying campaign", aimed at

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High Court Upholds SNCC Worker's Missi

WASHINGTON, D. C. - The S
the Federal Court's ruling that M
of a SNCC Field Secretary was
aimed solely at intimidating Negroes who want to vote.

The case involved John Hardy, a SNCC Field Secretary, now a student at Tennessee State A & I University in Nashville. Hardy was hit on the head with a pistol by the Tylertown, Mississippi vote registrar, when he accompanied two Negroes to register.

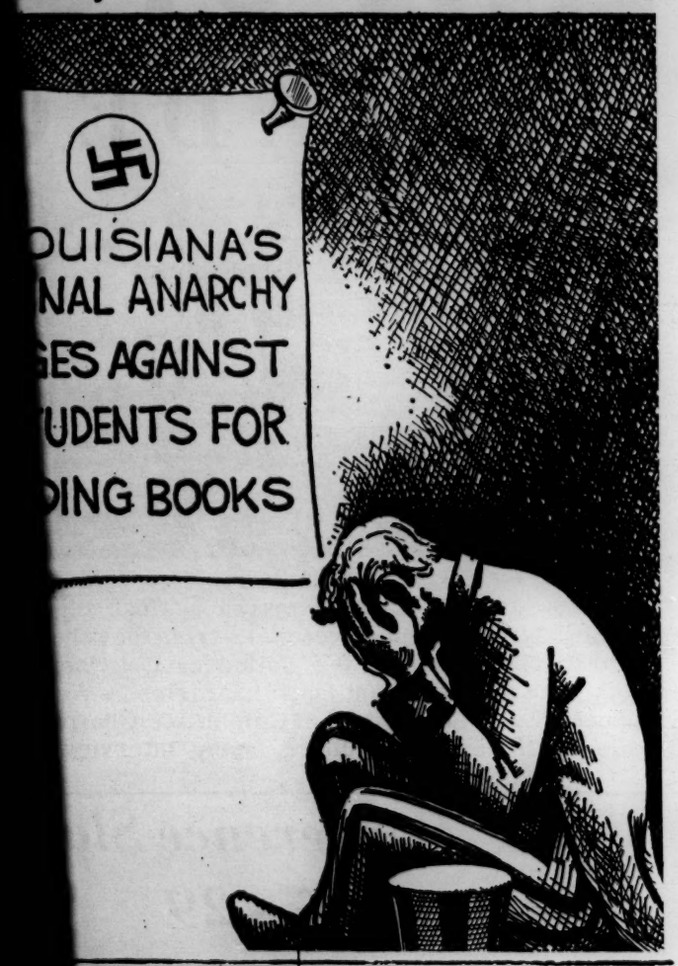
Although Hardy was bleeding from the gun-wound on his head, Tylertown sheriff Craft arrested him, charging him with "inciting to riot" and "resisting arrest," and threatened to beat the SNCC staffer.

The Justice Department filed suit after Hardy's beat-

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THE AFRO-AMERICAN MARCH 27, 1962

d Day For The Leader Of The Free World



Miss. Group Boycott

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ntacts 600 Vote Push

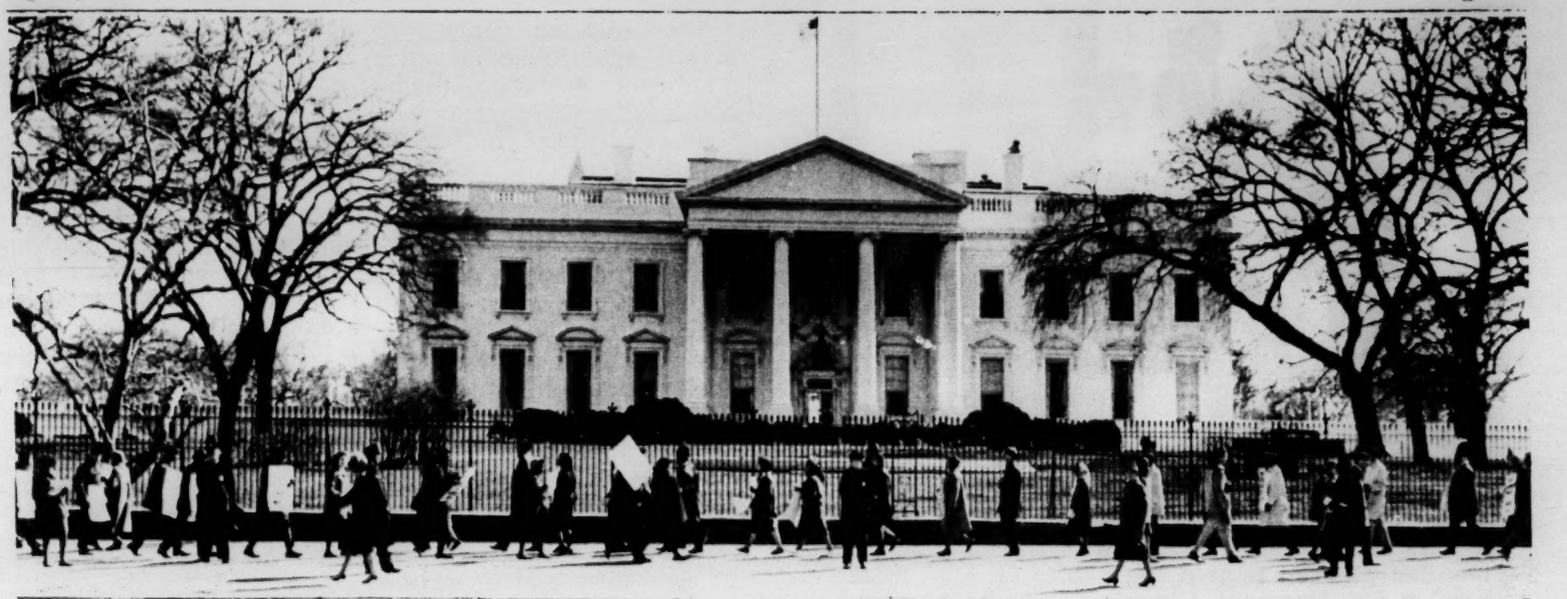
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The Jackson groups also recently asked Mississippi's Negro teachers to support all civil rights organizations currently active in the state, the register to vote, and to "give your students a real basis for participation in a democratic society."



WHITE HOUSE PICKETED - Members of CORE, NAG, and SNCC march around the White House in Washington, D. C., requesting the release of students jailed on "criminal anarchy" charges in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

SNCC Starts Book Drive For Miles

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has begun a "Books For Miles College" drive.

Birmingham, Alabama city officials recently refused to allow the school to conduct a fund drive to raise money for the library, teacher's salaries, and laboratory equipment.

Miles College students and other local groups are currently waging a "selective buying campaign", aimed at Birmingham's downtown merchants. A voter registration drive is also being conducted.

SNCC Chairman Charles McDew said that SNCC conducted a similar drive for students in McComb, Mississippi, after a student boycott of a Negro high school there.

Anyone wishing to contribute textbooks, reference works, or other material to the drive may send them to the Atlanta SNCC office, 197 the Atlanta SNCC office 197 1/2 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta.

High Court Upholds Halting SNCC Worker's Mississippi Trail

WASHINGTON, D. C. - The Supreme Court has upheld the Federal Court's ruling that Mississippi's prosecution of a SNCC Field Secretary was aimed solely at intimidating Negroes who want to vote.

The case involved John Hardy, a SNCC Field Secretary, now a student at Tennessee State A & I University in Nashville. Hardy was hit on the head with a pistol by the Tylertown, Mississippi vote registrar, when he accompanied two Negroes to register.

Although Hardy was bleeding from the gun-wound on his head, Tylertown sheriff Craft arrested him, charging him with "inciting to riot" and "resisting arrest," and threatened to beat the SNCC staffer.

The Justice Department filed suit after Hardy's beating asking for court orders forbidding intimidation of Negroes seeking to vote in Tylertown and for prevention of the Hardy trial.

SRE Charts Employment Housing Drive

AMHERST, MASS - The Students for Racial Equality (SRE) at Amherst College have begun an ambitious civil rights program which includes employment, housing, schools, and social problems. The student groups has also moved to establish ties with the Amherst Fair Employment Committee.

NAG Plans May 17 Demonstrations In D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. - The Nonviolent Action Group (NAG) is currently planning demonstrations for May 12 and 17, protesting the arrests of SNCC and CORE workers in Baton Rouge and in favor of seeing the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregated schools being upheld.

The NAG has been active in nation-wide protests called after the Baton Rouge arrests. They picketed tha home of Senator Allen J. Ellender (D-La.) on February 29, protesting "cruel and inhuman treatment of Negro students" in Senator Ellender's home state.

On March 13, members of NAG were joined by SNCC Field Secretaries Charles Jones, Charles Sherrod, William Hansen, and Reginald Robinson in a sit-in at the office of United States Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy. During a later sit-in at the Justice Department. NAG members were forcibly removed in wheel-chairs. On March 17, more than 300 people marched from Baltimore to Washington and picketed the Justice Department in a demonstration organized by NAG, CORE, and SNCC.

NAG also presented a petition bearing 1100 names to Justice Department officials, asking for the release of these jailed in Baton Rouge.

Buffalo Groups Join NSMCC

BUFFALO, NEW YORK - Buffalo State College, the University of Buffalo, and Buffalo State College have initiated an area coordinating committee of the Northern Student Movement Coordinating Committee.

SNCC, NAACP, SCLC, CORE, NUL In Vote Drive

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is one of five civil rights groups cooperating the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council.

The others are the NAACP, CORE, SCLC, and the National Urban League.

The organizations will carry out independent voter registration programs, but will make information regarding their drives available to the Voter Education Project.

SNCC Chairman Charles McDew said that SNCC would try to enlarge its existing vote drives, and would try to conduct registration campaigns in other hard-core Southern areas.



'DEGA LIBRARY SIT-IN STYMIED - Talladega College students stand before the city library after finding in closed. They had planned to test the public facility. At the right above is Dr. Hermann Einsmann, faculty member of the school's Social Action Committee. Photo by Zellner.

Continued From Page 1

Student Group Moves

On April 9, however, 18 students and Dr. E. W. McNair, chaplain of the college and professor of religion, were arrested during sit-ins at three drug stores. Dr. Arthur Gray, Talledega president, said he would sign bond for the demonstrators if they wished, but they chose to stay in jail, where they sang freedom songs.

18 demonstrators were arrested on April 10, and a Talladega white man was jailed by police who charged him with pushing one of the demonstrators, Edward White, through a plate glass window. White was also arrested. Dr. Gray told newsmen that the college planned no disciplinary action against the demonstrators.

Later,, the students adopted a hit-and-run sit-in method. During one sit-in, in which the students took lunch counter seats, were refused, and left, one college students was attacked by a member of a crowd of 500 people who watched the demonstration.

A cross had been burned on the campus; Dr. Gray had received annomous threatening telephone calls; three students had been fired at; one student was cut by white teenagers riding through the campus; bottles were thrown at Dorothy Vails and Joseph Pegues; and Dr. McNair was attacked in the jail.

The students decided to march again, and issued a statement declaring themselves "in support of the Southern student movement in ats attempt to eradicate discrimination and segregation." They planned to hold a prayer meeting around the city hall, but when they left the campus on April 17, 250 strong, they were met by city policemen and firemen. The policemen threatened them with arrest, and the firemen pointed their hoses at them. The combination of fire trucks the beatings and sit-in jailings and threatened arrest for taking a walk through town convinced the students that they were not welcome in the town, so they returned and initiated an econmoic boycott against the entire downtown area.

Continued From Page 1

"Anarchy" Charges

added later. At their arraigment on March 13, they were charged with "being members of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, an organization known to advocate, teach, and practice opposition to the government of the State of Louisiana by unlawful means."

"Criminal anarchy" carries a sentence of ten years at hard labor in Louisiana, with little or no possibility of release on appeal bond. At one time, bail for McDew and Zellner was $7000 each, and for Diamond $13,500.

Roy Wilkins of the NAACP, James Farmer of CORE, A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Whitney Young of the National Urban League, and theologian Reinhold Neibuhr joined in sending a telegram to 40 national labor, civil rights, human relations, church and student groups asking for protests against the arrests.

Additional telegrams of protest were sent by the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

SAFE Plans Holiday Freedom Ride In Md.

PRINCESS ANNE, Md. - Members of the Student Appeal For Equality (SAFE) are planning Easter Holiday Freedom Rides to Princess Anne, home of Maryland State College.

Norris Sydnor, president of SAFE, said that the holiday anti-segregation rides may be the largest in the history of the nonviolent movement.

SAFE has indicated that problems of discrimination should be solved within the community. "However," SAFE President Sydnor said, "a nonviolent movement, such as the Freedom Rides, will take place soon unless visual progress is made."

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THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

CONSTITUTION

(as revised in Conference, April 29, 1962)

I. Purpose

A. We accept the following statement of purpose, adopted at the Raleigh Conference in 1960, as the basis for our action:

"We affirm the philosophical or religious ideal of nonviolence as the foundation of our purpose, the presupposition of our faith, and the manner of our action. Nonviolence as it grows from the Judaeo-Christian tradition seeks a social order of justice permeated by love. Integration of human endeavor represents the crucial first step towards such a society.

Through nonviolence, courage displaces fear; love transforms hate. Acceptance dissipates prejudice; hope ends despair. Peace dominates war; faith reconciles doubt. Mutual regard cancels emnity. Justice for all overcomes injustice. The redemptive community supercedes systems of gross social immorality.

Love is the central motif of nonviolence. Love is the force by which God binds man to himself and man to man. Such love goes to the extreme; it remains loving and forgiving even in the midst of hostility. It matches the capacity of evil to inflict suffering with an even more enduring capacity to absorb evil, all the while persisting in love.

By appealing to conscience and standing on the moral nature of human existence, nonviolence nurtures the atmosphere in which reconciliation and justice become actual possibilities."

B. SNCC shall serve as a channel of coordination and communication for the student movement. By direction of its Executive Committee through its staff it shall have authority to initiate programs in areas where none presently exists, and to work closely with local protest groups in the intensification and extension of the movement.

C. SNCC shall be responsible for the distribution and communication of news regarding any of its staff or local groups. It will publish a newsletter called the Student Voice as often as possible, which shall cover news of the student movement as a whole. In addition SNCC shall be responsible for the distribution and interpretation of information to local groups which is of specific interest to the student movement.

D. SNCC shall be responsible for calling a Conference of the whole student movement each year, on the Easter weekend, and any other conferences the Coordinating Committee deems necessary. These Conferences shall be open to all, primarily educational in nature, and shall be a time when information is exchanged between areas, new knowledge communicated, progress examined, and general plans are made for the coming year. In addition SNCC shall be available to assist states or regions in holding their own Conferences regularly, providing both personnel and financial assistance.

II. The Student Base of the Coordinating Committee

A. Any local protest group in the South shall be eligible for affiliation with SNCC which shall consist of not less than ten members and which subscribes to the principles of nonviolent direct action.

The Executive Committee of SNCC shall have the power to grant affiliation to local protest groups upon application.

B. Responsibilities of SNCC to affiliates

1. SNCC recognizes that local protest groups and affiliates are autonomous and it shall consider them the primary expression of the protest movement in a given area.

2. SNCC Field Secretaries shall be available to lend assistance to local protest groups and to take any other action deemed necessary by the Executive Committee. Visits to campuses or specific areas may be brief or at times Field Secretaries may be assigned upon request of the local area to work with a particular program on an extended basis.

3. Affiliates shall be eligible for financial assistance from SNCC. Ongoing commitments must be cleared through the Executive Committee, but emergency situations will be handled by the Executive Secretary of the staff and the Chairman of SNCC.

C. Responsibilities of local affiliates to SNCC

1. Each affiliate shall elect one of their members to serve as a voting member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. This person shall serve for a term of one year, shall be eligible for re-election, and shall be a representative to SNCC in the manner of a Congressman to Co gress.

2. Affiliates shall give every consideration to cooperating with South-wide or area-wide projects decided upon by SNCC or its Executive Committee.

3. Affiliates shall appoint a SNCC News Coordinator whose responsibility shall be to supply the central SNCC office with up-to-date information regarding protest activities in that area. The central office shall in turn supply the News Coordinators with news of events and activity in other areas.

III. The Organization of SNCC

A. The Coordinating Committee

1. The Coordinating Committee shall be composed of one representative from each of the local protest groups.

2. The Coordinating Committee shall meet three times a year: immediately before and immediately after the annual conference, and in early Fall.

3. Membership on the Coordinating Committee shall be from annual conference to annual conference.

4. National civil rights and civil liberties groups at work in the South are invited to serve in an advisory and/or observing capacity, with voice but not vote on the Coordinating Committee. Such permission is to be reviewed by the Executive Committee and finally approved by the Coordinating Committee

B. The Executive Committee

1. The Coordinating Committee shall elect from among its voting membership at the time of the annual conference eight persons to the Executive Committee. It shall also elect two adult members to the committee. The Chairman of the Coordinating Committee and the Executive Secretary shall also serve as members of the Executive Committee. In addition, the annual conference shall elect three members at large to the Executive Committee who must be students currently or formerly engaged in the protest movement. These fifteen persons shall compose the Executive Committee.

2. The Chairman of SNCC shall be elected by the Coordinating Committee, and shall serve as Chairman of both the Coordinating Committee and the Executive Committee. He shall devote full time to the work of SNCC and its staff.

3. The Executive Committee shall act on behalf of the Coordinating Committee between meetings of that body. It shall be directly responsible for the program, for direction and supervision of staff, for the financial operation of the organization, and for any matters of policy which need action. It shall be responsible to SNCC and implement its programs.

4. The Executive Committee shall meet five times a year: in May, in mid-summer, in Fall with the Coordinating Committee, during the Christmas holiday, and at the annual conference. It may also meet at unscheduled times when necessar

5. The Executive Committee shall have the power to appoint whatever committees it may consider helpful to the work of SNCC.

C. The Advisory Board

1. The Coordinating Committee shall elect its own advisory board, the number on which is flexible and to be determined by the Coordinating Committee. Advisors shall serve for a term of one year, and shall be eligible for re-election.

2. Two members of the Advisory Board shall be voting members of the Executive Committee.

D. The Staff

1. The staff shall be responsible for the implementation of the program of SNCC, at the direction of the Executive Committee.

2. The head of the staff shall be an Executive Secretary, who shall be responsible for the day-to-day operation of SNCC. He shall supervise and be responsible for the activity of the other staff.

3. The Executive Committee shall employ whatever staff it understands to be necessary for the operation of the program. All staff appointments shall be for one year and subject to annual review by SNCC.

IV. Finances

1. The work of SNCC shall be financed on the basis of voluntary contributions and through other sources of funds which it shall be able to secure.

2. Since SNCC is the Coordinating Committee of the student movement, efforts shall be made to find ways in which students may contribute significantly and substantially to the support of the program.

3. The fiscal year of SNCC shall be from September 1 to September 1. The Executive Committee shall be responsible for the preparation of the budget, to be approved by the Coordinating Committee at the Fall meeting. The Executive Secretary shall be responsible for its administration, and shall prepare reports for each Executive Committee meeting.

V. Amendments

This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a meeting of the Coordinating Committee. Every constitutional amendment shall be proposed and discussed at one meeting of the Executive Committee or Coordinating Committee, but not voted upon until the next meeting of the Coordinating Committee. In the interim it shall be circulated to all members of the Coordinating Committee.

Each year the Coordinating Committee shall report to the Conference those constitutional changes which it may have made during the year.

The following is proposed to Northern students and groups:

Over the past two years informal relationships have established ties between various student groups in the North and SNCC. The more fruitful of these ties have provided occasions for increased contacts between students active in the movement and Northern students; opportunity for explanations of the problems of the south and exploration of the problems of the North; inspiration for renewed attack upon civil rights problems by Northern students; and, last but not least, money for the student movement.

SNCC would like to invite such groups to become "associates with it in which relationship we would work out means of closer cooperation in student exchanges, education about the South and the North in the area of civil rights, action in the North, and fund raising.

Associates would be autonomous, of course, and the structure for association would be minimal. Representatives from associated groups may be invited to attend meetings of the Coordinating Committee, although without vote.

Sheriff Harasses Negroes At Voting Rally in Georgia

The New York Times.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1962.

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

SASSER, Ga., July 26—"We want our colored people to go on living like they have for the last hundred years," said Sheriff Z. T. Mathews of Terrell County. Then he turned and glanced disapprovingly at the thirty-eight Negroes and two whites gathered in the Mount Olive Baptist Church here last night for a voter-registration rally.

"I tell you, cap'n, we're a little fed up with this registration business," he went on.

As the 70-year-old peace officer spoke, his nephew and chief deputy, M. E. Mathews, swaggered back and forth fingering a hand-tooled black leather cartridge belt and a .38-revolver. Another deputy, R. M. Dunaway, slapped a five-cell flashlight against his left palm again and again.

The three officers took turns badgering the participants and warning of what "disturbed white citizens" might do if this and other rallies continued.

Many Are Disturbed

Sheriff Fred D. Chappell of adjacent Sumter County, other law enforcement officials and a number of the disturbed white citizens clustered at the back of the sanctuary. Outside in the black night, angry voices drowned out the singing of the crickets as men milled around the cars parked in front of the little church on the eastern edge of this hamlet in southwestern Georgia.

On the wall was an "All-American Calendar" advertising a local funeral home. It displayed pictures of President Kennedy and past Presidents.

The concern of Sheriff Zeke Mathews, "twenty years in office without opposition," is perhaps understandable.

Terrell County has 8,209 Negro residents and only 4,533 whites. While 2,894 of the whites are registered to vote, only fifty-one Negroes are on the rolls, according to the Secretary of State's office.

On Sept. 13, 1960, Federal District Judge William A. Bootle handed down the first decision under the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960, which guarantee Negro voting rights.

The judge enjoined the Terrell County Board of Voter Registrars from making distinctions on the basis of race or color, illegally denying Negroes their rights under state and Federal laws and administering different qualification tests for the two races.

Judge Bootle refused a request from the Justice Department that he appoint a voter referee to oversee the registration. But he retained jurisdiction in case further court directives might become necessary.

Nevertheless, Negroes contended that because of fear and intimidation, subtle and not so subtle harassment and delaying tactics, they still found it difficult to register. Many of them are illiterate. This presents a further barrier since they are required by state law to pass a difficult qualification test.

Another source of the sheriff's concern is the fact that field secretaries for the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, an Atlanta-based civil rights organization, began a voter registration drive in the county last October.



Charles Jones



Peggy Dammond

Worried by 'Agitators'

Sheriff Mathews said the racial crisis in near-by Albany also had aroused local whites and had brought the "agitators" to Sasser.

Two workers of the student committee active in Terrell County were present as the meeting opened with a hymn, "Pass Me Not, Oh Gentle Saviour."

They are Charles Sherrod, 25, from Petersburg, Va., a Negro, who took part in the sit-in demonstrations in 1960 against lunch-counter segregation, and Ralph Allen, 22, a white student at Trinity College, from Melrose, Mass.

Some of the participants said they had driven here from adjoining Lee and Daugherty (Albany) counties to encourage others by their presence. Among them were two other workers, in the student committee, Miss Penelope Patch, 18, of Englewood, N. J., a white student at Swarthmore College, and Joseph Charles Jones, 24, a Negro from Charlotte, N. C.

After the hymn, Mr. Sherrod, standing at the pine pulpit on the rostrum, led the Lord's Prayer. The audience repeated each line after him.

Overhead, swarms of gnats circled the three light globes and now and then one of the audience would look up from the pine floor to steal a fearful glance at the door.

Reads From Scriptures

Mr. Sherrod then read from the Scriptures, pausing after completing a passage to say:

"I'm going to read it again for they're standing on the outside."

The sound of voices around the automobiles parked beside the church could be heard as license numbers were called out. And the faces of the audience stiffened with fear.

A group of thirteen law officers and roughly dressed whites clumped through the door at this point. One pointed his arm at three newspaper reporters sitting at the front and said:

"There they are."

"If God be for us, who can be against us," read Mr. Sherrod. "We are counted as sheep for the slaughter."

With the exception of Deputy Dunaway, who stood smoking a cigarette at the rear, the whites withdrew to confer among themselves.

Prays For Wisdom

Mr. Sherrod began another prayer.

"Give us the wisdom to try to understand this world. Oh, Lord God, we've been abused so long; we've been down so long; oh, Lord, all we want is for our white brothers to understand that in Thy sight we are all equal."

"We're praying for the courage to withstand the brutality of our brethren."

And, in this country where Negroes have frequently fallen under the club, the blackjack and the bullet, no one appeared to doubt that the brutality of which he spoke would be long in coming.

Nevertheless, the audience swung into a hymn with gusto, singing "We Are Climbing Jacob's Ladder." The deputy in the doorway swung his flashlight against his palm and looked on through narrowed eyes.

Lucius Holloway, Terrell County chairman of the voter registration drive, stood up.

"Everybody is welcome," he said, "This is a voter registration meeting."

Sheriff Mathews trailed by Deputy Dunaway burst into the sanctuary and strode to the front. Standing before the reporters, but looking away from them, he began to address the audience.

"I have the greatest respect for any religious organization but my people is getting disturbed about these secret meetings," he said.

"I don't think there is any colored people down here who are afraid. After last night the people are disturbed. They had a lot of violence in Albany last night."

The sheriff and chief deputy introduced themselves to the reporters and shook hands. Ne-

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

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NEGRO VOTE RALLY UPSET BY SHERIFF

(continued)

groes had said they had been warned that the rally would be broken up, but the law officers seemed taken abock by the presence of the newsmen.

Sheriff Mathews then turned to the Negroes, saying that none of them was dissatisfied with life in the county. He asked all from Terrell to stand.

"Are any of you disturbed?"

The reply was a muffled "Yes."

"Can you vote if you are qualified?"

"No."

"Do you need people to come down and tell you what to do?"

"Yes."

"Haven't you been getting along well for a hundred years?'

"No."

The sheriff then said he could not control the local whites and that he wanted to prevent violence.

Dislikes Publicity

"Terrell County has had too much publicity," he said. "We're not looking for violence."

Chief Deputy Mathews then expressed his viewpoint.

"There's not a nigger in Terrell County who wants to make application to vote who has to have someone from Massachusetts or Ohio or New York to come down here and carry them up there to vote," he said.

The sheriff turned to Ralph Allen.

"Ralph," he said, "I'm going to have to ask you to stay out of this county until this thing quiets off."

"I don't appreciate outside agitators coming in here and stirring up trouble and it's causing us a lot of trouble. I've helped more colored people than any man in the South, I reckon."

"Would you mind telling me who pays you?" he asked Mr. Allen.

The student replied that he received a subsistence allowance from the committee.

"They give you your orders?"

"They place me."

The chief deputy took over the questioning.

"Then you got Terrell County —that's your project, huh?"

A long exchange of forceful questions followed. After that, Deputy Mathews turned to the others and told them:

"There is a prohibit to register between now and December.

Under Georgia law, registration goes on throughout the year, although only those registered at various specified times prior to the primaries and elections may vote in them.

Sheriff Mathews then pointed to the crowd of [illegible]es at the back of the sa[illegible].

"Gentlemen," he said to the reporters, "those are all of them."

"The people have lost faith and respect in the coordinating bunch. They don't have to have it, Cap'n. They don't have to have it."

Deputy Mathews informed the Negroes that it would not be "to your interest" to continue the meeting.

"You don't have to have nobody from Massachusetts to come down here and help you the way to the court house," he said.

In another reference to Mr. Allen, he commented:

"I don't think he's got any business down here, to tell you the damn truth."

Deputy Mathews turned to Deputy Dunaway and ordered him to take the names of all those present.

"I just want to find out how many here in Terrell County are dissatisfied," explained Sheriff Mathews.

Turning to a local Negro and pointing at Mr. Allen, the Chief Deputy then said:

"He's going to be gone in two weeks, but you'll still be here."

As the names were collected, deputy Mathews began pressing questions on Mr. Sherrod and interrupting him sarcastically as the Negro tried to reply.

He turned to Mr. Allen again. Shaking a finger in his face, he said:

"You couldn't get a white person to walk down the street with you."

Refuse to Give Names

When Deputy Dunaway asked the names of five Nero youths sitting on a bench with Miss Patch, they refused to give them.

"I wouldn't either," said Deputy Mathews.

As the Sheriff walked away, he said to reporters:

"Some of these niggers down here would just as soon vote for Castro and Khrushchev."

The Negroes began humming a song of protest popularized during the sit-in demonstrations, "We Shall Overcome." And as the law officers withdrew to the outside, the song swelled to a crescendo.

The business meeting then got under way. Miss Patch reported on her work in Lee County. Mr. Allen told of having been knocked down twice last Saturday, beaten and threatened with death by white men in Dawson, the county seat.

Charles Jones asked Mr. Holloway if anything had been heard from the Justice Department regarding an investigation into the dismissal of a Negro techer.

"No," replied the chairman.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, the Negroes rose and joined hands in a circle. Swaying in rhythm, they again sang, "We Shall Overcome." Their voices had a strident note as though they were building up their courage to go out into the night, where the whites waited.

Denies Urge to Destroy

Lucius Holloway prayed.

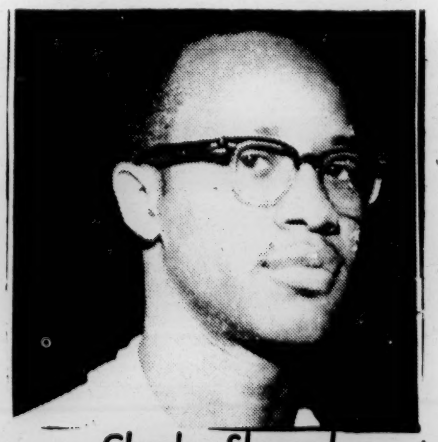
"Our concern is not to destroy," he said. "Our concern is not to displace or to fight, but to build a community in which all our children can live and gjrow up in dignity."

The Negroes then filed out the front door past the group of law officers.

"I know you," said one officer to a Negro. "We're going to get some of you."

Flashlight beams slashed through the darkness to spotlight the race of Miss Patch as the white student climbed into an automobile with some Negroes from Lee County. The whites standing by cursed but made no move toward the car.

Miss Patch and her companion pulled out behind the station wagon in which the newsmen were riding. But the air had been let out of the right front tire of the wagon, forcing it to stop close to the church. The other car stopped, too.



Charles Sherrod



Penny Patch



RALPH ALLEN

THE STUDENT VOICE

Vol. 3, No. 3 Issued by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 799 1/2 Hunter St., Atlanta 14, Ga. Oct., 1962

They Lived In The Counties

Churches Burned, Nightriders Attack SNCC Staff In Southwest Georgia Voter Registration Drive

TERRELL AND LEE COUNTIES, GEORGIA -- SNCC workers from North and South spent a summer here in these rural counties living and working with the people to increase voter registration.

For these young students, the summer was one of threats, beatings, jailing--and inspiration.

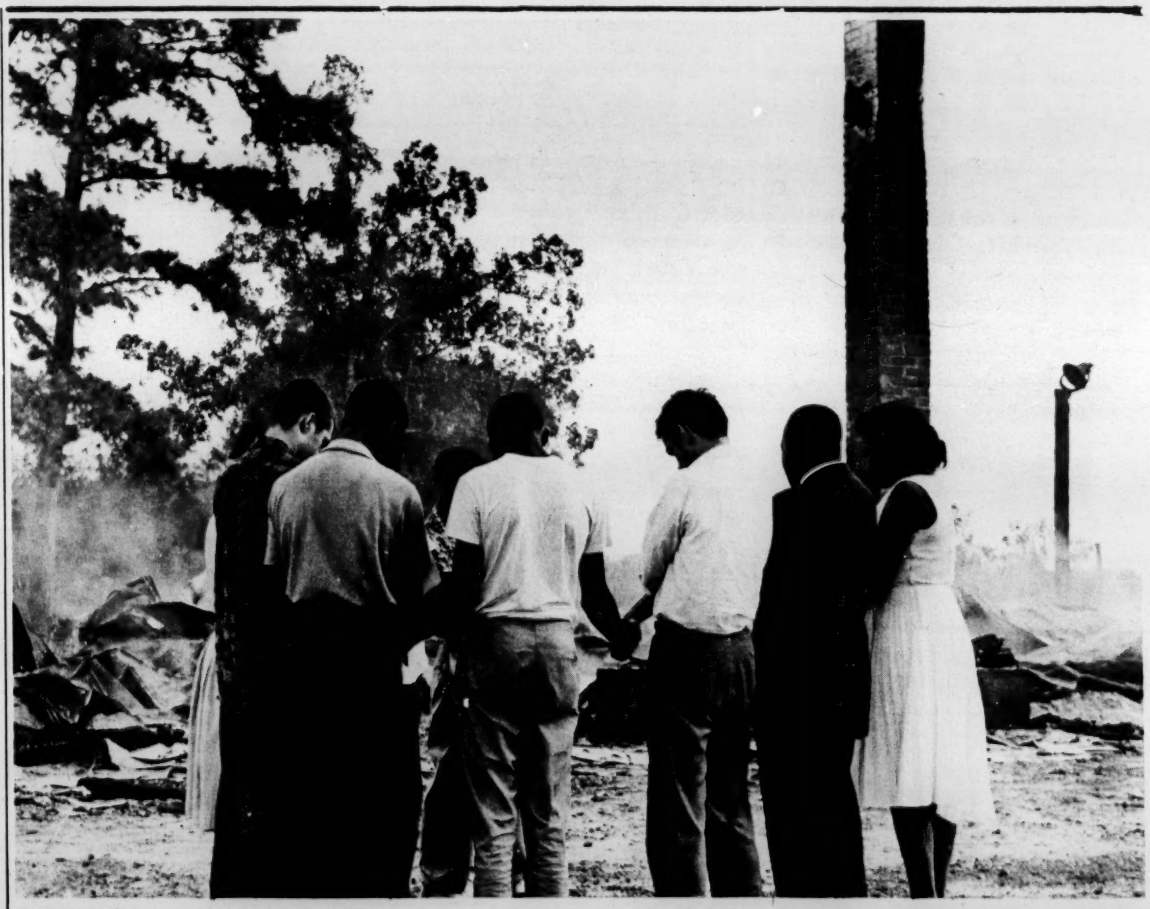
They worked on SNCC's Southwest Georgia voter registration project under the leadership of Charles Sherrod, a field secretary who first came to Albany in October, 1961, and was a participant in the original demonstrations which touched off the Albany Movement.

One half of the Southwest Georgia project was located in Terrell County -- called "Terrible Terrell" by local residents. This county was the scene of the first prosecution of voting violations under the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

There Ralph Allen, a white student from Massachusetts, was arrested for vagrancy along with Sherrod when the two brought a group of Negroes to the Terrell County Courthouse to register.

Allen and Joseph Pitts, a young man from Albany, were beaten by whites as they went to speak to Negroes in Dawson, Ga. about registering. Allen was unable to secure warrants from police authorities in order to prosecute his assailants.

On July 27, as Sherrod and other SNCC workers held a meeting at Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Sasser, Ga., Terrell County Sheriff Z. T. Mathews entered with several gun-toting, swearing deputies and threatened the crowd. In a front-page story, New York TIMES reporter Claude Sitton quoted the Sheriff as saying, "We want our colored people to go on living like they have for the last hundred years."



JOINING HANDS IN PRAYER Albany citizens and SNCC voter registration workers stand at smoking ruins of Mt. Olive Baptist Church in Sasser, Ga. hours after it was set on fire. SNCC workers, from left to right: Jack Chatfield, Ralph Allen (fourth from left), and Prathia Hall (extreme right).

In Lee County, a group of young women lived and worked. They were Penny Patch, a white student from Swarthmore College, Kathleen Conwell, a Skidmore College student, Peggy Dammond, now at Boston University, Prathia Hall, a theology student from Philadelphia, and Joan Maxwell, a student from Albany, Ga.

They canvassed door-to-door, spoke to local citizens urging them to register, took them to the county courthouse, and had weekly meetings in county churches.

Miss Patch was threatened several times by local whites and police officials who said they would "throw her in the swamp." She and Joan Maxwell were stopped numerous times by police and intimidated in the midst of their canvassing work. Peggy Dammond reported threats to bomb the home in which she and other girls were living.

Miss Patch later attempted to register at Albany State College (a predominantly Negro school) but was refused because of previous civil rights arrests. She had been arrested in Albany, Ga. when an interracial group attempted to receive service at Albany's Holiday Inn, and once in Maryland on a sit-in.

For weeks the students depended on cooperation with local Negroes in order to eat. At times they picked squash and cotton to earn money for food. They painted houses and ran errands.

They wrote up a special issue of The Student Voice for distribution in the Albany-Terrell-Lee communities in which they described their plight:

"We do not have the money to pay for gas or wear and tear. We can see no other way out than to attempt to raise money by washing cars, dishes, floors, and windows, cutting grass, or

Continued on page 2

Southwest Georgia

Continued from page 1

any other chore around the house. We do not have money for transportation in general, into and from these counties. Then there is the problem of room and board for about twelve people as the summer progresses.

"But then, problems are to be solved. We ask for your prayers and a strong conviction to act as a Christian must. We are not supermen. We are only young people with a determination to be FREE and to be FREE NOW!"

In August, four Negro Churches in the area were burned to the ground, including the Mt. Olive Church in Sasser. SNCC pledged aid in rebuilding the churches, and donated a tent which was used for meetings in place of the destroyed buildings.



PRATHIA HALL (left), points to bullet holes in front screen door of Mrs. Carolyn Daniels' home, where shooting occurred in Terrell County. At right, Jack Chatfield (foreground) displays bandaged arm. Sitting next to him is Chris Allen, a student from Oxford, England, who was also grazed by bullets.

At the end of the month and in early September, nightriders shot into the homes of those involved in the voter registration drive. James Mays, a Lee County teacher who had been fired from his job for his participation in the voter registration drive, reported 24 bullet holes in his house. Jack Chatfield, a white student from Connecticut, was shot twice in the arm. Christopher Allen, a student from Oxford, England, and Prathia Hall were both grazed by the bullets.

But local Negroes and the SNCC workers who remained at the end of the summer vowed to continue the drive despite the terror and the intimidation.

Sherrod commented, "We met in a tent on ground which has been cleared off for the rebuilding of the church. We had about fifty people from Albany. Six months ago, maybe less or more, you couldn't have paid these people of Albany enough to come to Dawson, Sasser, or anywhere else in Terrell County.

"But something has happened here in Southwest Georgia which has a good chance of becoming the pattern for our grand strategy in the South. And so we go about our way feeling in the darkness for the best way, always to curtailed by lack of funds. And the world listens and looks on, wondering."

Registration Efforts In Mississippi Continue Despite Violence And Terror

CLEVELAND, MISSISSIPPI- A wave of terror has swept Mississippi in the wake of Negro citizens' attempts to register to vote.

Robert Moses, field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, reported that voter registration drives were taking place in Ruleville, Cleveland, Greenwood, Liberty, and other strongholds of segregation.

And in these places, attempts to register were being greeted by violence.

On August 17, Samuel Block, Luvaghn Brown, and Lawrence Guyot -- all field secretaries for SNCC -- had to flee over the roof of their office when a crowd of white men, armed with guns and ropes, surrounded the building. Calls were made to the F.B.I. but no agent appeared.

Two young Negro girls, both students at Jackson State College, were shot by nightriders in Ruleville as they sat in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sisson, both prominent in the registration drive, on Sept. 10.

Both were taken to the hospital, one reported in critical condition from head wounds.

Moses reported that economic reprisals had begun against Negro registrants in Ruleville. Two cleaning stores operated by Negroes were closed down for alleged "building violations." Seven others have lost their jobs.

Ruleville is in Sunflower County home of Senator James O. Eastland, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. The county has a Negro voting age population of 13, 524 (out of a total of 22, 309) and has 161 Negroes registered to vote.

Moses and others were arrested in Indianola, Mississippi at the end of August for "distributing handbills without a license" when they were publicizing a voter registration meeting that evening. All were released on bond.

The Chief of Police of Indianola told James Forman, SNCC executive secretary, and James Bevel, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, that "We don't need no outside agitators coming in here, stirring up the people, and confusing their minds so that they can't think straight."

An unidentified Negro man was killed in Goodman on Sept. 10 and found in the Big Black River four days later in a cloth sack weighted down with 100 pounds of rock. He was never identified and buried in Potter's Field.

The murder occured 45 miles south of Greenwood, and near the Tallahatchee River where Emmett Till's body was found in 1956.

Though no evidence was found that the murder was part of retaliation against the registration drive, it was felt that this contributed to the atmosphere of terror pervading the state. Holmes County, where Goodman is located, has a Negro voting age population of 64.7% of the total and yet only 41 Negroes are registered to vote.

Forman said, after the murder, "This is another instance of lawlessness designed to protect the segregated power structure and to intimidate voter registration workers and potential voters."

CBS presented a network program on the Mississippi voter registration efforts on Sept. 26 entitled "Mississippi and the 15th Amendment." Moses, who aided the CBS teams in the production of the program, and other SNCC field secretaries, were shown accompanying registrants to local courthouses.

Despite the attacks on voters and registration workers, efforts to register Negroes in the State of Mississippi were not halting and would continue.

Talladega Injunction Hearing Set For Oct. 8

TALLADEGA, ALA., -- Hearings begin here Oct 8 to determine whether a temporary injunction prohibiting "illegal" demonstrations issued last April 28 will become permanent.

A battery of seven lawyers will defend those named in the injunction, a list which includes Robert Zellner, SNCC field secretary, Carl Braden, field secretary for the Southern Conference Educational Fund, the Talladega College student body and faculty, and others.

More Than A Documentary

Freedom In The Air "An Inspiring Album," Says Chronicle

FREEDOM IN THE AIR is the name of a documentary album, produced by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, which tells the story of Albany, Georgia in the voices and songs of the participants themselves.

The San Francisco Chronicle of Sept. 23 called it an "inspiring album," and the Chronicle reviewer went on to say:

"I know of no more moving statement of the situation in Albany, in all its horror and its glory, available today than this album produced by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee."

But FREEDOM IN THE AIR is even more than a documentary, even more than a living document to the faith and courage of the Negro citizens in Albany, Georgia. It represents to us the means by which we will be able to continue our program in the South.

As you have read in this special STUDENT VOICE, we are engaged in voter registration and direct action programs in the hard-core areas of the Deep South, where fear and terror are real, and in places like Maryland and Southern Illinois, where the oppression is just as real.

Our field secretaries do not receive "salaries." They get "subsistence" funds, which range from $40 per week to $15 -- when this is available.

They have picked squash, cotton, washed windows and painted houses -- not only to be good citizens, but to eat.

We are not asking for munificent funds for lavish equipment: we are asking for funds to feed and clothe those students who believe in mankind's best dreams enough to risk their lives every day.

As you have seen on these pages, our field secretaries have been beaten, jailed, threatened, stabbed, intimidated, shot at -- and some have had to flee their own offices to avoid being lynched.

The Georgia churches they met in were burned down, one by one, so they are now meeting in a tent on the rubble where the buildings once stood.

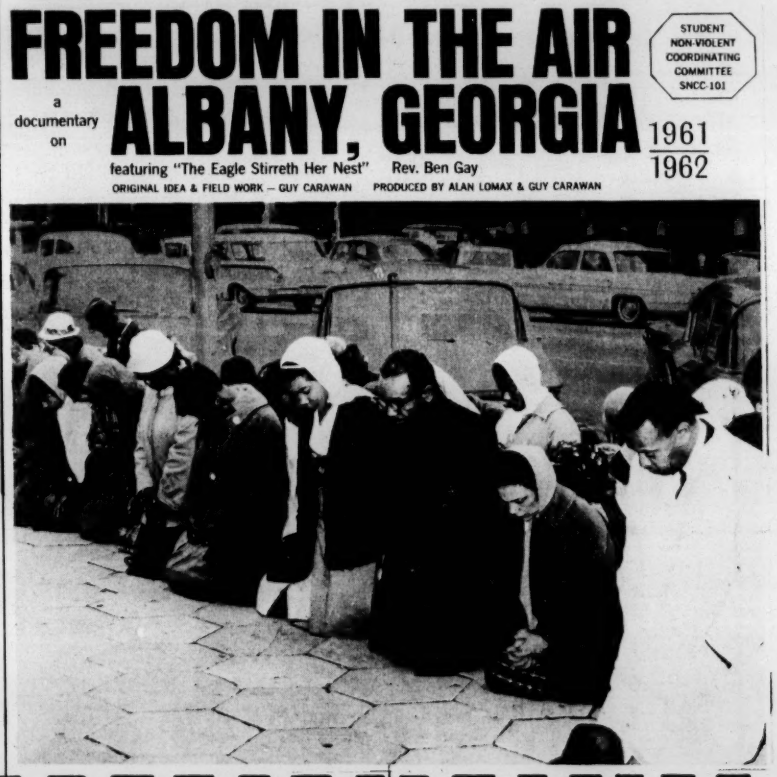
They will continue to work to change the South, so that in turn the whole country may be changed.

But, they need your help.

FREEDOM IN THE AIR, a SNCC documentary, with original idea and field work by Guy Carawan, and produced by Carawan and Alan Lomax, can be obtained for a minimum contribution of $3.98.

Each contribution entitles you to a subscription to THE STUDENT VOICE, which tells of our work in the South and the work of other student and action groups.

We are asking you to help us, not for us, or for you, not only for today -- but for tommorow, and future tomorrows, so that all of humankind can walk free, stand upright, and live the way human beings CAN live.



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This is a high fidelity long playing record processed with the most advanced of electronic engineering techniques. It is playable with any cartridge, monaural or sterophonic.

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Demonstrators Tear Gassed, But . . . .

Cairo Nonviolent Freedom Committee Wins Opening Of Public Facilities In City

CAIRO, ILLINOIS--Police sprayed tear gas into a crowd of 200 Negro citizens here on Sept. 27 who were protesting three successive days of arrests of young people picketing Banks' Wondermarket for fair employment.

About 58 demonstrators were arrested for "parading without a license." Seven of these remained in jail after demonstrations on Sept. 24-27. One of these, a young white man, Jim Peake, a paraplegic in a wheel chair, went on a hunger strike to protest the arrests.

This incident was the latest in a civil rights battle here which began last June after the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee voted to make the elimination of segregation in Southern Illinois a Summer Project. Early in the spring, four SNCC staff members were denied service in Southern Illinois enroute to Chicago.

Demonstrations have occurred steadily since June. At least 42 students were arrested throughout the summer, and all public facilities opened to the entire public.

Yet in the past weeks of demonstrations water has been sprayed on the protesters and several have been beaten.

On June 22, Mary McCollum, field secretary for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, went with a group of Negro high school students to get service at Mack's Barbecue, a local restaurant. When an angry onlooker threatened a Negro youth, Miss McCollum tried to intervene and was slashed on the thigh. She received twelve stitches.

The Cairo Nonviolent Freedom Committee tested restaurants, the swimming pool, a local bowling alley and roller rink.

For several weeks the CNFC kept up picket lines at the T-Wood Roller Bowl and several were arrested there. The rink finally closed.

Trials for these arrested during the summer were supposed to have taken place on August 31 but were then continued indefinitely.

A week later, the roller rink opened to all customers, regardless of race.

In August, two Negro juveniles who had taken part in demonstrations here and therefore had allegedly "violated parole," were imprisoned in state reformatories.

Joyce Gilkey, a 16-year old, was handcuffed and taken to Geneva State Reformatory. For 24 hours her whereabout were unknown. The other teenager, Ernest Williams, 19, was held in Joliet Reformatory after he took part in demonstrations at Mack's Barbecue.

Observers here reported to SNCC that the summer had been one of defeats and victories. While demonstrators had been tear gassed, all facilities in Cairo had opened their doors to everyone regardless of race.



MARY McCOLLUM, a former student at Southern Illinois University, who worked as a SNCC field secretary with the Cairo committee this summer.

THIS SPECIAL ISSUE OF THE STUDENT VOICE gives a brief summary of events which occurred during the summer. We have been unable to come out with a regular monthly issue since June because of lack of funds. In order to come out on a monthly basis, we need your contributions, which also entitle you to a subscription to THE STUDENT VOICE. Please send your donations to SNCC, 799 1/2 Hunter Street, N.W., Atlanta 14, Georgia.

NOTE: Voter Registration efforts of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee were prominently featured in the lead article of the Sept. 7 SATURDAY EVENING POST. We urge that you obtain a copy.

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1st Anniversary Celebration
ALBANY MOVEMENT
November 12-16, 1962



President, Dr. W. G. Anderson

OUR THANKS

As we pause to think over the many activities of the past year, the Executive Board of the Albany Movement wishes to express thanks to many individuals and organizations:

We are grateful to the ministers of this community for permitting us to hold our weekly meetings in their churches, and are especially grateful to the Shiloh and Mount Zion Baptist Churches and members for shouldering the greatest share of this responsibility.

Our thanks are extended to the operators of the Car Pool, the drivers, and those organizations and individuals who have made contributions to the car pool.

Thanks are also extended to those who have attended each mass meeting and contributed through interest and donations.

Special thanks are extended to these organizations: Core, S. C. L. C., S. N. C. C., N. A. A. C. P., Education Legal Defense Fund, Sororities, Fraternities, Civic and Social Clubs, Ministerial Alliances, Churches, Beauticians, Barber Shops, Visiting Ministers, and Businesses.

We are grateful to Mr. A. C. Searles, editor of the Southwest Georgian weekly newspaper, Attorney C. B. King, Albany, Ga., Attorney D. L. Hollowell, Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Constance Baker Motley, New York, and other associated councils, and to those of you who courageously sacrificed your physical FREEDOM to help build a better world today for all AMERICANS tomorrow, our deepest gratitude.

BOARD MEMBERS



Chaplain
Rev. Benjamin Gay



Chairman-Program Committee
Rev. W. M. Boyd



Executive Secretary
M. S. Page



1st Vice President
Slater H. King



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Orgin of the Albany Movement

The Albany Movement came into being as a result of repeated denials of redress for inadequacies and wrongs, and finally, for the refusal to even consider petition which have been presented to the City Commission from as far back as 1957.

The first request was for sewage and paving relief in the Lincoln Height area -- nothing done. Next, the stoning of Negro ministers' houses, following an inflammatory editorial in the local press, caused a request to be sent by registered mail to the Mayor that a joint group try to stop the worsening conditions -- no official acknowledgement of this request has ever been received by the Albany Movement. Again, a request that segregated polling places, which we felt were used to counteract the effect of our vote, was made from the top to the bottom -- the refusal to attempt any kind of redress necessitated a successful suit to be waged in the Federal Court by the Albany Movement. Finally, it was the refusal of Albany officials, through its police department, to comply with the ICC regulation which became effective last November 1, that made the creation of this body a necessity. Test rides were conducted throughout the entire state of Georgia. Atlanta, Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Valdosta and Waycross all complied. Only Albany resisted.

According, we staged further tests on November 22, which resulted in the initial arrests, trials, convictions and appeals. The cases were headed for higher courts and things would have proceeded in an orderly fashion to its conclusion, but for the arrests of the so-called "Freedom Riders."

The testing of the railroad's compliance with another ICC directive has been laid at our doors. Actually, we had absolutely nothing to do with this. It was the elaborately staged "infraction" and arrests of these people that caused us to rush to their defense. They were fighting for the same purpose as we and we could not abandon them to the wolves.

The mockery of fair play and justice which followed, in turn, caused the first planned "Marching Protest." The harsh, repressive measures employed caused further protests and further arrests. By now, the whole country, and the world for that matter, were aware of the unyielding, cruelly repressive measures used to combat our use of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution "Freedom of Speech" through peaceful protest.

When an agreement was reached on December 18, one of the cardinal points was the privilege of substituting signature bonds in lieu of cash bonds. This agreement has not been kept by the city of Albany. Another agreement was that the police department would not interfere with the compliance of the bus company to the ICC order. This agreement has been only partly kept by the city of Albany.

The Albany Movement wishes to go on record, without reservation, of requesting the city of Albany to keep the faith by honoring its commitments.

We the members of the Albany Movement, with the realization that ultimately the people of Albany, Negro and white, will have to solve our difficulties; realizing full well that racial hostility can be the downfall of our duty; realizing that what happens in Albany, as well as what does NOT happen in Albany, affects the whole free world, call upon the City Commission to hear our position.

It is our belief that discrimination based on race, color or religion is fundamentally wrong and contrary to the letter and intent of the Constitution of United States. It is our aim in the Albany Movement to seek means of ending discriminatory practices in public facilities, both in employment and in use. Further, it is our aim to encourage private businesses to offer equal opportunity for all persons in employment and in service.

Some of these ideal which are inherent in the Constitution of the United States of America are:

1. Equal opportunity to improve one's self by good education
2. Equal opportunity to exercise freedom and responsibility through the vote and practicipation in governmental processes
3. Equal opportunity to work and advance economically
4. Equal protection under the law
5. The creation of a climate in which the talents and abilities of the entire community may be used for the good of all unfettered by considerations of race or class

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Objectives And Purposes of the Albany Movement

The principal objectives and purposes for which this organization is formed is as follows:

1. To secure full implementation of all constitutionally guaranteed rights and privileges, including those provided for by Supreme Court rulings.

2. To secure job opportunities for all persons on as impartial basis, in business and industry. Both public and private.

3. To assist in the attainment of dignity for all American citizens regardless of race or national origin.

4. To further the implementation of legislation which tends to fulfill the moral and physical needs to the government without regards to race, creed, or color.

5. While this organization is limited to local membership, it reserves the right to further the advancement of all civil rights programs. It will endeavor to develop a better understanding of the programs of the American Negro by the public and to co-operate with all private, public and religious agencies, international, federal, state, and local.

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Monday Night Program

Dr. W. G. Anderson, President Presiding

Scripture and Prayer ..... Rev. Benjamin Gay
Pastor of Shiloh Baptist Church,
Albany, Georgia

solo

Financial Appeal ..... Mr. M. S. Page
Executive Secretary,
Albany Movement

Music ..... The Senior Choir
Shiloh Baptist Church

Introduction of Speaker ..... Atty. C. B. King

Message ..... Rev. C. T. Vivian

Music ..... Senior Choir
Shiloh Baptist Church

Recognition of Guest ..... Dr. W. G. Anderson

Benediction ..... Rev. H. C. Boyd

Song ..... We Shall Overcome

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Mrs. Susie M. Lattimore

Dr. Ed. Hamilton

Dr. W. M. Reese, Jr.

Rev. Benjamin Gay

Rev. William Boyd

Mrs. Irene Wright

Rev. J. J. Johnson

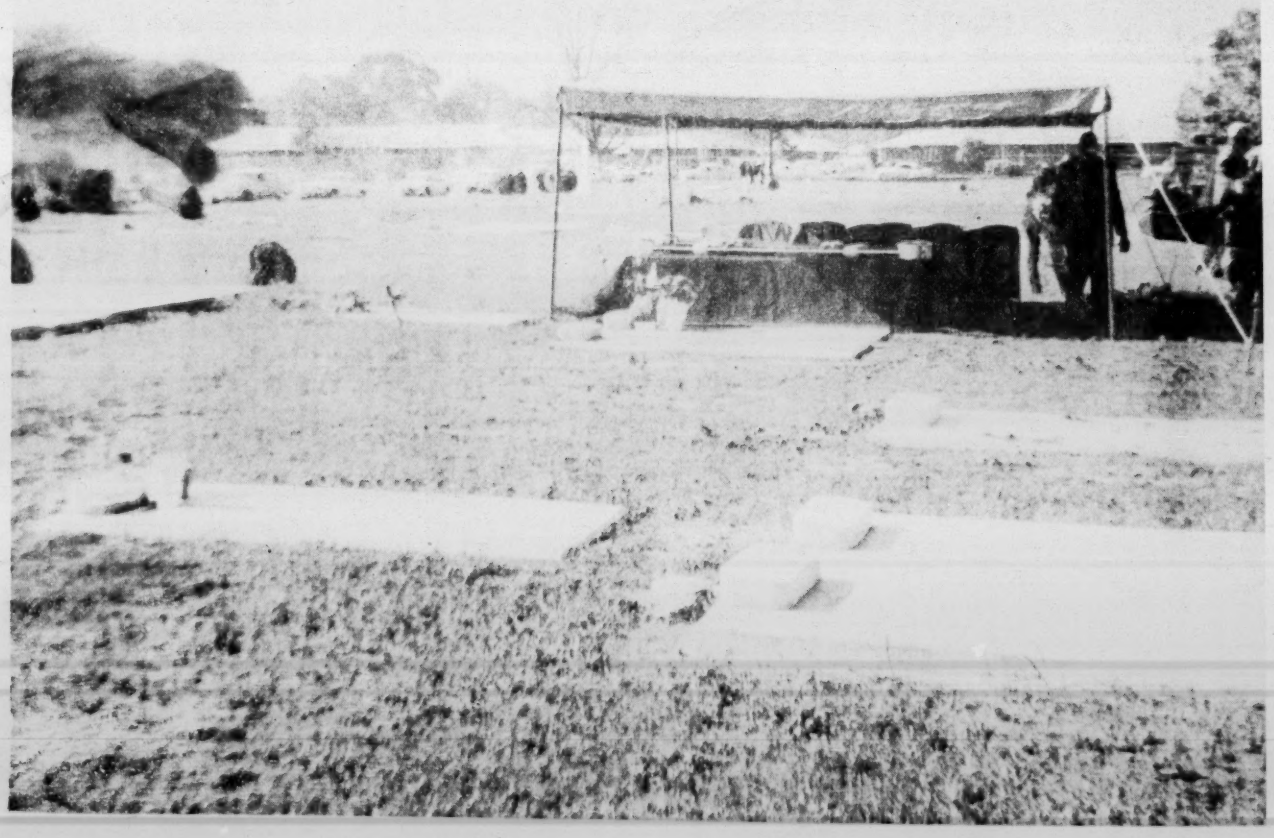
Rev. Charles Reynolds

Dr. E. D. Hamilton

Dr. W. M. Reese

We Pause:

The Remains of Mr. Walter Harris March, 1962



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Albany, Georgia

Tuesday Night Program

Mr. Slater King, 1st Vice President, Presiding

Scripture and prayer ..... Deacon J. F. Davis
Pastor, Union Baptist Church
Albany, Georgia

Solo

Financial Appeal ..... Mr. Elijah Harris

Music ..... The Junior Choir
Union Baptist Church

Introduction of Speaker ..... Mr. A. C. Searles

Message ..... Rev. C. K. Steele
Pastor, Bethel Baptist Church,
Tallahasses, Fla. and Vice President of S.C.L.C.

Music ..... Junior Choir
Union Baptist Church

Recognition of Guest ..... Dr. W. G. Anderson

Benediction ..... Rev. William Boyd

Song ..... "We Shall Overcome"

Mr. William Harrell

Mr. G. R. Perry

Mr. Stacy Newkirk

Mr. P. F. Blackburn

Mr. R. C. Culbreth

Mrs. Irene George

Mr. Edward L. Henderson

Mr. Johnnie L. Ford

Mrs. Rosa King

Mr. W. H. Cochran
Miller and Sons

Mrs. Nellie B. Thomas

Miss Loraine Hilson

Mr. S. W. Walker, II

Dr. J. P. Cheevers

The President Speaks To The Public

Fellow Citizens of Albany, I am most appreciative for the opportunity to speak with you this evening. I do so not simply in Answer to Mr. Gray's recent broadcast concerning The Albany Movement, but I come with an appeal to the hearts and consciences of each person of good will in this city.

... In February, 1961, this spirit of freedom sought expression when a group of Negro citizens of Albany lawfully petitioned the City Commission for the establishment of a Bi-Racial Committee. This committee was envisioned as one which would work towards mutually satisfactory means of dealing justly with the problems of segregation and unequal opportunities, and which would be a channel for other concerns of the Negro community. This petition was ungraciously refused and it has been refused everytime it has been peacefully proposed in the seventeen months since then. We pleaded with the City Commission to recognize the inevitability of racial strife when social evolution is rejected, We were told, and I quote, "There is no common ground for agreement," and thus frustrating and thwarting all efforts to reach a peaceful solution to problems rapidly mounting in the community.

... Now there are many of you who would honestly agree that much is lacking in justice and equality in the treatment of the Negro in Albany. However, at the same time you raise the sincere question: Why do you have to march, and sit-in, and go to jail? Is there no other way? Don't you care about the reputation of Albany,? we are asked. We care deeply about the reputation of Albany for justice and righteousness in its dealings with all men. And I assure you, ny friends, if we were convinced that another way was open to the securing of this kind of justice, we would have chosen it. However, our experiences with the City Commissions have led to little else than frustration and disappointment, and our petitions have fallen on deaf ears. Nor do we believe that the Chief of Police is a proper municipal official to handle problems of human relations. He is a law enforcement officer.

CONTINUED

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Albany, Georgia

Wednesday Night Program

Dr. W. G. Anderson, President, Presiding

Scripture and Prayer ..... Miss Gloria Ward

Solo

Financial Appeal ..... Mr. Emanuel Jackson
Chairman of Finance Committee,
Albany Movement

Music ..... The Choir
Bethel A.M.E. Church, Albany, Georgia

Introduction of Speaker ..... Mr. Slater King
1st Vice President, Albany Movement and
Executive Secretary of Local N.A.A.C.P. Adult Organization

Message ..... Mr. W. W. Law
Member of the Board of Directors of N.A.A.C.P., Georgia
State President of N.A.A.C.P. and President of Local
Chapter of N.A.A.C.P. Savannah

Music ..... The Choir

Recognition of Guest ..... Dr. W. G. Anderson

Benediction ..... Rev. Benjamin Gay

Song ..... "We Shall Overcome"

The President Speaks To The Public

Beyond all these considerations, though, stands this fact: There are some aspirations in men's hearts which cannot be put off indefinitely, and the longing for freedom is one of them. You know that. How many of you, for instance, would have waited patiently for 100 years to obtain rights already guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States? We waited, and even after the Supreme Court and the Interstate Commerce Commission had decided that segregation in public facilities was illegal, still we waited, hoping that men and women of good will in Albany would initiate the steps necessary for voluntary compliance with the nation's highest tribunal of law. Sadly, we waited in vain.

... Actually, then, friends, our demonstrations and protests have been a vote of confidence in you, the citizens of Albany-- especially those who are white. For in demonstrating we sought to call your attention to the inequities of our lives as Negroes here, and in protesting we hoped to stir your conscience to a just response. For we are sure that many of you do not know that Negroes cannot receive treatment at the hospital on a first-come-first-served basis. We are sure that you did not realize that there was no place downtown where a thirsty Negro shopper could be served a glass of iced tea. Our demonstrations have been open letters to you, our fellow citizens.

If in marching or other demonstrations we have disobeyed local law ordinances, we are ready to accept the legal consequences, believing that our convictions and deeds will ultimately be vindicated before the highest judge of every man's heart. This conviction concerning the basic morality of our cause leads uo to disavow any violent tactics, for we are convinced that truly moral causes cannot be championed through immoral means. Our struggle will continue to be based on non-violence and love--always with the recognition of human failings.

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Thursday Night Program

Dr. W. G. Anderson, President, Presiding

Scripture and Prayer ..... Rev. Charles Sherrod
Field Secretary of S. N. C. C.

Music ..... Mt. Zion Baptist Church Choir

Financial Appeal ..... Mr. Jefferson Davis
Deacon

Music ..... Mt. Zion Baptist Church Choir

Introduction of Speaker ..... Rev. S. B. Wells
Chairman Public Religious Committee, Albany Movement

Message ..... Mr. James Foreman

Recognition of Guest ..... Dr. W. G. Anderson

Benediction ..... Rev. Charles Sherrod

Song ..... "We Shall Overcome"

A Friend

A Friend

Mr. M. S. Page

Mrs. M. S. Page

Mr. Emanuel Jackson

Mrs. Emanuel Jackson

Mrs. Thelma French

Dr. W. G. Anderson

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones

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Albany, Georgia

Highlights of The Albany Movement

1961-1962

November 1961

November

The arrest of Bertha Golber, Blaton Hall Evelyn Toney, Julian Carswell and Eddie Wilson at the terminal bus station.

December 1961

December, 1961

A week-long series of demonstration was touched off by an incident on December 10, 1961 when seven Negroes and four White Freedom Riders were arrested at the Albany terminal of the Intrastate Central of Georgia Railroad Station. Ohio was the first test of the I. C. C. ruling on desegregated facilities. More than 750 local citizens were arrested.

January 1962

January 1962

Miss Ola Mae Quartimon tested city bus facilities; bus system closed down.

February 1962

February 1962

First trial of those who went to jail: Dr. Martin Luther King, Rev Ralph Abernathy, Mr. Solomon Walker and Mr. Eddie Jackson.

CONTINUED

Friday Night Program

Rev. W. T. Walker, Public Relations Director, SCLC

Scripture and Prayer ..... Rev. E. B. Smith
Pastor, Third Kiokee Baptist Church, Albany, Georgia

Solo

Financial Appeal ..... Mr. Slater King
1st Vice President, Albany, Georgia

Music ..... Choir, Third Kiokee,
Union & Shiloh Baptist Church Combined

Introduction of Speakers ..... Dr. W. G. Anderson

Speaker ..... Mrs. Constance Baker,
Attorney Education Legal Defense Fund New York, N.Y.

Speaker ..... Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
President S.C. L.C.

Speaker ..... Mr. Thomas Chatman,
Candidate for City Commission, Albany, Georgia

Speaker ..... Rev. Ralph Abernathy
Financial Secretary-Treasurer S. C. L. C.

Presentation of Awards ..... Dr. W. G. Anderson
President, Albany Movement

Mr. M. S. Page, Executive Secretary
Albany Movement

Recognition of Guests ..... Mr. Slater King
1st Vice President, Albany, Georgia

Benediction ..... Rev. R. B. Smith

Song ..... "We Shall Overcome"

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Highlights

March 1962 April 1962

March--April, 1962

Twenty-eight citizens were arrested for picketing downtown stores.

May 1962

May 5, 1962

Dr. Anderson, Mr. Slater King, Mr. Emanuel Jackson, and Elijah Harris worked the roads for picketing-Case appeled.

May 23, 1962

Delegation of 12 local Citizens picketed the White House.

CONTINUED

June 1962

June

Nine persons arrested at bus terminal cafe.

JULY 1962

July-1962

Jailing of Dr. King and Abernathy and Mr. Eddie Jackson touched of a series of demonstrations.

July--

Suit filed attacking all segregated, public and privately owned facilities.

Atty. King, William Hansen and Mrs. Marion King were beaten by officers.

July 31--Injunction sought in court against Movement and all other Civil Rights Organization, by the City of Albany, prohibiting desegration demonstrations.

Swimming pools, parks, library and lunch counters closed down.



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Highlights

August 1962

August-September-100 Ministers converged on Albany in support of Dr. King and Rev. Abernathy and local Negro Citizens condemning racial discrimination.

September 1962

The burning of the churches in Leesburg, Ga. and Terrell County.

Sept.
John Chatfield was wounded in Dawson, Ga. (S. N. C. C.).

Sept. 12

Negro Parents attempted to enroll their children at local White elementary and high schools.

October 1962

Oct.-Pickets arrested downtown for wearing T-shirts.

Oct.-Mr. Thomas C. Chatmaon received enough votes in the Democratic Primary Election for Post II as City Commissioner to go into the run-off Nov. 20.

Oct.-Three ministers were tried in recorders court.

November 1962

Nov. 20--Chatmon-Gamble run-off.

"Ain't Gonna Let Chief Pritchett Turn Us Round . . ."

ALBANY MOVEMENT

November, 1961 November, 1962

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is proud to salute the Albany Movement, now an international household name, on its first year of accomplishments in the freedom struggle.

We are proud to have been associated with the Albany Movement since its inception a year ago, and proud to have worked with the brave Negro citizens of Southwest Georgia, sharing the triumphs which came when we began to walk straight -- in dignity.

The Albany Movement united the community in a way it had never been united before -- and the South has changed because of it.

Albany taught the nation and the world that we in the South WILL have our rights, and that we WILL NOT be deterred no matter how many times we are jailed, beaten, and threatened.

Albany brought adults in the Movement who went to jail as they prayed on their knees in front of the City Hall, who walked in the streets in silent protest, who honored their rights under the First Amendment.

For us at the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Albany Movement means even more: our voter registration programs in Lee, Terrell, and the surrounding counties reflect the courage and dignity of the people of Albany, and in fact depend on it.

So we are proud to have been with you in the days of November, 1961, when few knew the real story in Southwest Georgia.

We shall be with you in the future.

Congratulations from

The Student

Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

6 Raymond St. N. W.

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Tribute

to the

Albany Movement
on its
Anniversary Celebration



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Student
Nonviolent
Coordinating
Committee

NEWSLETTER

VOL. 1, # 3 December 14, 1962

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee this week intensified its campaign to free Clyde Kennard. SNCC circulated petitions and fact sheets to student groups and human relations organization organizations across the country.

*****

GADSDEN, ALABAMA - SNCC Executive Committee member Frank Holloway was released from jail here after negotiations between adults and the white community resulted in a general amnesty and a temporary halt to anti-segregation demonstrations.

*****

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE - The Nashville Student Nonviolent Movement continued its attack on segregation in downtown Nashville.

*****

DALLAS, TEXAS - SNCC staffers Bob Moses and Bob Zellner and seventy-five students from 22 schools in Texas and Arkansas attended a week-end conference called by the Southwest Student Action Coordinating Committee.

*****

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI - Six people - four Negroes, two whites - were arrested here during picketing of discriminatory stores on Capitol Street. The demonstration was a SNCC-CORE-NAACP sponsored effort supporting a boycott of Jim Crow employers.

*****

ALBANY, GEORGIA - Albany Movement President Dr. W. G. Anderson told President Kennedy in a telegram that "our blood is on your hands" after Movement leaders expressed extreme dissatisfaction with a conference between Albany leaders and Justice Department officials. Movement participants have been critical about the lack of First Amendment rights in Southwest Georgia.

*****

TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA - Stillman College students here have secured a "no discrimination" pledge from bus company officials. Negroes still are not accorded elementary courtesies by drivers, however.

*****

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - SNCC staffer Bob Zellner announced that SNCC will coordinate mass demonstrations in Montgomery, Alabama to bring public attention and protest concerning Governor Wallace's attempted interposition to avoid integration of the University of Alabama.

*****

NEW YORK, N. Y. - SNCC staffer Bob Moses, head of the Mississippi VEP project, will speak here this weekend at a conference on nonviolence.

*****

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS (confidential) - SNCC staffer Bob Zellner has revealed that hotels, restuarants, movie theatres and chain stores may be integrated soon.

Miles College students may resort to direct action to bolster a boycott in Birmingham...U. of Arkansas students plan a demonstration against segregated housing...Atlanta COAHR reports more job breakthroughs in private and public employment.

(continued on page 2)

FROM A FIELD REPORT "...I was sitting reading, having finished a bowl of stew, and a silent hand reached over from behind, mumbling some words of apology and permission, and stumbled up with a neckbone from the plate under the bowl, which I had discarded, which had consequently some meat on it. The hand was back, five seconds later, groping for the potatoes I had left in the bowl. The hand was dark, dry and wind cracked, a man's hand, from cotton chopping and cotton picking. Lafayette and I got up and walked out. What are you going to do when a man has to pick up leftovers from a bowl of stew?"

from Bob Moses in Greenwood, Mississippi

FROM A FIELD REPORT "...he (a local white lawyer) told her that the charges were false and he really didn't want to tell her the real reason why Mrs. Brown was arrested, but he's heard that she had gone down and tried to register to vote and would she withdraw her application. ..if she would withdraw her application her bond would be lowered to $500 (from $1000) and if she would make her daughter withdraw her application he would set her free..."

from Willie Peacock and Sam Block in Greenwood, Mississippi

FROM A FIELD REPORT "...we have turned on the kerosene lamp because we have no electricity in the kitchen-office...it is so cold here that we have to wear overcoats in the house..."

from Jack Chatfield in Southwest Georgia

--*-

[1902]

THE STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

HISTORY

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was organized in April, 1960 at a general conference of student sit-in leaders held in Raleigh, North Carolina. Its purpose then was to circulate information about the Southwide protests and to promote joint activities by the protest groups that make up the Coordinating Committee. SNCC employed an Executive Secretary, set up an Atlanta office, issued a newsletter, the Student Voice, and served as a clearing house for information about the sit-ins. The Coordinating Committee, composed of one representative from each of the Southern states and the District of Columbia, met regularly to exchange information, methods, nonviolent techniques, and to plan joint protests.

But the summer of 1961 and the advent of the Freedom Rides which saw New Yorkers and Californians taking an active interest in segregation in Alabama and Mississippi, brought a change in SNCC's thinking. In many areas, after lunch counters had been integrated, the movement lagged. In others, it had never begun. SNCC members saw that if the movement was to have meaning for the millions of degraded, disenfranchised, and exploited Negroes of the Black Belt South, someone would have to take the theories, methods, practices, and actualities of the protest movement to them. Consequently, SNCC did just that.

SNCC members, and other interested students, took a year or more out of school to work full-time for SNCC at subsistence pay. SNCC salaries range from $20 to $30 a week. SNCC workers live with the people they work with, share their hunger, pain, suffering and hardships.

PROJECTS

SNCC initiated a voter registration program in McComb, Mississippi in the summer of 1961. SNCC Field Secretaries were in Albany, Georgia in November, 1961 to set up a voter registration project and participated in the direct action that led to the formation of the Albany Movement. SNCC staffers are still in Albany and have voter registration programs in Lee, Terrell, Baker and Dougherty Counties. SNCC helped initiate direct action in Cairo, Illinois last summer which resulted in integration of all public facilities in that city. SNCC worked with the Social Action Committee of Talladega College, Alabama last spring on a series of direct action attacks on segregation which culminated in an economic withdrawal from the town's segregated businesses.

SNCC worked full-time for no pay during the early formation of the Mississippi Free Press, now a militant weekly supporting the movement published in Jackson. SNCC's Move On Mississippi (MOM) program, started with the McComb voter registration project, has branched out to include Liberty, Laurel, Hattiesburg, Holly Springs and Jackson.

In addition to the areas named above, SNCC members and staff people have been active in integration attampts and voter registration drives in fifty cities in thirteen states.

STRUCTURE

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee now consists of representatives from autonomous protest groups which are considered the prime expression of the movement. It has an Executive Committee, elected by and from the Coordinating Committee membership, a staff, and volunteer workers. A more detailed explanation of the SNCC structure may be found in the SNCC Constitution, revised at the April, 1962 Conference.

PROGRAM

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee's aim is to serve as a channel of coordination and communication for the student movement. SNCC initiates anti-segregation programs where none exist. It works closely with local groups in the intensification and extension of the movement.

SNCC's two main thrusts against segregation are direct action and voter registration. Direct action protests are aimed at integration of public facilities such as lunch counters, hospitals, libraries, theatres, and at segregation in employment and housing. Beside giving disenfranchised Negroes the right to the ballot, SNCC's voter registration program aims at awakening an awareness of citizenship.

SNCC issues a newsletter, the Student Voice, which gives news of the student movement.

Each Easter weekend, SNCC sponsors a conference of students from all over the South. The Easter Conference is an educational one, where students learn new methods and techniques of protest.

FINANCES

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee receives most of its operational capital from voluntary contributions. National student organizations and some human relations groups also help in securing financial aid for SNCC. SNCC voter registration workers in Southwest Georgia and Mississippi are partially supported through the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council.

FUTURE

In the future, SNCC hopes to enlarge its existing activities, to engage more students, Northern and Southern, actively in the movement, to initiate direct action and voter registration programs in border states and deep South areas where none have been held.

[1962] M

URGENT ACTION MEMORANDUM

FROM: Charles McDew, Chairman
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

TO: All friends of justice

Clyde Kennard is in jail today in Parchman Penitentiary, Parchman, Mississippi for alleged theft of $25 worth of chicken feed. He has been in prison for almost two years; he has five to go. His 'crime' was never really theft, but his attempts to enter all-white Mississippi Southern University in 1958 and 1959. (See enclosed fact sheet.)

This case demands action from all Americans devoted to justice.

We ask you to help.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. Write letters to President John F. Kennedy, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, your local congressmen and senators, asking that the Justice Department enter Clyde Kennard's case with an amicus curae brief. There is clear evidence that Kennard's rights have been violated under the 14th Amendment.

2. Write letters about Kennard to your local or campus newspaper explaining the case.

3. Begin a telegram campaign to the White House in behalf of Kennard.

4. Write to Kennard himself, at Parchman State Penitentiary, Parchman, Mississippi. Send your letters registered so that they will be delivered.

5. Picket your local Federal building asking for federal intervention in this case.

6. Picket any local Mississippi State office or Chamber of Commerce.

PETITION

Circulate petitions in your city or on your campus to the President and Attorney General, asking that the Federal Government enter in behalf of Clyde Kennard. Individual petitions are very effective, but should you want a sample, see enclosed; if you want to use it as is, duplicate as many copies as necessary. SEND COMPLETED PETITIONS OF ANY SORT TO THIS OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ACTION IS NECESSARY

Clyde Kennard has been in prison in Mississippi for almost two years.

That is two years too long.

We ask you to do everything in your power to see that Kennard is released immediately.

FACT SHEET ON CLYDE KENNARD'S IMPRISONMENT IN MISSISSIPPI

Clyde Kennard, a young Negro who finished three years at the University of Chicago, applied to Mississippi Southern University. As a result, he is now serving a 7-year prison term for alleged theft at Parchman State Penitentiary, Parchman, Mississippi.

After successfully completing three years at the University of Chicago, Clyde Kennard had to return home to Hattiesburg, Mississippi, to support his mother and disabled step-father on their small farm.

In 1958, Kennard applied for admission to Mississippi Southern University. He was then called to a meeting in Jackson, Mississippi, with Governor J. P. Coleman and Dr. W. D. McCain, President of MSU. He was told that if he withdrew his application, the State would pay his expenses at any college in America which would accept him. Kennard refused this offer, but agreed -- at the Governor's request -- to withhold his application until after the approaching elections.

In the Fall of 1959, Kennard reapplied to MSU. During an interview with President McCain (at which Mr. Zack J. Van Landingham, chief investigator of the State Sovereignty Commission was present) he was rejected because of undisclosed "deficiencies and irregularities" in his application. As he returned to his car after the interview, Kennard was arrested and charged with reckless driving. The charge of illegal possession of liquor was added at the police station after police allegedly found several pints of whiskey in his car. Says a cousin, "It's obvious those men planted that whiskey in Clyde's car... He neither drinks nor smokes." The verdict was guilty, the fine, $600.00. An appeal was denied.

In 1960, Kennard was charged with receiving 5 bags of stolen chicken feed (valued at $5 each) and with being an accessory to their theft. The illiterate teen-ager charged with the actual theft claimed, as State's witness, that Kennard had initiated and planned the burglary. However, the witness' further testimony showed that Kennard did not in fact have the necessary knowledge of the warehouse and of the watchman's schedule to have done so.

The State's witness, Johnny Lee Roberts, was sentenced to five years on probation and is not in prison.

Clyde Kennard was sentenced to seven years in Parchman Penitentiary.

The verdict reached by an all-white jury (Negroes in Forrest County are systematically excluded from registering to vote, and thus from the jury rolls) took ten minutes.

Kennard has served approximately two years of his sentence. During part of this time he was seriously ill and was moved to a hospital in Jackson where he received numerous blood transfusions. The State has announced that the time spent in the hospital will not be credited to his sentence.

In 1959, Governor Coleman stated: "If Clude did reapply, there'd be no way of holding him out, because his record was sufficient. There'd be no alternative but to close (the school)." Today, there is an alternative, for state law prohibits the admission into a state school of anyone convicted of a felony.

[1962?]

To: John F. Kennedy

From: John R. Lewis, Chairman of The Student Central Committee

Five months ago, this office contacted you and The Attorney General with a number of requests concerning your functions of grarantecing the rights of all Americans. We protested to the fact of the savage brutality against freedom riders in Montgomery, Alabama. We informed you that we were sending students from here in Nashville to continue in theeffort already begun by the Congress Of Racial Equality. We asked you to provide protection for the students we sent to Alabama, and to investigate segregation practices in interstate travel.

We appreciate the promptness with which provided protection for the students. We are aware of steps taken by your administration, through the Attorney General to get the interstate Commerce Commission to act in this matter. Only today, we learned of the fruits of your efforts and ours.

We are now applealing to you on behalf of fourteen of these same students who are still being perse - cuted and on behalf of Academic Freedom for students everywhere. Although these students received protection, they were jailed unlawfully in Mississippi and are now being denied the opportunity to register andcontinue their education at Tennessee A&I University. This is an example of steps taken by governors through out thesouth to deprive students of their academic freedom and to destroy their will to stand up for their rights, in Tennessee. The governors and the Board of Education have pressured the President of Tennessee A&I University into refusing registration of those students, if the law under which they act is not unconstitutional on its face, it is unconstitutional in its state. By preventing students from continuing in school while lengthened court cases, are awaiting. Southern governors are able to punish students for their stand against segregation.

We now ask you to again bring the powers and influence of your office to bear and protect these students from this injustice and protect the rights of students throughout the south.

We request that you:

1. Seek a court injunction against the Tennessee Board of Education and the President of Tennessee A&I State University for any further interruption in the education of there students andfor their immediate registration at the University.

2. Exert the prestige of your office in this matter by concelling the visit of the Vice President, or any other representative of your office to the governors conference in this city.

3. Use any other powers that you may have, to see that the students are registered in time to meet a Monday morning deadline which they must make if they are to receive credit forthis quarters work.

Through our efforts, and the efforts of Citizens in Nashville this southern city has become a bullwark of justice and racial equality. Desegregation has started in our schools, lunch counters, restaurants, theaters, and in employment. We consider it a mockery that those southern governors who are a persecuting us should meet in this city and we plan to have a peaceful, but active demonstration against them and against the governor of Tennessee who is responsible for students being outof school.

It is with the greatest of respect andhope that we solicit your aid.

NOTES FROM THE SOUTH

From

Mary King
and
Bobbi Yancy

February 12, 1963

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

The attached material is a compilation of varied and sundry bits of information assembled by the Human Relations Special Project Staff Internes of the National Student YWCA, Southern Region - Miss Mary E. King and Miss Roberta Yancy.

COLLEGES

Harvey Gantt of Charleston, South Carolina, 20, second-year architecture transfer from Iowa State, walked easily into the administration building of Clemson College. Easily, that is, but for the barrage of newsmen who seemed at the moment to be doing more blocking of South Carolina's "progress" than anyone else.

Aerial photographs of the campus of the University of Alabama in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, are now in the files of the Federal Government which was sorry it didn't have photographs of Oxford. Back on ground, incoming Governor George Wallace cried, "I draw the line in the dust and toss the gauntlet before the feet of tyranny, and I say segregation now, segregation tomorrow, segregation forever." However his Lieutenant Governor James Allen differed and said, "Alabama's soul will soon be laid bare before the world. God grant that we may not be ashamed of it." Earlier, John Caldwell, Chamber of Commerce leader in Tuscaloosa, said, "We must tell the politicians, 'Now that (strong segregation promises) was good during campaigning...But now you are hurting my business. You just keep your mouth shut." We know of several student groups working in Tuscaloosa now in preparation for desegregation.

At the University of South Carolina which is currently preparing for the admission of Miss Henri Monteith, the school newspaper, The Gamecock editorialized on February 1, 1963, that "Capable leadership in state government was provided by Governor Donald Russell at a time when failure might have meant federal intervention." The next sentence continued, "Following Gantt's peaceful enrollment, Russell spoke before the General Assembly Tuesday endorsing tuition grants for private schools." In a final sober paragraph it stated, "We ask more than co-existence, however; we ask that it be acknowledged that Harvey Gantt and you and I and millions more are alike in one thing if no other - and that is the sharing of a human condition."

Token integration is now a reality in four Georgia schools: the University of Georgia, Georgia Institute of Technology, Georgia State College and Emory University.

Hearings which began the first week in October, recessed the next week, resumed for the next two weeks, re-resumed after a recess of three months on February 6, in Talladega, Alabama. The hearing is on the State of Alabama's petition for a permanent injunction to bar integration activity by Talladega College students and faculty, plus several civil rights groups and individuals. The NAACP which has been barred from Alabama since 1956 appealed in an effort to have the injunction lifted.

Six picketers from Tougaloo Southern Christian College were arrested shortly before Christmas as they launched a boycott of the downtown business district in Jackson, Mississippi. Groups conducting the boycott have sent a list of demands to the businessmen from whom patronage is being withheld. This list includes demands to end segregated drinking fountains, restooms and seating; to serve all customers on a first-come-first-served basis; and to use the titles Mr. and Miss in addressing all customers. The boycott is reported to be 70% effective.

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The Southern Region of the National Student YWCA will have a Work-Conference in Atlanta, June 2-8, centering on urban problems - an encounter with the city. The areas of housing, education and politics will receive emphasis, and the conference will be broken down into small interracial teams which will work and study together.

SO THIS IS JUSTICE....

Narcotics Charge

Two students from Michigan State University were arrested during Christmas in Clarksdale, Mississippi, on charges of possession of narcotics, when they brought food, clothing and medicine for Negroes being harassed for trying to vote. They were first held under $15,000 bond which was reduced to $1,500 and they were freed after 11 days in jail. Three doctors in Louisville, Kentucky, where the shipment originated, are reported as having made sworn statements that there were no narcotics or sedatives, but such supplies as asperin and vitamins, although local police claimed there were narcotics. The goods were intended for the Delta area where many Negroes have lost jobs, been put off the land or been unable to receive surplus foods since voter registration drives increased. Sharecroppers average $300-$400 each year, and day laborers receive $150-$160 yearly. At Thanksgiving 22,000 Negroes in LeFlore County were taken off welfare because of voting drives.

Voter registration efforts in Mississippi are being conducted by the Mississippi Council of Federated Organizations, directed by Bob Moses of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. Carry on the work of the Michigan students by organizing a collection of food, money and clothing in your area. Ship to Emergency Welfare and Relief Committee, Haven Methodist Church, 400 Yazoo Avenue, Clarksdale, Mississippi.

Clyde Kennard Freed

Clyde Kennard, a young Negro, left the University of Chicago in 1955 after completing three years, to support his mother and disabled step-father on a small farm in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. In 1958 Kennard applied for admission to Mississippi Southern University. At the request of Governor Coleman he withheld his application until after the approaching elections. In 1959 Kennard reapplied to MSU and was rejected because of undisclosed "deficiencies and irregularities" in his application.

On September 25, 1960 five sacks of chicken feed, valued at $5.00 each, were taken from the Forrest County Cooperative Warehouse. A 19-year old illiterate Negro confessed to the theft. As a state's witness, the youth testified that Kennard had initiated and planned the burglary. He received a five-year probation sentence; Kennard was sentenced to seven years in Parchman Penitentiary. Kennard has served two years of his sentence.

It has recently been disclosed that Clyde Kennard is dying of cancer. The University Hospital gives the 34 year old veteran a one in five chance of living another 5 years. Last week Ross Barnett suspended Kennard's sentence indefinitely since he had been such a good prisoner and was near death. And now the nation recognizes the case of Clyde Kennard, although the Justice Department never did.

Walled-In Ghetto

We hear that the "Atlanta Wall" has shocked the nation. We ask why? since many exist in every Northern city. There is nothing new about this one except that as former Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield said in criticizing the current mayor, Ivan Allen,

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"He shouldn't make a mistake that can be photographed."

Two wooden and steel barricades were constructed on two streets running between Negro and white areas in a Southwest Atlanta residential area to forestall "encroachment" by Negroes and to stimulate white buyers. Those who defend the "buffer-zone" and barricades claim them as protection from Negro "block-busting" tactics. W. L. Calloway, president of the Empire Real Estate Board (Negro) stated, "...Atlanta is experiencing another growth and expansion boom, brought on by the thousands of Negro families who have been displaced by urban renewal .... Instead of working on its 'growing pains' in an intelligent manner, a search is made for a 'scapegoat' and Negro real estate brokers are again being made the victims."

Suits have been brought against the city for the erection of the "little Berlin Wall" by both Negro and white residents who have been outraged by the inconveniences created.

Joan Browning, a white Georgia State College Student and Vice-Chairman of the Greater Atlanta Student Council on Human Relations said that the matter had been brought to the open and that, "...white home-owners now may publicly express their fears of depreciating real estate values. Negroes may inform that they have no desire to invade white homes. Perhaps there is hope for an end to discrimination in housing."

IN GENERAL

The Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission which serves as a funnel for getting state funds to the White Citizens' Council, is sending seven speakers to Iowa, South Dakota, Indiana, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois and Washington to "tell the Mississippi story on segregation and race relations."

President Kennedy's executive order banning discrimination in government sponsored housing established a President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing and details a program of enforcement for direct U. S. aided housing -- a fourth of the nation's supply. It does not cover housing in existence prior to its issuance. (Anyone interested in a hasty redevelopment program?!)

In Atlanta, a Negro, Leroy Johnson, was elected to the State Senate for the first time in 50 years (Democrat.) Negroes were elected for the first time to statewide office in Massachusetts (Republican) and Connecticut (Democrat.) A Los Angeles Negro was the first of his race to win a House seat West of the Mississippi.

Dr. Donald Matthews, a University of North Carolina political science professor has recently completed a study of racial attitudes in 11 Southern states. By scientific sampling of 694 whites and 618 Negroes, the study showed that only 22 per cent of the whites realized Negroes really wanted desegregation, while a startling 53 per cent of the Negroes did not believe the majority of Southern whites favored strict segregation. "Contrary to popular opinion," Dr. Matthews said, "the Negro down here isn't very happy." His findings will be published in 1964.

IMPRESSIONS

Since there were no disturbances at Clemson College, Harvey Gantt's desire to be known as, "Harvey Gantt, that colored fellow that entered Clemson, remember him?" could come true, according to the University of South Carolina Gamecock.

Ernie Dixon, an Ohio Wesleyan University senior on being a Negro student on a Northern campus: "In time James Meredith will be accepted at Ole Miss in the same manner in which I'm accepted here. People will say hello and nod to him, but he won't be a real part of the school community."

From the editorial page of the January 26th Mississippi Free Press: "While Clyde Kennard languishes in prison, a man who 'visited Oxford' goes free. General Edwin Walker, who helped incite a mob of rabble-rousers to violence the night of September 30, failed to be indicted by the Oxford Grand Jury."

Governor Terry Sanford of North Carolina, after announcing the formation of a Biracial Job Panel: "Despite great progress, the Negro's opportunity to obtain a good job has not been achieved in most places across the country. Reluctance to accept the Negro in employment is the greatest single block to his continued progress and to the full use of the human potential of the nation and its states."

Howard Johnson, presiding over the opening of a new motor lodge and restaurant in Atlanta stated that Atlanta will find it "pretty difficult" to locate a World's Fair here without first desegregating motels and restaurants. He later added, "Desegregation in many areas is bound to come, but we feel local people have to decide. We want to see these things handled with grace and without trouble. As a company policy, we're a national institution. We abide by national laws." (We know of two people who weren't served in Atlanta's new restaurant ----but the fair isn't until 1968!)

Dr. Anna Arnold Hedgeman of New York at the end of the recent National Conference on Religion and Race in Chicago: "The walls of separation in our total American culture make it difficult for the American white man to know the breadth and depth of our Negro religious leadership. There is a tendency to use Negroes as porters, at whatever level."

State Senator Leroy Johnson of Atlanta, after he had appointed one white page for the State Capitol along with several Negro youths: "If I can appoint a white boy who has had all advantages, what moral imperative is placed upon white senators to appoint a Negro boy who has had no advantages."

Bobbi Yancy on the press: "If newsmen don't watch it, five years from now children are going to think Negro was Mr. Meredith's first name."

THINGS FOR READING AND LISTENING

Copies of a sheet containing editorials which appeared in Southern colleges as a reaction to events in Oxford, Mississippi are available from one of the three groups which cooperated in its publication: Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia; Human Relations Project, National Student YWCA, Suite 301, 41 Exchange Place, S.E.,Atlanta 3, Georgia; Southern Student Project, United States National Student Association, Room 701, 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

"The Unreported Crisis in the Southern Schools," C. Vann Woodward, Harper's Magazine, October 1962.

"Negro Youth's New March on Dixie," Ben H. Bagdikian, Saturday Evening Post, September 8, 1962.

Mississippi Free Press, (Weekly) 1253 Valley Street, Jackson, Mississippi. $4.00 per year - $2.50 for six months. Samples on request.

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"Freedom in the Air" (record) a documentary on Albany, Georgia, produced by The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, $4.00, 6 Raymond Street, N. W., Atlanta 14, Georgia

"Black Merchants of Hate," Alfred Black and Alex Haley, Saturday Evening Post, January 26, 1963.

A pamphlet called "Voter Registration in the South: The Student's Role," will soon be published by Students for a Democratic Society, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, New York. Edited by Sandra Cason Hayden, the pamphlet will include political analyses of voter registration, several case studies and a critical bibliography.

"Notes from a Region in My Mind," James Baldwin, The New Yorker, November 17, 1962.

"My Negro Problem - And Ours," Norman Podhoretz (editor of) Commentary, February, 1963.

"The Ivy-League Integrationists," The Reporter, February 14, 1963, on the Northern Student Movement.

CU/SR

National Student YWCA
Southern Region
Human Relations Project
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Suite 301
Atlanta 3, Georgia

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE 3/20/63
6 RAYMOND STREET N.W.
ATLANTA 14, GEORGIA

MEMO: SNCC SUPPORT EFFORTS IN THE NORTH

SNCC looks on Northern support as more than fund-raising: we want to find a way for concerned individuals and groups outside the South to play a role in creating racial justice in the South. The primary work of each group supporting SNCC will be fund-raising, for we have no income source except these efforts. However, each fund-raising drive should be seen as an educational effort also, and individuals who give their time to these efforts will, we hope, broaden their own understanding of the South and the work they can do to create a more just society, North and South.

Area "Friends of SNCC" committees have recently been formed in several Northern urban areas, and have contributed and collected significant amounts of money and materials (such as food, clothing) in support of SNCC's work in the hard core areas of the South. These committees seem to provide the most viable means of fund raising and spreading information about what is happening in the South and what part SNCC is playing in the radical changes taking place in Southern society.

SNCC plans to keep in close contact with each of the Friends groups, facilitate exchanges of information among the various Friends groups, and be a source of materials about SNCC. We are concerned about a continuity of contact between SNCC and the various Friends groups, and to help bridge the gap, Sandra Hayden will in the future handle all correspondence and contacts with Friends groups.

Enclosed you will find:

1) A SNCC prospectus
2) Various promotional materials
3) An order form for Freedom in the Air
4) A list of Friends of SNCC committees
5) A list of organizations that have sponsored SNCC or supported their fund raising efforts is in preparation and can be obtained on request

The rest of this memo is a series of suggestions about how to raise funds, with a special note to campus groups.

We will try to fulfill any requests we receive from you and we would like to have regular correspondence with you. SNCC staff members occasionally travel to the North and with your help their travel could be better coordinated with fund appeals. SNCC has no organization to support it; only the work and contributions of friends all over the country can provide funds necessary for the work that must be done. In some areas all these suggestions may not be applicable, but they should provide an outline which you can revise if needed. We have talked primarily about fund-raising, but we hope you will carry on year-round educational programming.

Generosity in the past has been deeply appreciated; our hope is with each of you for the future.

AREA GROUPS

I. Organizing a Friends of SNCC Committee

A. One to five people can form the core of organization for a Friends group. At first, it probably is not a full-time job, but if the amount of funds ever justifies it, some secretarial help can and should be employed.
B. Getting a permanent seat of operations is essential along with ready access to typewriters, mimeograph machine, and volunteer labor. An office of a student government or civil rights group of a local college or university is sometimes available. Unions, churches, and liberal groups may also have available space and equipment. Organizations in your area that are affiliated with groups supporting SNCC can be approached with alletter of introduction from us if that is necessary.
C. Using whatever contacts you have and any materials that we can send you, a most important step is acquiring an impressive list of community sponsors for the Friends group. Civil rights leaders in the community (officials of the local NAACP, CORE, Urban League, etc.), church leaders, professors, labor union officials, local liberal politicians, and leaders of other local liberal groups (civil liberties, peace, Americans for Democratic Action, etc.), are the people most likely to lend their names as sponsors for your group. If you can get an "inroad" with a few prominent people, ask them to contact others on behalf of the group.

II. Operating a Friends of SNCC Committee

A. Once a board of sponsors has been obtained (10-20 community leaders), print up letterhead stationary with their names on it, including stationary that can be used for mimeographing. When you put out leaflets or any kind of publicity have these persons' names on it. If an offset machine is available, you can use SNCC releases as the body of material for a leaflet, with your group's name and address (where more information can be obtained and where contributions can be sent) and the sponsors' names on the top or along the side of the sheet of paper.
B. You should keep some of the funds you raise for SNCC for future operating capital. Ten percent of your gross should cover your expenses. Be sure you have enough to cover current costs plus a minimum with which to continue educational efforts and begin your next fund drive.
C. Avoid the Friends' group being centered exlusively around one institution in the area, even though one location will probably have to be used as a source of volunteer labor. Individual contacts with other institutions can help avoid too much centralization. Try to develop as broad a group of active participants as possible: avoid allowing the group to seem exclusive.
D. If possible, you should be ready to move at any time: when Jimmy Travis was shot, every city in the country should have been appealed to for funds while publicity from the mass news media (a rare thing indeed) was freely available.
E. Getting a wide distribution of information about SNCC as preparation for fund raising is very helpful. You might

write letters to the editors of the major daily and weekly newspapers in your area whenever something important happens concerning SNCC's work in the South. Some papers might even do a feature if approached personally.

F. Again, keep in touch with us about what you are doing, both before and after. We might have something ourselves you didn't know we had, you might have something we didn't know you had, or we might be able to put you in contact with another Friends group that has experienced similar problems as yours.

III. Appealing for funds

A. Letters sent out to selected mailing lists is one of the easier approaches. Their effectiveness is enhanced if the mailing concentrates on what SNCC's efforts have been in a special area (such as Mississippi) and details what the money is to be used for (such as books for voter education work, $10.00 per week pay for field staff, food for voting applicants taken off relief roles). Try to get the mailing lists of organizations whose head is on your list of sponsors. It is good if the sponsor will sign the fund appeal letter. If you are short on workers, try to get the organization to give you the addresses on tape or already on the envelope.

B. Collections at meetings of community organizations should be tried. Have students or community people who are willing and able speak at these meetings for SNCC (and also see individuals). Community organizations (from women's clubs to "keep your block clean" groups), churches (particularly in predominantly Negro areas where a personal visit to the pastor or priest helps spead the movement in addition to getting contributions), labor union locals (the Teamsters and the Packinghouse Workers have already helped SNCC: the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the United Auto Workers and generally old CIO unions are the best chances for help), ADA and other liberal cause groups, and other civil rights groups; all these should be approached to hold collections for SNCC--with someone from your group speaking if that is possible.

C. Handing out leaflets with special appeals for funds has proved quite successful. Two hundred dollars was collected in money sent in by mail as a result of leaflets handed out a year ago outside a Pete Seeger concert in downtown Chicago (right after the criminal anarchy charges). Collecting food and money outside supermarkets for the starved-out Mississippi Negroes was an effective means of appeal and made contributing very convenient. Going door to door with leaflets and shopping bags can be a profitable project for food and money in some neighborhoods, particularly Negro and upper class white neighborhoods. Collecting on election day (a poll tax in reverse) is the type "gimmick" that can be used over and over, as it gives a reason why money should be given at a particular time. Every time SNCC leaflets are handed out, the message hits more people who may remember SNCC at some more convenient time.

D. SNCC itself has two "productions" for fund raising use:
   1. A record of the Albany, Georgia, movement, featuring songs of protest, interviews with local leaders, and recordings of protest meetings on the spot. This record, Freedom in the Air, may be obtained on a consignment basis (form enclosed) and are to be sold for $4.00 each. A second record, this one of freedom songs and sung by the Freedom Singers, is in preparation. A recording of the Mississippi movement is being thought about. Write for information on these later.
   2. The Freedom Singers, a group of students who have been involved in the Southern protest movement, are available to give concerts if they are contacted far enough in advance. They are booked through spring 1963, but fall engagements may be scheduled by writing Mrs. Lori Turner, 18 Spring St., New York, New York.

E. Benefit concerts for SNCC have recently been quite successful. We are hoping to make up a list of the many Negro and white performers who are willing to do concerts for SNCC. Information can be obtained for the time being from New York Friends or Chicago Friends. Although New York Friends made quite a lot in Carnegie Hall, it is best to try to get a free hall (labor union, university, etc.). Operating capital is not available and volunteer labor is usually a necessity for running a large production.

F. If there is a Negro neighborhood in your area, appeal to it. You might run concerts in that neighborhood. Get in touch with the newspapers and make sure they get our press releases. They will probably give you good publicity, perhaps a feature story. This might get you workers and get people involved in action that could spread to action in your own area on local problems of discrimination.

G. Personal appeals for funds:
   1. Every area has a number of well-to-do liberals who can contribute substantial amounts of money, but who will only give only if personally approached. Your sponsors may be able to give you at least a start of names.
   2. Building up a resevoir of regular contributors to SNCC is a pressing interest at this time. SNCC's work is in areas of the South where long term resistence is a fact. Getting people to pledge $1, $5, or $10 a month to SNCC could tide us over the summer months, for example, when contributions come in rather slowly. Over a period of the next year SNCC should be able to find 10,000 people who will be willing to become regular contributors in bringing freedom to the South. Mailings that are sent out should include, in addition to an "urgent" appeal for funds, an appeal for regular contributors. Indicate which donors are pledges for later funds on a regular basis and send all contributions to SNCC; we will keep the necessary records. All contributors will receive mailings, the Student Voice, etc.

CAMPUS GROUPS

In some areas campus groups have spearheaded the effort to develop an area Friends of SNCC group. In other places the campus SNCC supporters have formed a campus Friends of SNCC group. In still other areas, students have worked through existing civil rights organizations on campus. Any of these is workable; you will know better than we which is best for your campus. The important thing is to institutionalize the fund-raising efforts in some way so that we know there is a group on the campus who will be responsible and long range in their support efforts. Real support will come only when we have individuals dedicated to the work we are doing, but we need groups through which students can develop this dedication. Thus we should have the names of groups doing work for us which are not Friends of SNCC groups, and we should have the names of one or two persons with whom we should correspond each year. The following may help you:

1. If you do set up a Friends group, try to get as many campus organizations as possible (faculty, too) to act as sponsors. It's particularly effective if student government will sponsor the group and give it office space.

2. The same type fund raising that can be done for a city area can be used on the campus: mailings to the faculty (preferably over the signature of faculty members), leafletting with collection tables, benefit concerts, parties, folksings, house to house canvassing, etc. Try to get regular contributors signed up.

3. Each campus group that is active on a campus located near other colleges should try to find ways to introduce SNCC to the other campuses. You might write the student government or civil rights group on that campus telling them of your existence and appealing for funds or asking for an opportunity to explain SNCC and perhaps help set up a fund drive or Friends group there.

4. The school newspaper, as we're sure you realize, is a major aid or hindrance to any fund raising. We'll be glad to put any school newspaper on our mailing list to get all the releases and publications of SN CC. You should encourage them to write stories on SNCC (or write the story yourself and get them to publish it) or write letters to the editors. Do this before fund raising events.

5. Imagination can be useful: Using the reverse poll tax idea at campus elections could be a means to inject somethin of substance into the elections if nothing else. Have students who are able to speak about the South and about what SNCC is doing go to living units. Get names of really interested persons for our mailing list---it keeps them informed, and if they leave and go to another school or get some money we will keep our contact with them through mailings.

6. Students in the Northeast and Atlantic coast areas can coordinate their efforts through the Northern Student Movement, Box 404A, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

Keep us in touch with what you're doing.

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee



THIRD ANNUAL SPRING CONFERENCE

"Emancipation Then -- Freedom Now"

April 12-14, 1963

Atlanta, Georgia

"...But, We'll Never Turn Back..."

, 12

- 12 Gammon Hall

- 12 Class room Building

- 1 Cafeteria

- 2 Chapel

-3:30 Class room Building

-4

-5:30 Class room Building

-6:30 Cafeteria

-7:30

-9:30 Chapel

dvisor to SNCC

-

; led by Charles McDew

; led by Peter Country-

SATURDAY, APRIL 13

Morning

Breakfast	8 - 8:45	Cafeteria
Third Workshop Session	9 -10:30	Class room Building
Break	10:30-11	
General Session	11-12:30	Chapel

"Southern Influence in National Politics"
Dr. Howard Zinn, Spelman College

Afternoon

Lunch	12:30-2	Cafeteria
Fourth Workshop Session	2-3:30	Class room Building
Break	3:30-4	
General Session	4-5:30	Chapel

"Negro Protests: A History"
Dr. August Meier, Morgan State College

Evening

Dinner	5:30-6:30	Cafeteria
General Fellowship and Singing	6:30-7:30	Chapel
General Session	7:30-9:30	Chapel

Discussion: "The Student Movement and the Struggle for Freedom" -- Reports from Southern Protest Groups.

Staff Reports	9:30	Chapel
Executive Session and continuation of smaller discussion groups with the staff.	10	To be arranged
Dance	10:30	Cafeteria

SUNDAY, APRIL 14

Breakfast	8 - 8:45	Cafeteria
Plenary Session	9	Chapel

Election of members-at-large to the Executive Committee.

Mandates from the Conference to the Coordinating Committee.

Other business.

Closing Message	10	Chapel

Charles McDew, Chairman of SNCC

***

Workshops

(1) "Nonviolence: Past and Present"
Resource Personnel: Rev. C. T. Vivien
Rev. Vincent Harding
John Lewis

(2) "Problems in the Movement"
Resource Personnel: Miss Ella J. Baker
Marion S. Barry, Jr.

(3) "Techniques of Community Mobilization"
Resource Personnel: Charles Sherrod
Clarence Logan

(4) "The Hidden Structure and Social Action"
Resource Personnel: Jack Minnis
Randolph Blackwell

***

Members of the Coordinating Committee

Marion S. Barry	Students for Equal Treatment Knoxville, Tennessee
Willie P. Berrien	Committee on Appeal for Human Rights Atlanta, Georgia
Wilson Brown	Birmingham, Alabama

Benjamin V. Clark	Savannah Youth Strategy Committee Savannah, Georgia
Clarence Glenn	Student Nonviolent Action Committee Louisville, Kentucky
Cleophus Hobbs	Selma Nonviolent Movement Selma, Alabama
Clarence Logan	Civic Interest Group Baltimore, Maryland
Worth Long	Student Freedom Committee Little Rock, Arkansas
James McDonald	Greenwood Nonviolent Movement Greenwood, Mississippi
Patricia McElderly	Gadsden Student Movement Gadsden, Alabama
Lester McKinnie	Student Nonviolent Movement Nashville, Tennessee
Wendell O'Neal	Civil Rights Committee Carbondale, Illinois
Samuel Pitts	Human Relations Committee Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Jerry Porter	Americans for Liberty and Equal Treatment (ALERT) Knoxville, Tennessee
Gloria Richardson	Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee Cambridge, Maryland
Avon Rollins	Knoxville Improvement Committee Knoxville, Tennessee
Mike Shapiro	Nonviolent Action Group Washington, D.C.
Robert Whitfield	Pine Bluff Student Movement Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Members-at-large

John Lewis, Fisk
William Mahoney, Howard
Ruby Doris Smith, Spelman

- - - - - - - - -

STAFF MEMBERS

Charles McDew, Chairman
James Forman, Executive Secretary

Office (Atlanta)

James Bolton
Julian Bond
Norma Collins
Bertha Gober
Sandra Hayden
Betty Miles
Dorothy Miller
William Porter
Ruby Doris Smith
Charles Wingfield

Office (New York)

Ella J. Baker
William Mahoney

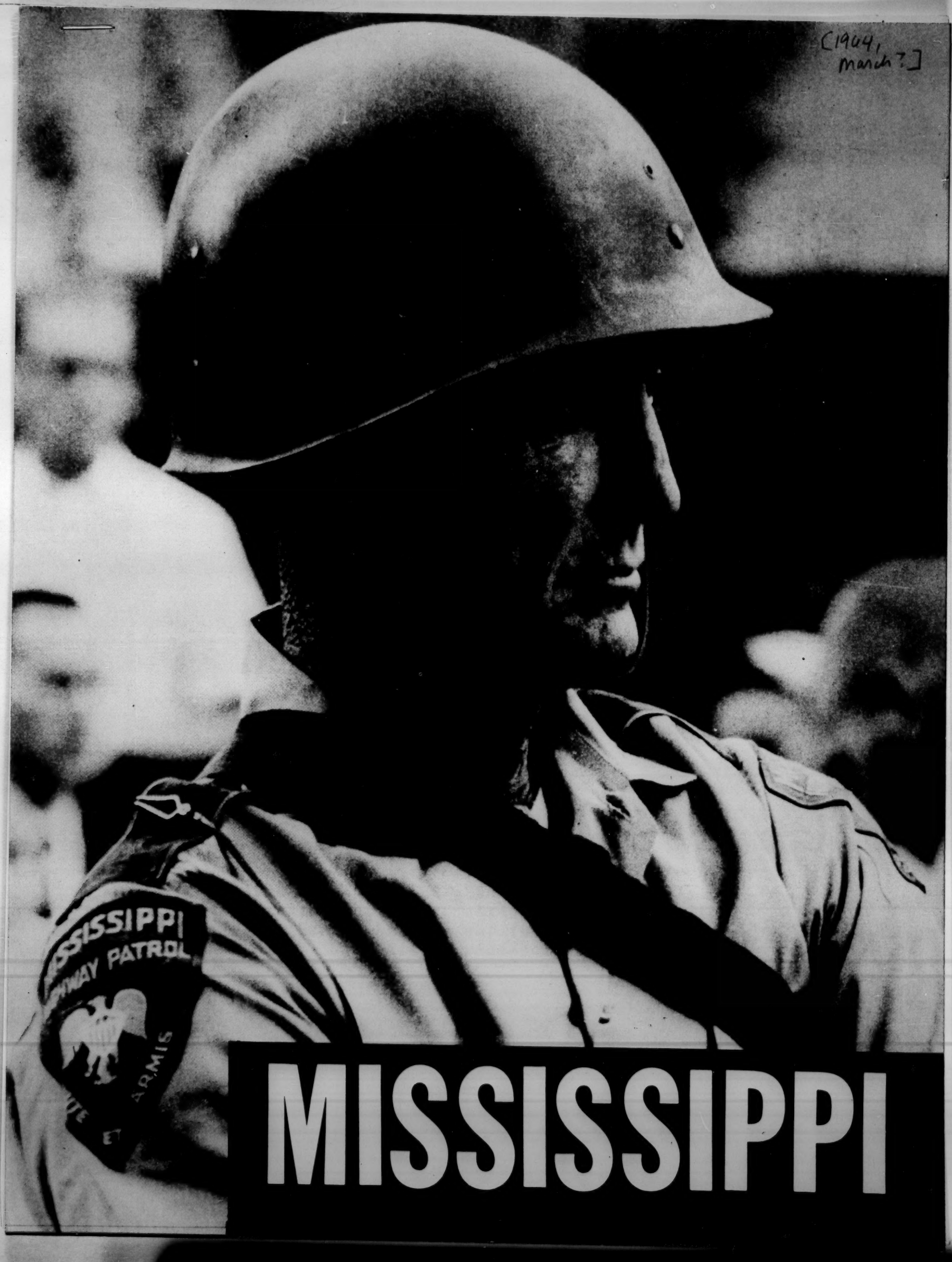
Field

Ralph Allen
James Austin
James Ball
Cleveland Banks
Joyce Barrett
Emma Bell
Diane Nash Bevel
Samuel Block
Eddie Brown
Jack Chatfield
John Churchville
Charles Cobb
Benjamin Grinage
Lawrence Guyot
Prathia Hall
William Hansen
Donald Harris
Jesse Harris
Curtis Hayes
Faith Holsaert
Frank Holloway
Alphonzo Hubbard
James Jones
Dorie Ladner
Bernard Lafayette
Colia Lafayette
Charles McLaurin
Landy McNair
Robert Moses
Carver Neblett
John O'Neal
Willie Peacock
Joni Rabinowitz
Reginald Robinson
Larry Rubin
Charles Sherrod
Frank Smith
Lafayette Surney
James Travis
David Vasser
Hollis Watkins
Robert Zellner

The Freedom Singers

Rutha Harris
Bernice Johnson
Charles Neblett
Cordell Reagon

[1964, March?]



[1964, March?]

A Chronology of

Violence and Intimidation

in Mississippi Since 1961

Research was done originally by Jack Minnis and published in the Congressional Record, April 4, 1963. Minnis has brought the record up to date for this publication.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

6 Raymond Street, N. W.

Atlanta, Georgia 30314



Negro citizens attempt to cast ballots in Greenwood, August 1963. Note helmeted policeman photographing each of them as they enter the courthouse. The photographs can later be used to intimidate them, and perhaps to force them from their jobs or homes because they tried to vote.

January 1, Greenville, Washington County: Two young white men rode a motorbike through a residential area and, according to the local police chief, fired a volley of shots into a group of Negroes. George Mayfield, 18, was seriously wounded in both legs; Percy Lee Simmons, 19, was shot in the right leg.

March 30, Jackson, Hinds County: Club-swinging police and 2 police dogs chased more than 100 Negroes from a courthouse where 9 Negro students were convicted for staging a sitin demonstration. Several were struck by the clubs and at least one person was bitten by the dogs.

May 7, Jackson, Hinds County: Several white youths, riding in an open convertible, lassoed 9-year-old Negro Gloria Laverne Floyd with a wire and dragged her along the street. The girl suffered a deep gash in her head that required three stitches, cheek bruises, a laceration of her right shoulder, and burn marks on her neck. Police made arrests.

August 15, Amite County: Robert Moses, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee—SNCC—registration worker, and three Negroes who had tried unsuccessfully to register in Liberty, were driving toward McComb when a county officer stopped them. He asked if Moses was the man "who's been trying to register our niggers." All were taken to court and Moses was arrested for "impeding an officer in the discharge of his duties," fined $50 and spent 2 days in jail.

August 22, Amite County: Robert Moses went to Liberty with three Negroes, who made an unsuccessful attempt to register. A block from the courthouse, Moses was attacked and beaten by Billy Jack Caston, the sheriff's first cousin. Eight stitches were required to close a wound in Moses' head. Caston was acquitted of assault charges by an all-white jury before a justice of the peace.

August 26, McComb, Pike County: Hollis Watkins, 20, and Elmer Hayes, 20, SNCC workers, were arrested while staging a sit-in at the F. W. Woolworth store and charged with breach of the peace. They spent 36 days in jail.

August 27 and 29, McComb, Pike County: Five Negro students from a local high school were convicted of breach of the peace following a sit-in at a variety store and bus terminal. They were sentenced to a $400 fine each and 8 months in jail. One of these students, a girl of 15, was turned over to juvenile authorities, released, subsequently rearrested, and sentenced to 12 months in a State school for delinquents.

August 29, McComb, Pike County: Two Negro leaders were arrested in McComb as an aftermath of the sit-in protest march on city hall, charged with contributing to the delinquency of minors. They were Curtis C. Bryant, of McComb, an official of the NAACP, and Cordelle Reagan, of SNCC. Each arrest was made on an affidavit signed by Police Chief George Guy, who said he had information that the two "were behind some of this racial trouble."

August 30, McComb, Pike County: SNCC Workers Brenda Travis, 16, Robert Talbert, 19, and Isaac Lewis, 20, staged a sit-in in the McComb terminal of the Greyhound buslines. They were arrested on charges of breach of the peace and failure to obey a policeman's order to move on. They spent 30 days in jail.

September 5, Liberty, Amite County: Travis Britt, SNCC registration worker, was attacked and beaten by whites on the courthouse lawn. Britt was accompanied at the time by Robert Moses. Britt said one man hit him more than 20 times. The attackers drove away in a truck.

September 7, Tylertown, Walthall County: John Hardy, SNCC registration worker, took two Negroes to the county courthouse to register. The registrar told them he "wasn't registering voters" that day. When the three turned to leave, Registrar John Q. Wood took a pistol from his desk and struck Hardy over the head from behind. Hardy was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace.

September 13, Jackson, Hinds County: 15 Episcopal ministers—among them three Negroes—were arrested for asking to be served at the lunch counter of the Greyhound bus terminal. They were charged with inviting a breach of the peace. They were found not guilty of the charge on May 21, 1962, by County Judge Russell Moore.

September 25, Liberty, Amite County: Herbert Lee, a Negro who had been active in voter registration, was shot and killed by white State representative E. H. Hurst in downtown Liberty. No prosecution was undertaken, the authorities explaining that the representative had shot in

self-defense.

October 4, McComb, Pike County: The five students who were arrested as a result of the August 29 sit-in in McComb returned to school, but were refused admittance. At that, 116 students walked out and paraded downtown to the city hall in protest. Police arrested the entire crowd, but later released all but 19, all of whom were 18 years old or older. They were charged with breach of the peace and contributing to the delinquency of minors and allowed to go free on bail totaling $3,700. At the trial on October 31, Judge Brumfield, finding the students guilty, and sentencing each to a $500 fine and 6 months in jaid, said:

> Some of you are local residents, some of you are outsiders. Those of you who are local residents are like sheep being led to the slaughter. If you continue to follow the advice of outside agitators, you will be like sheep and be slaughtered.

October 5, McComb, Pike County: Charles Sherrod was arrested on the street, thrown into a police car, and charged with resisting arrest. Cordelle Reagan was also arrested and charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. Both were fieldworkers for SNCC.

October 11, McComb, Pike County: Paul Potter of Philadelphia, a vice president of the National Student Association, and Tom Hayden of Atlanta, both white, were dragged from their car and beaten as they drove alongside a group of Negroes making an antisegregation march. When the two slowed their car for a traffic light, a heavy-set white man opened the door and dragged the driver out and hit him several times. He then walked around to the other side of the car, opened the door and knocked the second man to the street. The incident occurred in the business section of the city.

October 13, McComb, Pike County: Police Officer B. F. Elmore shot and killed a Negro motorist. Police Chief George Guy said that Elmore said he had stopped Eli Brumfield at 4 a.m. for speeding. Brumfield allegedly jumped from his car with a pocket knife in his hand and attacked Elmore. A coroner's jury ruled Elmore fired in self-defense.

October 22, Jackson, Hinds County: Dion Diamond, a SNCC worker, was arrested for "running a stop sign" after being followed all day. In court the next day, the arresting officer told the judge:

> "He is a Freedom Rider. Throw the book at him."

Diamond was refused legal counsel and fined $168.

November 9, McComb, Pike County: Jerome Smith, 22, Congress of Racial Equality—CORE—field man, and four companions, Dorothy Smith, 18; Alice Thompson, 22; Thomas Valentine, 23; and George Raymond, 18, were attacked by a mob of 30 to 40 whites when they sought service at the lunch counter of the Greyhound bus terminal in McComb. Smith, who suffered head injuries when he was slugged with brass knuckles during the attack, said FBI agents were present at the time of the attack, but did "nothing but take notes" while the mob kicked and beat his companions. The victims were rescued from the mob by a Negro truck driver and Negro cab drivers.

November 10, Jackson, Hinds County: Jessie Divens, 12-year-old, was arrested for refusing to move to the rear of a city bus. Judge Carl Guernsey released the girl to the custody of Rev. G. R. Horton, chaplain of Campbell College where she attended classes. Judge Guernsey continued the case until November 17:

> With the understanding that the Reverend Mr. Horton and the child come back with a workable plan which would cause the child's mind to be concerned with education rather than social reformation.

November 18, McComb, Pike County: Persons unknown fired a shotgun blast into the bedroom of Dion Diamond and John Hardy at 702 Wall Street. Investigating officer Frank Williams found shotgun pellets embedded in the window frame.

December 1, McComb, Pike County: Four white men attacked three newsmen on the street, sending one crashing into a plate glass window of a store. The newsmen were Tom Uhrborck and Don Underwood, Life magazine, and Simmons Fentress, Time magazine.

December 2, McComb, Pike County: Police broke up an attempt by white attackers to drag three Freedom Riders from an automobile at the Greyhound bus terminal. Four men kicked at the locked car and beat upon the windows in an attempt to reach the young Negroes and their driver, Thomas Gaither, field secretary of CORE. The police, who were standing by when the riders arrived aboard a bus from Jackson, pulled the men away from the car, but made no arrests.



Jackson Police break up a demonstration, Feb. 3, 1964

December 26, Jackson, Hinds County: Rafford Johnson, Negro, was severely beaten by two law officers after being involved in a minor collision with a car driven by a white woman. Johnson underwent surgery for skull injuries.

1962

February 6, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Miss Bessie Turner, 19, a Negro, was walking with a young man down a Clarksdale street when Clarksdale police officers stopped them and accused Miss Turner of having been involved in a theft. Miss Turner said the officers took her to the jail, forced her to unclothe and to lie on her back. She said one of the policemen then beat her between the legs with his belt. A few minutes later, Miss Turner said, the other officer beat her across her naked breasts. Miss Turner filed Federal charges against the officers.

March 15, 1962, Shelby, Bolivar County: Aaron Henry, State president of the NAACP, was convicted in Justice of Peace court on charges of making perverse advances on a white teenage hitchhiker. Henry stated that the charges were a complete fabrication, and presented an alibi supported by sworn witnesses. The conviction has been appealed. When he later stated in a press conference that the prosecutor and the police chief, who figured in the trial, had conspired to frame him, Henry was sued by the two for defamation. A Mississippi white jury awarded the prosecutor $25,000 and the police chief $15,000.

April 12, 1962, Taylorsville, Smith County: Cpl. Roman Ducksworth, Jr., U.S. Army, a Negro, was shot and killed by Policeman Bill Kelly, when, according to an NAACP news release, Duckworth "insisted on his right to sit where he chose on an interstate bus." Policeman Kelly claimed that Ducksworth was drunk and started fighting. No charges were brought against Kelly. Ducksworth was en route from Camp Ritchie, Md., to see his wife who was ill in a Laurel, Miss., hospital.

April 1962, Lucedale, George County: Mrs. Ernestine Denham Talbert, who lives in George County but teaches in Green County, was notified by the Green County School Board that her teaching contract would not be renewed. Mrs. Talbert had tried in January to register to vote but had been refused.

May 17, 1962, Rankin County: The Negro editor, of the Mississippi Free Press, said he and a companion were beaten by Rankin County officers and a highway patrolman. Lawrence Hudson, Jr., of Jackson, said the beating occurred after he was stopped en route from Jackson to Forest to check on a rumor that a Negro man had been killed by a white man. He was jailed, refused permission to phone a lawyer, tried the next day on several charges and fined $151.

June 21, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: A white lawyer from Jackson and four college students were jailed in Clarksdale for 20 hours without outside communication. One of the students was a Negro. William Higgs, the lawyer, and the students were jailed on a Sunday night by county officers and were released the following day, without charges being filed against them.

July 5, 1962, Jackson, Hinds County: Jesse Harris, 20, and Luvaghn Brown, 17, SNCC workers, charged that they were beaten and threatened with death while serving a 30-day sentence in the county jail for contempt of court. The young Negroes had refused to move from a court bench customarily occupied by whites while they were attending the trial of Mrs. Diane Nash Bevel. The young men said that, in the courthouse elevator, a deputy sheriff called Harris "a damned nigger" and beat him about the head with his fist. At the county farm, they were singled out as freedom riders and wore striped uniforms. Both were beaten by guards. Harris was beaten by a guard named Keith while other prisoners held him. Keith beat him across the back with a length of hose threatening:

Nigger, I'll kill you.

August 16, 1962, Greenwood, Leflore County: Samuel Block, 23, SNCC field secretary, said three white men accosted him in a parking lot and "started beating me with their fists." He said they threatened him and then beat him for about 5 minutes.

There is no use reporting it to local authorities—

He said.

August 17, 1962, Greenwood, Leflore County: SNCC workers Samuel Block, Luvaghn Brown, and Lawrence Guyot were forced to flee from the second story window of their voter registration office. They said armed white men invaded the premises intent upon doing them harm.

August 17, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Mayor Charles Durrough asked Mr. Lenard Davis, a Negro employed by the city, what he knew about the registration school being conducted at a Negro church. Mr. Davis replied that he did not know anything at all about the school, and did not attend any of the classes. The mayor then told him that he, the mayor, knew what kind of school they were having. The mayor said he knew it—presumably, civil rights for the Negro—was coming, and he was not going to allow it to be forced on them. The mayor said that anyone attending the school would be given a one-way ticket out of town, and if that would not do it, they would use whatever they had available. See entry below for September 3, 1962.

August 1962, Greenwood, Leflore County: Welton McSwine, Jr., 14-year-old Negro, was arrested by police after a white woman's house had been broken into. When police got the youth to the station an officer said:

> All right, nigger, you know why you are here, and we want to know who broke into that white woman's house.

McSwine told them he knew nothing of the incident, saying that he spent all his time in the cottonfield, and suggesting that his mother could corroborate this. McSwine said officers then took him to a cell and beat him, first hitting him in the head with a blackjack; then one of the policemen beat him in the face with his fist while another hit him in the stomach with his club; then the officers made him lie naked on the floor on his side while they beat him with a whip. McSwine was released after intercession of his father's white employer.

August 21, 1962, Liberty, Amite County: Sam Wells and Tommy Weathersby went to the courthouse to register. While they were waiting to get into the registrar's office, they stood on the front porch of the courthouse. Deputy Sheriff Daniel Jones told them:

> Get your ——— off the front porch, and don't come back on.

Weathersby and Wells got off the porch. A few moments later, rain began, and the two wanted to take shelter in the courthouse, but Deputy Sheriff Jones would not permit it.

August 21, Liberty, Amite County: Dewey Greene, Jr., Mississippi Free Press reporter, was taking pictures of Negroes waiting to register at the courthouse. An unidentified young man working in the office down the hall from the registrar's office snatched Greene's camera away, and refused to return it. Greene was told to leave town by three white men, one of whom was flourishing a length of lead pipe. He left.

August 29, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Seven Negroes were arrested after attending a voter registration meeting. David Dennis, CORE field secretary, was charged with failure to yield right-of-way after a police officer had forced him to submit to a long harangue of threats and abuse. Samuel Block, John Hodges, J. L. Harris, Richard T. Gray, and Albert Garrer, SNCC field workers, and Dewey Greene, Jr., reporter for the Mississippi Free Press, were forced by Clarksdale police to alight from their car, and were charged with loitering in violation of the city curfew.

August 30, 1962, Indianola, Sunflower County: SNCC workers C. R. McLauren, Albert Garner, J. O. Hodges, Samuel Block, and Robert Moses were arrested by Indianola police on a charge of distributing literature without a permit. The registration workers had been taking leaflets announcing a registration mass meeting door-to-door in the Negro community. Lafayette Surney, 17, another SNCC worker, was arrested and then released to Rev. James Bevel, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference—SCLC.

August 31, Indianola, Sunflower County: During the trial of Samuel Block on charges of distributing literature without a permit, the Municipal Judge informed Block that he could cross-examine the arresting officer. Block asked the officer:

> Did you actually see me hand out a leaflet?

The judge turned to the officer and said:

> He can ask you anything he wants to, but you don't have to answer.

The judge told Lafayette Surney if he was caught in Indianola agitating again, he would be sent to the penal farm.

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Because of registration activity, two Negro-owned dry cleaning establishments were closed—allegedly for violating city ordinances.

September 3, 1962, Rulevile, Sunflower County: Lenard Davis, 49, sanitation department worker, was told by Mayor





Greenwood, Mississippi, March, 1963.

Charles M. Durrough:

We're going to let you go. Your wife's been attending that school.

He referred to a registration school conducted by SNCC workers in Ruleville.

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Fred Hicks, 40, who drove field-workers to the plantations, was told he could no longer use a bus without a commercial license. Hicks said the bus owner told him that, because Hicks' mother had registered to vote:

We gonna see how tight we can make it—gonna make it just as tight as we can. Gonna be rougher and rougher than you think it is.

September 3, 1962, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Moses and Amzie Moore, a local Negro leader, were walking down the street. A white man in a pickup truck drew up alongside and asked if they were the "folks getting the people to register." Moses and Moore answered yes, they were. The man asked if they could come out to his plantation to register people. The two answered, yes, they could come. The man said then:

I've got a shotgun waiting for you, double barrel.

September 3, Ruleville, Sunflower County: A letter from Mayor Durrough notified the Williams Chapel Missionary Baptist Church that tax exemption and free water were being cut off because the property was being used for "purposes other than worship services." The church was a meeting place for voter registration workers.

September 10, Ruleville, Sunflower County: Marylene Burkes, 20, and Vivian Hillet, 19, were severely wounded when an unidentified assailant fired through the window of Miss Hillet's grandparents' home. The grandparents had been active in voter registration work.

October 3, Biloxi, Harrison County: A Negro frame residence and a gasoline station were targets for two "Molotov cocktails" which caused more than $4,000 damage. One of the bombs struck the home of Dr. Gilbert Mason, a Negro physician, who is active in integration efforts. The other crashed through the window of a service station operated by Emmett Clark, a Negro.

October 5, Harmony, Leake County: Night riders fired shotguns into eight Negro homes and a Negro store. An elderly Negro said he was struck in the knee by a squirrel shot while he and his 9-year-old grandson were sleeping. He said he was not seriously hurt. Harmony Negroes had recently petitioned authorities for school desegregation.

October 10, Columbus, Lowndes County: A "Molotov cocktail" was tossed from a speeding car into the home of Dr. James L. Allen of Columbus, vice chairman of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

October 29, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Charles McLaurin, SNCC registration worker, was stopped by police as he was walking a group home from the courthouse. The group had tried to register to vote. The officer asked to see McLaurin's driver's license. McLaurin showed it. The officer asked McLaurin what he was doing there. McLaurin told him he worked in voter registration. Then, accompanied by obscene remarks, the officer said:

Nigger, do you know the way out of town?

McLaurin replied:

Yes.

The officer said, with more obscenity:

Nigger. Can't you say "Yes, sir?"

The officer's partner asked the officer what charge should be put on the tickets.

The officer said:

Charge the ——— $26 on both charges. Nigger, you got $52?

McLaurin replied:

No.

The officer said:

Then you're going to jail.

At the jail, McLaurin learned that the officer was Clarksdale Police Chief Ben Collins. McLaurin was in jail a few minutes when his companions posted bond for him in the amount of $103. They decided to forfeit bond rather than run the risk of a higher fine or incur the legal expense of an appeal.

October 31, Jackson, Hinds County: Thomas E. Johnson, a white minister, and a member of the Mississippi Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commisison on Civil Rights, saw a group of neighbors dumping garbage on his lawn. Johnson had just returned from taking his car to a safe place because of threats by neighbors to damage it. Johnson sought a peace bond against the man

whom he had observed leading the garbage-dumping operations of his neighbors. The man presented 11 witnesses who swore that he had been in their presence at all times on the evening in question. The justice of the peace accepted their testimony and refused the bond. Then the Hinds County Grand Jury indicted Johnson and his wife on perjury charges, because of their testimony at the peace bond hearing.

November 6, 1962, Greenville, Washington County: Two WAF's and two airmen—all white—from the Greenville Air Force Base were fined $55 and given 30-day suspended sentences on charges of creating a disturbance by entering a restaurant and seeking service with two Negro voter registration workers.

December 26, 1962, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Ivanhoe Donaldson and Benjamin Taylor, students from Detroit, brought a truckload of food, clothing and medicines for distribution to the Delta's needy families who had been cut off from Federal surplus commodities. The medicines had been donated by a physician in Louisville, and were consigned to Aaron Henry, a licensed pharmacist. They were arrested by Clarksdale police and held for investigation. After police searched the truck on December 27, and found what they described as a drug used to ease the pain of middle-aged women, Donaldson and Taylor were charged with possession of narcotics and bond was set at $15,000. Bond was later reduced to $1,500.

1963

January 17, Canton, Madison County: The castrated and mutilated body of Sylvester Maxwell, 24-year-old Negro, was found by his brother-in-law less than 500 yards from the home of a white family. Mississippi NAACP Field Secretary Medger Evers termed the slaying a "probable lynching."

February 2, Greenwood, Leflore County: Willie Peacock, SNCC registration worker, complained to the Justice Department that officials had refused to register him on two occasions, and had rejected his poll tax payment for this year.

February 20, Greenwood, Leflore County: Four Negro businesses on the same street as the SNCC voter registration office were burned to the ground. Mrs. Nancy Brand, a worker in the SNCC office, reported an anonymous telephone call in which a man's voice asked her if she ever came to the office. When she said "yes", the voice said:

You won't be going down there anymore, that's been taken care of.

The burned businesses were Jackson's Garage, George's Cafe, Porter's Pressing Shop, and the Esquire Club. The pressing shop is next door to the SNCC office, and SNCC workers believed the businesses were burned by mistake. Sam Block, SNCC field secretary, was arrested 2 days later for suggesting there was some connection between the burnings and the registration efforts of SNCC. He was charged with circulating statements calculated to create a breach of the peace.

February 28, Greenwood, Leflore County: Three registration workers were attacked with gunfire on U.S. Highway 82 just outside Greenwood. The shots were fired from a 1962 white Buick. The car in which the workers were riding was punctured by 11 bullets. One worker, James Travis of SNCC, was wounded in the neck and shoulder.

March 4, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: The show windows in the Fourth Street drugstore were smashed, as they have been several times in the past. The proprietor of the store, Aaron Henry, found the damage when he returned from speaking at a mass meeting in Leflore County in connection with the voter registration drive there.

March 6, Greenwood, Leflore County: Samuel Block and three others were fired on from a station wagon which pulled up beside their car as they were parked in front of the SNCC voter registration office. Both front windows were shattered. Police later found the wadding from a shotgun shell buried in the headliner of Block's car, and several pellets in the wall of the building in front of which the car had been parked.

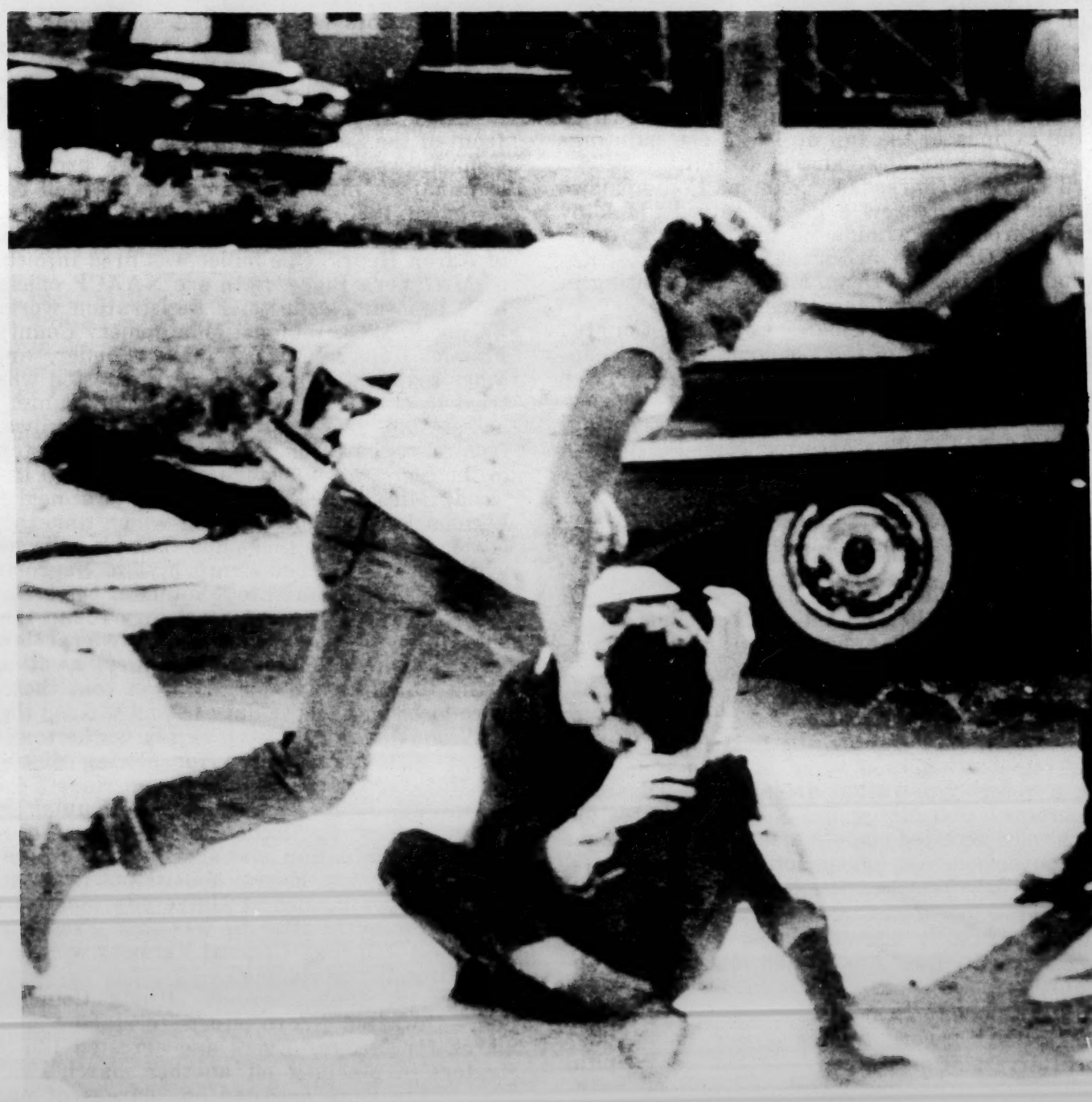
March 12, Greenwood, Leflore County: A 12-year-old Negro girl was attacked by an egg-throwing truckload of white teenaged boys. The girl suffered facial bruises.

March 20, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Three shots were fired through the windshield of a car belonging to Mrs. Mattie Dennis while it was parked in front of the home of Mrs. Dennis' cousin, whom she was visiting. Mrs. Dennis is the wife of David Dennis, CORE field secretary for Mississippi. Both have been active in voter registration.

March 24, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Fire destroyed partially the interior of the voter registration office at 115 East McLaurin Street, making the office unusable and necessitating a search for new headquarters. Witnesses said they saw two white men fleeing the scene shortly before the fire was discovered.

March 26, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: A shotgun blast ripped into the home of Dewey Greene, Sr., father of the latest Negro applicant to the University of Mississippi. Another of Mr. Greene's sons and a daughter have been active in the Leflore County registration project. Greenwood police said they were investigating.

March 27, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: James Forman, executive secretary of SNCC, Bob Moses, and about 10 other registration workers were arrested and taken from a group en route to the courthouse to register after the police dispersed a group of more than 100 Negroes with the use of police dogs.



McComb, Mississippi-- October 11, 1961

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March 29, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: John A. Goulet, Roswell F. Donaldson and Donald P. Flachart, white University of Iowa students, were arrested on charges of running a red light and failing to give a turn signal as they left town after delivering a truckload of food and clothing to needy Negroes.

April 2, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Police arrested SNCC field secretary Landy McNair and escorted comedian Dick Gregory from the courthouse lawn as the two were encouraging Negroes to register to vote.

April 2, 1963, Washington, D.C.: Senators James O. Eastland and John Stennis (Dems., Miss.) stated on the floor of the Senate that Negroes have not been denied the right to register and vote in Leflore County, or anywhere else in Mississippi.

April 9, 1963, Oxford, Lafayette County: G. Ray Kerciu, assistant art professor at University of Mississippi, was arrested on charges of exhibiting obscene and indecent pictures and desecrating the Confederate flag. Kerciu's paintings depicted his impressions of the desegregation riot that swirled over the campus in the fall of 1962. The paintings had been on display at a campus exhibit.

April 12, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Two Clarksdale whites threw a gasoline-filled "Molotov cocktail" through a window of the home of Aaron Henry, NAACP state president. U.S. Representative Charles C. Diggs (Dem., Mich.) was visiting in the home at the time of the attack.

April 25, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Vera Pigee, secretary of the Coahoma County chapter of the NAACP, was beaten by a white service station attending because she tried to use the service station rest room. Shortly after the beating, Police Chief Ben Collins arrested Mrs. Pigee on a charge of disturbing the peace.

April 30, 1963, Oxford, Lafayette County: A bomb exploded near the dormitory occupied by James Meredith on the campus of University of Mississippi.

May 4, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: An explosion ripped a hole in the roof of a drugstore owned by Aaron Henry, civil rights leader. Police suspected lightning may have struck.

May 8, 1963, Mileston, Holmes County: White men threw "Molotov cocktail" fire bombs into the rural home of Hartman Turnbow, the first Negro to apply for registration as a voter in Holmes County during a voter registration drive there. Turnbow, field secretary Bob Moses and 3 other registration workers were arrested shortly afterward by Holmes County authorities on "suspicion of arson."

May 15, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: A church building at 4300 Gano Avenue was extensively damaged by fire. It had been sold May 6 to the Negro congregation of Mt. Moriah Missionary Baptist Church.

May 17, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Milton Hancock, SNCC worker, was being held under technical arrest at the Greenwood Leflore Hospital on a charge of resisting arrest and driving without a license after he was struck with a nightstick by a city officer.

May 28, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Several white youths knocked Memphis Norman, sit-inner, off his stool at a lunch counter, and kicked him repeatedly as he lay on the floor. One of the two Negro women taking part in the sit-in, Pearlie Lewis, also was dumped off her stool and kicked.

May 30, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Police arrested 96-year-old Negro John Wright for picketing in protest against denial of use of the city library to Negroes.

May 30, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: The state highway patrol halted a bus carrying 31 Negroes en route to Jackson to a voter registration conference sponsored by SNCC at Tougaloo College. The bus driver was charged with driving with an improper tag and with being overloaded.

May 31, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Jackson police clubbed Willie Ludden, NAACP official, to the street as he led a group of demonstrators out of a Parish Street church. Four hundred-twenty-one demonstrators were arrested and placed in an improvised detention center at the Hinds County fairgrounds.

June 2, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Police arrested three Negro women as they picketed in front of the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company office. The women were protesting discriminatory hiring practices of the Bell company.

June 8, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Three bullets were fired from a passing car into the home of Aaron Henry. One bullet was fired into the home of Mrs. Vera Pigee. Both are NAACP officials who have been active in voter registration work.

June 9, 1963, Winona, Montgomery County: Mrs. Fannie Hamer, Miss Annelle Ponder, and four other registration workers were arrested when they tried to obtain service at the lunch counter in the bus station. They were traveling by Trailways Bus from a registration workshop in Charleston, S.C., to the registration headquarters of COFO in Greenwood, Miss. The six workers were held in the Winona jail four days during which time they were beaten with night sticks and fists by policemen and whipped with leather straps by two Negro trustees who had been ordered to administer the beatings by white officers. Later a federal jury found the police not guilty of any violation of federal law. The federal judge admonished the jury, as it was retiring to deliberate, not to forget that the accused were local men whose duty it was to keep the peace in Winona, while the civil rights workers were outsiders with a reputation for sowing discord and creating racial incidents.

June 12, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Medgar Evers, one of the leaders of a campaign against racial discrimination, was shot to death in the driveway of his home. Evers, Mississippi field secretary for the NAACP, died at University Medical Center about 50 minutes after he was shot. President Kennedy and Attorney General Kennedy voiced strong opposition to the slaying.

June 12, 1963, Jackson. Hinds County: City police thwarted Negro efforts to stage a mourning march for Medgar Evers and arrested 146 demonstrators in pinching off another march two hours later. They were arrested on charges of parading without a permit.

June 18, 1963, Itta Bena, Leflore County: Forty-five Negroes were arrested on charges of disturbance and breach of the peace. They were walking

to the home of the town marshall to ask for protection after a gas bomb was thrown into the church where they were attending a voter registration meeting. On June 20 the 45 Negroes were sentenced to 6 months on the Leflore County penal farm by Itta Bena Justice of the Peace Joe Rustici. The women were fined $200 and the men $500 in addition to the jail sentences.

June 23, 1963, Biloxi, Harrison County: Dr. Gilbert Mason, militant Negro civil rights leader, and 71 other Negroes were arrested as they participated in a wade-in at the public beach. They were charged with trespassing. A white crowd set fire to Dr. Mason's car which was left behind when city police hauled him and the others away in police vans.

June 24, 1963, Canton, Madison County: A shotgun blast wounded five Negroes as they walked home from a voter registration meeting. City Attorney Robert L. Goza said there was no clue to the identity of the gunman.

June 25, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Three Negro registration workers, Ida Holland, Ruby Wright and Milton Hancock, were arrested by Chief of Police Curtis Lary 2 blocks from the county courthouse. They were charged by City Prosecuting Attorny Gray Evans with parading without a permit. On June 27 they were tried by city court Judge O. L. Kimbrough, found guilty, and sentenced to four months in jail and fines of $200 each.

June 25, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County; Nine Negro registration workers, Mary Lane, George Green, Willie Lee Wilson, Donald White, Fred Harris, Eliza Vassar, Minnie Thurman, Jessie Glover and John Handy, were arrested in the county courthouse and charged with creating a disturbance in a public place. Green and Miss Lane had brought two elderly Negro women in to register to vote. The nine were tried by Judge C. C. Williamson, found guilty, and sentenced to fines of $200 each and four months in jail.

June 26, 1963, Gulport, Harrison County: An explosion damaged the waiting room of the medical office of Dr. Peliz H. Dunn, President of the Gulfport chapter, NAACP. The shell casing of an aerial flash was found nearby. A similar explosion occured the night of June 24 at Dr. Dennis' office-residence.

June 30, 1963, Tchula, Holmes County: Willie Joel Lovett, 20, was shot and killed near his home about 6:30 p.m. A complaint filed with the U.S. Justice Department said that Lovett was killed by a local law enforcement officer. Town Marshall W. O. Moore declined to say who fired the fatal shot.

July 1, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: An explosion collapsed a two-family Negro home. Four men escaped serious injury. Charles Evers, NAACP, attributed the blast to a bomb. He said "the blast was just another device they're using to frighten us." Jackson police suspected no foul play.

July 1, 1963, Greenville, Washington County: Two field secretaries of SNCC were arrested as they spoke to a group of Negroes on the steps of the city jail. They were charged with "resisting arrest" and "creating a disturbance" as they spoke to some 200 Negroes who were protesting the arrest of six persons who had tried to obtain service at a Walgreen's drug store. The two, Charles McLaurin and Charles Cobb, were later given $100 fines and 90-day jail sentences.

July 7, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: A tear gas grenade was hurled at a Negro restaurant from a car containing four white youths. Police said the restaurant would have to be ventilated and a health department inspection made before it could reopen. The four whites were charged with disorderly conduct, fined $100 each, and sentenced to 30 days in jail. The jail sentence was suspended for all but one of the whites.

July 20, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Four members of the Clarksdale NAACP Youth Council along with two field secretaries for CORE and SNCC respectively were arrested for violating a recently enacted anti-littering ordinance. They were passing out leaflets protesting segregation.

July 30, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Aaron Henry, NAACP state president, and 51 others were arrested as they picketed in protest of city officials' refusal to form a bi-racial committee.

July 31, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: fifteen Negroes were arrested on charges of parading without a permit. They were protesting segregated lunch counters at a Woolworth Store.

August 1, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Fourteen Negroes were arrested carrying anti-discrimination signs on a downtown street near a variety store and a bank.

August 2, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Police arrested 5 Negroes during a lunch counter sit-in. Officers picked up the three women and two men when they took seats and tried to desegregate a lunch counter for whites in a Walgreen drug store.

August 29, 1963, Meridian, Lauderdale County: White youths attacked Negroes returning from the Washington March when the Negroes attempted to use white facilities in the Meridian bus station. Meridian police intervened and sent the Negroes on their way.

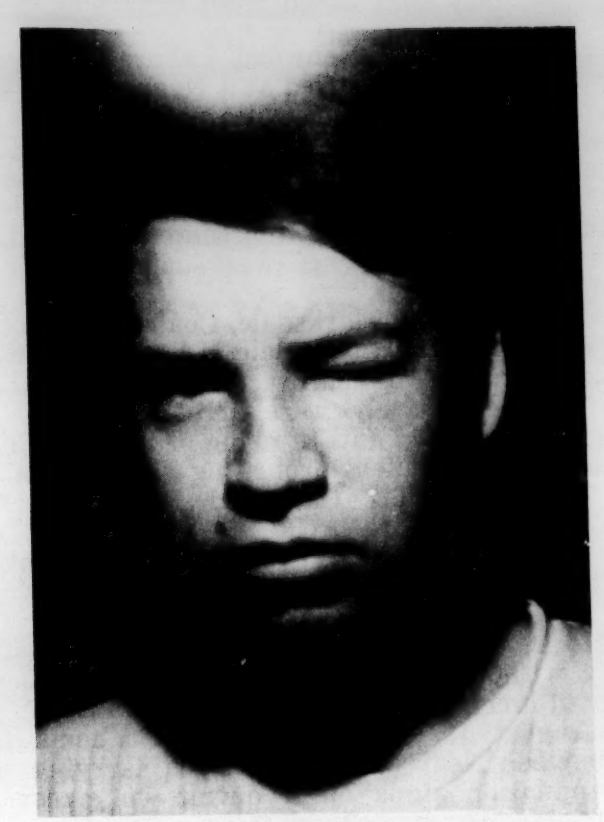
August 29, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Percy Lee Atkins was arrested by city police and charged with parading without a permit. He had been walking down a street in the Negro section of town wearing a shirt with "Freedom Now" printed across the back. Atkins was beaten by police at the jail and was charged with resisting arrest when he refused to say "Sir" to a policeman. Bond was set at $400.

August 29, 1963, Columbus, Lowndes County: The fatal shooting of a Negro woman near the Columbus Air Force Base was ruled accidental by a corner's jury. Tech. Sgt. Rotha R. Ayers told authorities he was shooting at a stray dog that had been bothering the neighborhood and the bullet apparently richocheted, hitting the woman in the chest.

September 11, 1963, Goodman, Holmes County: The body of an unidentified Negro man was discovered in the Bib Black River by four fishermen. The body was in a sack weighted down by about one hundred pounds of rocks. It had apparently been thrown off a highway bridge. The body was found just a few miles from where Emmett Till's body was found in 1956.

September 23, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: A coroner's jury ruled the shooting of 21-year-old Ernest Jells, Negro, by police, was justifiable homicide. Jells had been involved with a white man in

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Oscar Chase, Hattiesburg
Jan. 22, 1964



Jimmy Travis, Greenwood
Feb. 28, 1963



Hattiesburg police on their way to form a cordon around the Forrest County Courthouse, January 22, 1964.

an argument over some bananas. Police said Jells pointed a rifle at them.

October 22, 1963, Indianaola, Sunflower County: Fourteen registration workers, working on the mock election freedom vote campaign of Aaron Henry for governor, were arrested for distributing leaflets without a license.

October 22, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Bob Moses, SNCC, and Steve Bingham, Yale student, were arrested on charges of running a stop sign. They were working in the freedom vote campaign.

October 23, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Yale student freedom vote workers Steve Bingham and John Spes were arrested on a charge of loitering. Richard Van Wagenen, also from Yale, was arrested for distributing freedom vote leaflets without a license.

October 24, 1963, Yazoo City, Yazoo County: Yale student freedom vote worker Nelson Soltman, and two other workers, were told by police to leave the town, and were escorted out.

October 25, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: The sheriff's department placed 10 Negroes under arrest at noon today on the steps of the courthouse. The Negroes were waiting for the voter registrar's office to reopen, the registrar having gone out to lunch. They had been waiting in line to register since early morning.

October 28, 1963, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Four Yale students helping in the freedom vote campaign, Hugh M. Levick, Kenneth K. Klotz, Richard N. Andrews and Jonathan Middlebrook, were ordered out of their beds early in the morning and taken to the jail by police. They were fingerprinted and interrogated. Later in the day they were released.

October 28, 1963, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Divinity student John F. Else, freedom voter worker, was arrested on a charge of illegal parking. At the time of the arrest the police searched the car. Upon his inquiry if the police had a search warrant, Else was also charged with "interfering with an officer." Later the charge "possibility of car theft" was lodged against him.

October 28, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Vote worker Frank Heintz was threatened by the chief of police with legal action if he slept in the Negro section of town. Heintz was accosted by the police chief as he was canvassing the Negro section in connection with the freedom vote campaign.

October 29, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Janie Stembridge, SNCC worker, was fined $50 on a charge of running a stop sign and $50 on a charge of operating a vehicle with a defective brake light.

October 30, 1963, Clarksdale, Coahoma County: Freedom vote worker Frank Heintz was arrested by police chief Ben Collins on a charge of reckless driving. Heintz said Collins slugged him, breaking his glasses, as he was being taken to jail.

October 30, 1963, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Yale freedom vote workers Kenneth E. Klotz and Richard N. Andrews were assaulted by a white taxi driver upon their arrival to participate in the mock election campaign. The driver forced them out of the cab, made them stand against the wall of a nearby building, and began punching Klotz. Later he assaulted Andrews as well. Klotz and Andrews were arrested on charges of assault and battery.

October 31, 1963, Natchez, Adams County: Nicholas Bosanquet (English student studying at Yale) was arrested by Natchez police after having gone to a radio station to propose a debate on segregation between civil rights workers and local people. Police, said Bosanquet, subjected him to verbal abuse and then released him without charge after about half an hour in jail. Bosanquet was participating in the freedom vote campaign.

October 31, 1963, Natchez, Adams County: Bruce Payne, Yale freedom vote worker, was attacked and beaten by four white youths as he was transporting two Negro vote workers through the Negro section of town. The white youths trailed Payne's car until he stopped at a service station, at which time the assault took place.

October 31, 1963, Biloxi, Harrison County: Police stood and watched, according to Negro leaders, while a white crowd stoned a church building where an integrated banquet sponsored by the NAACP was being held.

November 1, 1963, Natchez, Adams County: Bruce Payne stopped to buy gas. A car with four white men pulled in behind him. They told him to come with them. He jumped back into his car and began to drive away. In the course of his flight, three shots were fired at him by the four whites. Two of the four men had also been among those who beat Payne up the previous day.

November 2, 1963, Greenwood, Leflore County: Five freedom vote workers were arrested on a charge of obstructing the sidewalk after they set up a freedom vote polling place and were singing freedom songs to attract prospective voters.

November 2, 1963, Rankin County: Four freedom vote workers were interrogated for more than an hour by Rankin County police in a Billups service station. One officer rapped one of them, Ivanhoe Donaldson, on the knuckles with a gun twice and placed a pistol at Donaldson's head, threatening to kill him.

November 2, 1963, Tate County: Hugh Smith, Stanford student helping in the freedom vote campaign, had two shots fired over his head and one toward him as he drove away from a freedom vote poll site.

November 2, 1963, Belzoni, Humphreys County: Three Negro youths, soliciting votes in the freedom vote campaign, were intimidated by police and other white with dogs and guns. One of the workers was arrested for having parked, allegedly, too near a fire hydrant. The freedom ballot box and the car were taken into custody by the police.

November 2, 1963, Natchez, Adams County: Two Negro freedom vote workers told of being run off the road five times and shot at three times on the highway between Natchez and Lafayette.

November 5, 1963, Yazoo City, Yazoo County: Lenora Thurman, Negro freedom vote worker, was arrested while soliciting freedom votes. She was later released on bond.

November 9, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Four cross burnings were reported to city police. The burnings took place at four different intersections, in or adjacent to Negro residential areas.

November 11, 1963, Copiah County: Five tall,

burlap-draped, kerosene-soaked crosses were set afire in Gallman, Wesson, Georgetown, Crystal Springs and Hazlehurst.

November 18, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Two white teenagers set fire to a South Jackson restaurant because the operator hired Negroes as car hops and waitresses.

December 10, 1963, Jackson, Hinds County: Lois Chafee, 24-year-old white student at Tougaloo College, pleaded innocent in Hinds County Circuit Court to a charge of perjury and bond was set at $5,000. Miss Chafee allegedly perjured hirself when she accused police of brutally beating Negro children when she testified in a court case. She said police used night sticks on children who participated in racial demonstrations.

December 28, 1963, Greenville, Washington County: Three white youths attacked two Negroes in front of a business house. One of the Negroes was treated at General Hospital for a shoulder injury.

December 30, 1963, Tupelo, Lee County: Calvin Deaton, white, shot and killed Romie Harris, Negro. Deaton said he fired in self-defense.

January 3, 1964, Jackson, Hinds County: A Negro vocational agricultural teacher testified Sheriff Andrew Smith of Holmes County told him to "get the hell out of his office" when he tried to pay his poll tax.

January 5, 1964, Canton, Madison County: David Dennis, CORE field secretary, reported the arrest and beating of a Negro registration worker, George Raymond. Dennis protested the incident in a telegram to the Justice Department.

January 10, 1964, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Peter Stoner, SNCC registration worker, was arrested and convicted of unlawful parking and obstructing traffic. He elected to serve time rather than pay a fine, as a protest against what he considered a prostitution of justice.

January 14, 1964, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Oscar Chase, SNCC lawyer and registration worker, was jailed for entering a bus terminal waiting room designated for Negroes. He was charged with breach of the peace and vagrancy.

January 15 and 16, 1964, McComb, Pike County: Four white men, firing from a car, shot into a Negro cafe, two grocery stores, a shoe repair shop and two Negro homes. A Negro youth in one of the homes was wounded in the leg. One of the same homes had been fired into on January 8.

January 18, 1964, Picayune, Pearl River County: Steven Pittman, 14, was wounded by a shotgun blast fired by a white teen-ager from a passing car. Pittman is Negro. This incident was described by Mississippi newspapers as a "prank."

January 21, 1964, Canton, Madison County: The Canton City Council passed a law making it a crime to distribute literature without a permit from the Mayor and the Chief of Police. Two constables and a new police cruiser were added to law enforcement agencies in Canton.

January 22, 1964, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Bob Moses, SNCC program director for Mississippi, was arrested by police while trying to escort would-be registrants through a police cordon around the courthouse. He was charged with breach of the peace. John Lewis, SNCC chairman, protested to local FBI agents, but they said they could take no action.

January 22, 1964, Canton, Madison County: George Washington, 50, a prominent citizen and Treasurer of the Madison County (civil rights) Movement was arrested. He was charged with "burning trash without a permit." He posted $250 bond and was released.

January 22, 1964, Hattiesburg, Forrest County: Oscar Chase, SNCC lawyer, was arrested on a charge of leaving the scene of an accident. While in jail he was severely beaten by a fellow-inmate while a jailer looked on.

January 23, 1964, Canton, Madison County: Police entered the community center-voter registration office and seized a list of names taken from a recently circulated petition. Two persons were arrested for violation of the city building code. They were making repairs on the registration office without having obtained a building permit. Bond was set at $350 each on the charge for Clarence Chinn and James Collier. Theotus Hewitt was arrested and charged with disturbing the peace and intimidating an officer. Bond was set at $500. Between 4:45 and 6:00 p.m. ten voter registration workers were arrested. Nine were charged with "distributing leaflets without a permit." They were all arrested while in the vicinity of the voter registration office. The leaflets encouraged Negroes to pay poll tax. Bond was set at $800 each.

January 24, 1964, Canton, Madison County: Carole Merritt, SNCC worker from Cincinnati, Ohio and Vassar graduate, was arrested for contributing to the delinquency of a minor by causing a minor to distribute material of a "libelous nature." Bond was set at $500.

January 25, 1964, Canton, Madison County: Canton police began to stop all incoming and outgoing cars at the Canton city limits.

January 28, 1964, Canton, Madison County: 30 to 40 Negroes went to the courthouse to try to register to vote. Only five were admitted. Sylvester Lee Palmer, registration worker, was arrested on a disturbing the peace charge.

January 30, 1964, Canton, Madison County: Police halted operation of all Negro taxicabs, claiming their permits were faulty. The gas pumps of a filling station owned by George Washington (see above) were removed by the AMOCO representative. SNCC workers interpret this act as "further reprisal against Mr. Washington's civil rights activities."

Henry Cooper, 45, owner of the Tolliver Cafe—where voter registration workers sometimes congregate—was arrested. The nature of the charges could not be obtained from Canton police. Two SNCC workers were in the restaurant at the time of the arrest.

January 31, 1964, Liberty, Amite County: Louis Allen, Route 5, Liberty, was found dead in his front yard. He had been shot three times with a shotgun. Allen was a witness to the killing of Herbert Lee by Mississippi Legislator E. H. Hurst in 1961 (see above). A week ago Allen's son's car and a Liberty grocery store that employed Negroes had been fired upon. In February, 1963, Allen told a worker of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee he saw Hurst shoot Lee without provocation. He said he

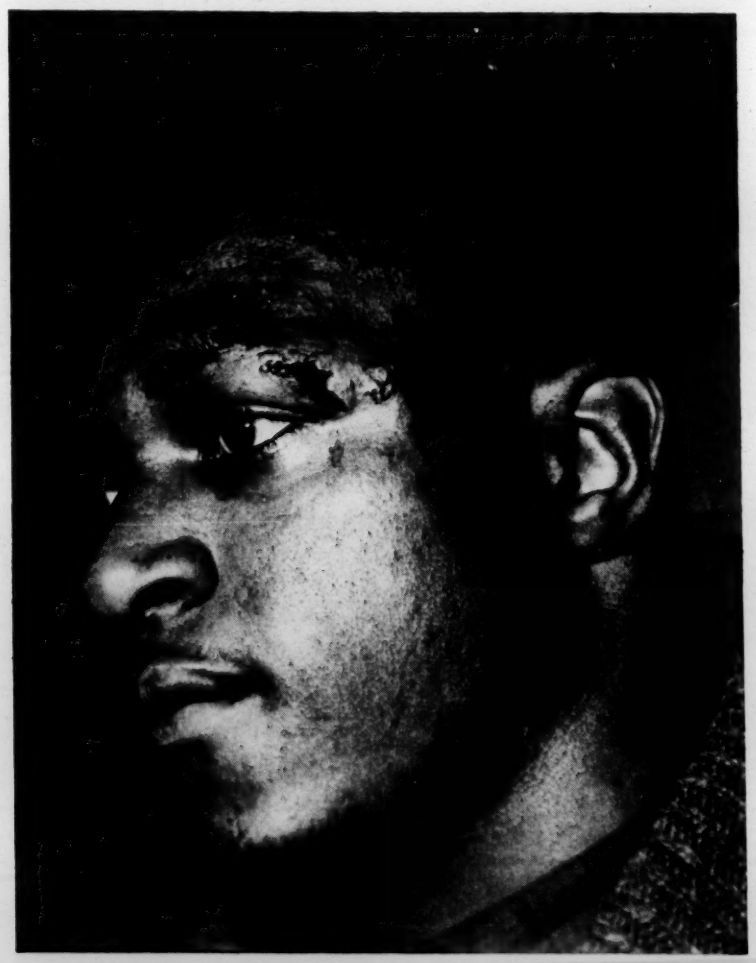
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had lied at the coroner's inquest that cleared Hurst under threat of death to himself and family. In August, 1962, Allen had been arrested by a Liberty police officer who beat him with a flashlight, breaking his jaw.

February 3, 1964, Jackson, Hinds County: Two SNCC workers, Jesse Morris and George Greene, were shot by police during a demonstration. Two other Negro men were shot. Herman Frazile and William Ware. Students of Jackson State College were protesting the injury of a coed by a white driver at a busy intersection near the college. The city has repeatedly refused to install a traffic light at the intersection. Morris was wounded in the arm. Greene's eyeglasses case deflected a bullet, preventing serious injury. Frazile was wounded in the head.

February 7, 1964, Jackson, Hinds County: Byron De La Beckwith, accused murderer of Medgar Evers (see above), will get a new trial, presumably, as a result of the jury's failure to agree on a verdict in the trial which ended today. The prosecutor for the State of Mississippi had told the jury "I don't know whether I would vote the death penalty or not. I haven't had a chance to think about it." This was the tenth day of the trial. Beckwith has been in custody of Jackson officials, charged with the murder, since June 22. Mr. Waller had been preparing the prosecution, and, presumably, thinking about the case, since that time. Former Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett visited Beckwith in the courtroom today and shook hands and chatted with him. One of Beckwith's attorneys is a member of Barnett's law firm.



Hernan Frazile, Jackson,
Feb. 3, 1964

[1964, march?]

Report Concerning the Louis Allen Case
by Robert Moses: Mississippi Project
Director for the Student Nonviolent
Coordinating Committee

Daniel Jones is the sheriff of Amite County -- symbol of the law in Mississippi according to the white people, symbol of terror and injustice according to the Negroes.

Lewis Allen was born and raised in "Liberty", the county seat, married, raised his family, farmed and worked the timber in the sloping pine forests for a living.

He had no trouble with the white people in Liberty until Herbert Lee was murdered on September 30, 1961. He saw Hurst shoot Lee at the cotton gin in Liberty early in the morning on September 30th. Daniel Jones was a deputy sheriff then and when he and the others told Allen to testify that Hurst whot Lee in self defense, Allen rebelled. It was a small rebellion -- he told the lie they coerced him for at the "coronor's jury" and later at the "grand jury", but he never accepted in his mind and spirit that he could tell a lie against Lee, once he was dead. He wasn't deep in civil rights at that time; he hadn't attended the voting meetings, or tried to register. It just went against his grain. So he told what he saw that morning to the civil rights workers, the Department of Justice and the F.B.I.

Account Concerning Arrest and Beating
of Louis Allen in July 1962 -- Taken
Down from Mrs. Louis Allen by Bob Moses

Daniel Jones came up into the yard and Henry (Allen's son) went to the door. He told Henry he wanted to see Louis. He told Louis he was going to arrest him -- for "interfering" with the law. Louis asked him could he get out on bond. Daniel Jones told him he couldn't. The head sheriff called over the radio hook-up and asked where was Jones. He told him he was at Louis' house. The sheriff asked if he had arrested Louis. He told him yes. Louis asked Daniel Jones could he get his hat. Daniel Jones didn't give an answer. Henry was standing by the door. Louis looked around and told Henry to bring him his hat and Daniel Jones hit Louis with his flashlight while the side of his face was turned to him and he broke his jaw -- then they carried him on to jail. I (Mrs. Allen) ran out behind them. Henry was driving. I was going after Tommy (another son). Daniel Jones was coming from the jailhouse and I saw him and stopped and asked him if Louis was in jail. He cursed us and told us yes, that's where he was going to stay and asked us where were we going. We told him we were goint to Tommy's. He cursed and told us to get Tommy and get on across the damn river - if we didn't

some of the rest of us would be up there (in jail) too. We got Tommy and came back to the house.

Account Related to Bob Moses
by Tommy Louis Allen

I went to see E.L. Caston the next morning. I asked him what did they have daddy in jail about. He told me and Henry to get on away from there - if we don't we'll be up there too. I went down to Lawyer Joe Garden and asked him to call the sheriff and find out the charges. He called out. They still didn't tell him but told him they would have his trial next day at 11:00. I went to town about time for the trial and they turned him out. Louis told us that they had broken his jaw bone. He had asked them for a doctor, but they wouldn't get him one. Went to see Dr. Jennie Field in Centerville -- white doctor.

Account Concerning Arrest of Louis
Allen on Charges of Having a Concealed
Weapon and Passing a Bad Check --
Related to Bob Moses by Tommy Allen

We were coming up from work about 7:00. The sheriff was at the Hawkins Service Station and Daddy called into the station and told them to put 10 gallons of gas into the truck. After that the sheriff told Daddy to get out, he had a warrant for his arrest. Daddy got out. Daniel Jones searched Daddy and the truck. Found a weapon in the glove compartment -- that's where he kept it all the time for protection, so he wasn't trying to conceal it. Daneil Jones told Daddy to come on and go with him. They took him to jail and told me to bring the truck on to the house. I brought the truck on to the house. I thought they were going to charge him a little fine for not having a tail light on the trailer and then maybe he'd come on back to the house. The next morning I went up there and talked to Daddy from outside the jail. He told me they hadn't thold him what they had him in jail for. I went back to see the sheriff. The sheriff said they were going to have a preliminary hearing that morning about 10:00 and we would find out then what he was in jail for. I waited around town for the hearing. They wouldn't let me or my brother Henry or Jerry Norwood into the hearing. They didn't say anything but to get on back -- and they shut the door. (E.O. Caston was the sheriff then.) They were taking him back to jail and he told me they had him for "concealed weapon."

Account Related to
Bob Moses by Mrs. Allen

Concerning incident August, 1963

In August the baby and I were playing and I hit my head. I went to the doctor.

When the sheriff saw me he said, "Get yourself together. I want to ask you some questions. The doctor was telling me that Louis did that." (struck Mrs. Allen) The sheriff then asked to talk to Henry in private.

(This was one of the "domestic problems, including reported violence" which the sheriff told the press might be a factor in the case after Allen's murder.)

Account Related to
Bob Moses by Mrs. Allen

Concerning Allen's murder,
January 31, 1964

Louis had been crying all day Friday (the day of the murder). He had worked for Mr. Jerry Spillman for seven years and went to him to get a recommendation for a job. Mr. Spillman said he might be helping a communist or anything so wouldn't recommend him. That worried Louis a lot.

Account Related to
Bob Moses by Tommy Allen

Concerning Allen's murder,
January 31, 1964

I helped Louis get out some logs Friday (the day of the murder). He was supposed to have left Saturday for Milwaukee. He had talked to one of the white lawyers, Floyd Wayne Stratton, who said he didn't think he could help him -- they were going to give him from three to five years (on a bad check charge). He was coming from Mr. Loyd King's before he got shot. He went up there to get a recommendation for driving a bulldozer for use in Milwaukee construction work. That night he was shot.

Information Concerning the Killing
of Louis Allen in Liberty, Miss.,
Amite County, on January 31, 1964

This report is based on information given by a Negro man who lives in Liberty, Mississippi.

Right after Hubert Lee was killed, Mr. B. said that Louis Allen came to his home in Liberty and told him that Sam Lester Robert carried him to the courthouse in Liberty. When he got there, there was a room full of white men with guns, and they told him when the trial came up they wanted him to say: "Negro Hubert Lee had a tire tube and was going to hit Mr. Hurse and Mr. Hurse had to shoot him to defend himself."

Then he left Amite county and went to Baton Rouge. He came back for trial that Monday. After trial he went to Mr. B.'s house and told him that he was in trouble and wanted to know something to do. Mr. B. said that "he told him to go to McComb and talk with the F.B.I. about what had happened."

One month later a white man came to Allen's house and said that he was going to kill him. His daughter ran in the woods where he was working and told him that a man had come to kill him.

In July, 1962, Deputy Jones and Marshall Laten Bates arrested Lousi Allen. As they arrested him they hit him with a flashlight and broke his jaw. He went back to Mr. B. and asked for help again. This time Mr. B. told him to go to Jackson to the hospital and from there to call the F.B.I. and tell them his troubles.

A month later, he was arrested for a bad check. His trial was supposed to have been on March 1st, 1964, in Jackson. However, Allen had already been warned by the jailer at the time of his arrest on the bad check charge to get out of Liberty by the first of January 1964.

Saturday night, January 25, 1964, a week before Louis Allen was killed, Mr. C. noticed Daniel Jones looking closely at Mr. Allen's son's car as it was coming in to Highway 24 in town by the jail. Daniel Jones and a Deputy and one more white man were in their car and they watched the Allen car closely.

January 28, 1964, Mr. C. saw two white men in the court house. They came from upstairs and went into the sheriff's office with a box no larger than a shoe box. They could have been carrying a pistol and they asked if they could deliver it to someone in the back of the office. The man in the office smiled and said, "Yes." There were some more women and men in

the office. One of the women I saw was Mrs. Straden, the editor of the "News Press" in Liberty.

Later that week before he was killed Allen heard a noise on the outside of his house and his dogs were barking and the mules were snorting. He went out to see what was wrong. He had a way of getting out of the house without anyone seeing him. He said later that he saw nothing outside the house.

Thursday before Louis was killed he was talking with Mr. D. (A Negro). Mr. Cocham (a white man) drove up while they were talking and Mr. D. jumped into a ditch to keep Mr. Cocham from seeing him talking to Louis Allen.

On Saturday before Louis Allen was killed Mr. E. saw two cars park in the road to Louis Allen's house about 10:00 a.m. Friday morning just off the Highway. From their actions they could have been mapping out a way to kill Mr. Allen.

On the Saturday night that Louis was killed, there were two cars seen following him from Mr. Lloyd King's to his road to go to his house. One was a cream tan Ford 1961 and two men were in it. The other was a black Ford 1960 with one man in it. After 9:30 that same night the two cars came from the road up above Mr. Allen's home and went to Liberty and parked in front of the Court House.

On February 1, 1964, we received a call from Dr. Aaren Henry saying that Louis Allen had been killed in Liberty. We began calling people in Amite and Pike counties trying to find out if this was true or not. We called Mr. F. in Liberty. He said, "when she was coming from some kind of meeting last night she saw Mr. Allen's truck in front of his house, and they didn't know if he had been killed then or not. But he is dead."

She also said that he had been shot in the head three times and was found under his truck.

Mrs. Allen reported that "she was home with her three-year-old when she heard three shots, but she didn't leave the house. She said she really didn't think anything about it. Later, after about 15 to 30 minutes, cars began to stop along the Highway and around 1:00 o'clock her son came home and that is when she found out about her husband." The police and the sheriff asked her if she knew who killed her husband. "She told them that she didn't know who did the shooting and didn't know anything about it except that she heard three shots and looked out the window and really didn't think anything about it."

Louis Allen had decided to leave Amite County and go where his brother was. He was planning to leave town the morning of February 1, 1964.

AMBUSH KILLING OF NEGRO, 44, PUZZLES AMITE OFFICERS

By Charles B. Gordon
Enterprise-Journal Staff Writer

Liberty --- Whoever gunned Louis Allen to death Friday night mortally frightened him first.

The powerful 44-year-old Negro logger was lifting the top loop of a barbed wire fence gap so he could drive his bobtailed log truck into the gravel driveway to his house when he saw or heard his assassin make ready to kill him.

Allen hurled his 200 pound frame headlong under the front end of the truck and scrambled as fast as he could. His head was under the driver's seat, headed southward, and his feet were under the front bumper when the first load of buckshot hit him.

---TWICE SHOT

It hit him at the hairline at the left top corner of the forehead and tore a widening hole to come out through his right cheekbone.

The second load of deer shot struck slightly lower on the left side of his face and emerged through the right side of the neck, some of the shot entering his chest.

One or the other of the strong shotgun loads ripped through and blew out the left front tire of the log truck.

MYSTERY CASE

Sheriff Daniel Jones of Amite County continued his almost uninterrupted investigation into the case Sunday. The tall young sheriff, but a month in office was confronted with one of the hardest to crack of all Amite County cases of many past years.

Meanwhile, active and concentrated integration organizations all over the United States were apparently working relentlessly to make a "civil rights" case out of the killing of Allen.

As a reporter stood in Highway 24 Sunday and studied the scene of the ambush slaying of the independent Negro logger. Robert Moses drove a late model car from in front of the Allen home, some 125 yards north of the highway, and headed eastward toward Liberty.

MOSES ON HAND

(Moses was the mainspring in the McComb racial turmoil of 1961. The New York City Negro, a former teacher in schools of that city, was also involved in racial events of that time in Liberty.

(He has since become perhaps the most widely known of the intergration workers in the state, through activities in Delta localities and only last week in Hattiesburg.)

Several other persons, not recognizable in the fast flash of sight, were in the car with Moses.

FBI PROBE

Meanwhile, C. G. Prospere of Natchez, special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's South Mississippi division, and three or four more G-men were in Amite County probing the case for possible civil rights implications.

The FBI agents had come in Satturday night in response to

complaints to the Justice Department from Mississippi, Milwaukee, Wisc., New York City and probably other places, that Allen's killing came because he had been active in Negro voter registration and similar efforts in the locality. But Sheriff Jones and other competent insiders in Amite County are inclined to doubt that the cause of the Negro's death. They are not overlooking the possibility, but seem to hold troubled Allen may had other problems - such as domestic - that brought about his death.

SHERIFF'S STORY

Jones told a reporter he was asleep at his house, also on Highway 24 and about halfway from Liberty to Allen's driveway, when Allen's son, Henry, 18, and a nephew, John Westley Horton, 18, awakened him at 12:30 a.m. Saturday to tell him that "something bad was wrong with Louis Allen, at his house.

The sheriff found that "something" indeed was wrong. Allen was dead in a three foot smear of blood. The sheriff and Coroner E. D. (Genie) Bellue empaneled an inquest jury at the scene.

Members were Jones, Bellue, Liberty Town Marshal C. L. Bates, recent sheriff E. L. (Brother) Caston, K. L. Gordon, Charles Purvis, Flynn Dixon Jr., B. A. (Sonny) Harvey and Quin Toney. Dr. W. D. Bridges also accompanied the party to the scene.

LEFT HOME

The coroner's jury found evidence to indicate that Allen had left his house in his truck between 6 and 7 p.m. to go to the house of a white man, Lloyd King north of Liberty on business.

Shortly after Allen left home, his son Henry and nephew John Wesley had also departed the tar-papered house to go to Gloster, about eight miles further west on Highway 24.

The youths had returned at midnight to find the father's truck in the 30 foot driveway from Highway 24 to the gap in the fence. They moved it so they could drive into the road to the house - and found Louis Allen's shot-torn body underneath.

That is when they drove eastward two miles to Sheriff Jones' house.

It appeared to the officers that Allen had returned home, halted his fairly new Ford truck, pulled up its emergency brake, left the engine running and the light on and dismounted to undo the two barbed wire loops that closed the fence.

DEATH APPROACHES

He had lifted the top loop of the gap when, apparently, he became suddenly, terrifyingly aware of the approach of doom. He dived under the truck and died there in a crescendo of gunfire.

His wife told Sheriff Jones that she heard three shots in front of the house about 8:35 p.m. Friday. She fixed the time by the fact that what she said was her favorite television program, featuring somebody named Jimmy Newman, had just come on at 8:30, and she was listening to it, or watching it, when she heard the shots.

WIFE SAW LIGHTS

She went to a front window and could headlights shining near the highway 125 yards away, but did nothing about it. She said she returned to the window several more times before she went to bed and saw the lights each time, but growing dimmer.

The lights had gone out with the truck's battery and the engine when her son and the other youth reached the scene.

Dr. Bridges' examination at the scene also fixed the time of death at about 8:30 to 9 p.m. Friday, or somewhat more than three hours before the body was found.

TIME PINPOINTED

King confirmed that Allen was at his house on business Friday night, leaving about 8:10. Some 20 or 25 minutes would be required to travel the distance tween the two places, Jones said.

It is the sheriff's opinion that the Negro's assassin either rose up suddenly from the deep ditch south of the highway or came swiftly over the crest of a hill a few yards east in a vehicle and fired from the highway.

In either case, it appeared that Allen knew what he was in for, did not have time to run, and dived under the truck in frantic desperation.

Sheriff Jones said that several persons had appeared to tell him that, at one time or another from 9 to midnight Friday, they had passed and had seen the truck with the lights on.

NEWS SPREADS

By Saturday noon the word of the Negro's death had spread to many areas of the U. S., particularly Jackson -- where Moses' group and other integration organizations are centered for Mississippi; Milwaukee, where a brother of Allen's lives, and New York, where Carl Rachlin an integrationish lawyer, has headquarters.

Allen's brother, Morris, told the Milwaukee Journal that his brother had once testified against a white man charged with killing another Negro. The brother added that Louis had been subjected to "harassment by the law" since then.

Sheriff Jones said Sunday that he believed he was in better position, through having been chief deputy sheriff for the past four years during most of Amite Count's civil rights agitation, to know the leaders among the Negro integrationists than almost anybody else.

NO 'RIGHTS' TROUBLE

He added that, to his knowledge, Allen had not been in any position in integration efforts. The sheriff said, however, that Allen had been in trouble with the law many times, mostly on bad checks and concealed weapons.

The Negro also recently seemed to have been having domestic problems, including reported violence, the sheriff indicated.

Edward Smyth, president of the Milwaukee chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, told the Associated Press Saturday he had asked the NAACP's field representative in Jackson to investigate.

WHITE LAWYER HEARD

Rachlin, who was chief counsel for the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) when the recent city administration of McComb defeated the organization and secured a federal court injunction against "test rides" to the McComb bus station in 1961, was next heard from.

"Louis Allen has just been killed Liberty, Miss.," the white lawyer said in a telegram to U. S. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy. "Ten others have been wounded since the Herbert Lee killing. Other abuses in Hattiesburg and Canton require immediate presence of federal marshal."

Rachlin's telegram did not identify others allegedly sounded.

FBI SENT IN

In Washinton, the Justice Department said it had asked the FBI to start immediately upon an investigation to determine whether there was basis for federal action.

Jones said Sunday he believed the G-men were concentrating upon the question of whether there was a civil rights violation involved in Allen's killing.

He emphasized that he did not think the agents were probing the killing, as such, and that he likewise did not believe they would find the Negro-white question a ruling factor.

WIFE HURT

The sheriff said that Allen's wife was injured on the head several weeks ago to an extent that stiches were required. At the time, he continued she told a physician treating her that she had be struck by her husband.

"She says now that she fell and struck her head on a bedpost," Jones added. He said that he had also been told that Friday afternoon, the victim and his wife had a "bitter word battle" on the streets of Liberty.

The sheriff said he was told during the inquest Saturday morning by Henry Crawford Allen, son of the dead man, that "mamma has been expecting this."

But, later, when he took a statement from the youth, the latter said the sheriff had misunderstood him.

LEE DEATH WITNESS

On Sept. 25, 1961, Louis Allen was one of three Negro and two white witnesses to the fatal shooting of Herbert Lee, 52, a Negro farmer of the Fifth District of Amite County, by his neighbor, State Rep. E. H. Hurst, at a liberty cotton gin.

A member of a coroner's jury that cleared Hurst the next day says that Allen told the jurors that, following an argument over an old debt owed by Lee to Hurst, the Negro came on the legislator with a tire tool in his hand; was warned by Hurst not to come closer, then was shot by the white man when he continued approaching.

But later, when the now familiar civil rights violation hue and cry had been raised in connection with Lee's killing, Allen changed his story and related a different version to FBI agents, Liberty sources say.

Strictly non-documented rumors have been current in and around Liberty since the Lee case of 1961 that Allen may have become a "tip-off man" for the integration-minded Justice Department.

Similarly, there was at one time a belief that the logger was one of the spearheads of a reported complaint that "economic pressure" was being applied against some Amite County Negroes.

OTHER TROUBLES

Then, in 1962, Allen was arrested by Amite officers and charged with trespass and interference with officers when he interposed himself in the case of a number of Negro shoplifters held in jail in Liberty after their arrest with a large number of stolen suits and other items of clothing.

Last October he gave Sheriff E. L. Caston a bad check for his motor vehicle tags and was bound over to the grand jury that will meet this month in circuit cout, Jones--a deputy at that time --said.

In addition, he has an appeal of his conviction and fine of $100 and 10 days in jail on a charge of carrying a concealed weapon from a justice of the peace court coming up in the same term of court, the sheriff said.

Over the past several years the Negro had been held on other bad check and similar cases, the officer added.

But civil rights affair? Not to his knowledge, Jones said. The sheriff said even the rumor that Allen changed his Lee killing story in a FBI report was news to him -- he did not know if it happened.

WEST OF LIBERTY

The Allen home is exactly west of the Tanyard Creek bridge on Highway 24 leaving Liberty for Gloster. Allen, his wife, Elizabeth, and their baby Mary Elizabeth, 3, liver there.

The two sons, Tommy Louis Allen, 22, and Henry Crawford Allen, 18, and a stepdaughter, Elaine Allen, have liberty addresses but live elsewhere.

The funeral was scheduled for 11 a. m. today at the Star Hill Methodist Church.

Further Incidents in Southwest
Mississippi at Time of Louis
Allen Killing and Shortly After

The reason for this rash of incidents is not clear. Some or all of them may be related to the Herbert Lee and Louis Allen killings.

Mr. Jack White, 40 years of age, was told by Mr. Daniel Jones and another man named Mr. Travis that he had to leave town also or something just might happen to him. He worked at a Texaco Service Station in Amite County. He had to leave town on the 7th of March.

Mr. Cleveland Walker, 65 years old, worked at the Fare Way Grocery Store in Liberty, Amite County. He was told by Daniel Jones that, "I guess it would be better if you leave Amite County." He had to leave the county on the 10th of March.

Rev. James Caston, 45 years of age, had to leave town on the 12th of March. He was told that he had to leave by Daniel Jones. He (Daniel Jones) said that there would be more people involved in activities having to leave the county of Amite and the city of Liberty, Mississippi.

At some point during this period they shot at Jack White when he was leaving town so he had to get out of his car and run on foot.

Mr. C. said that someone told him in Gloster that his life was threatened, but he hasn't heard anything definite about it yet. He also said that he wasn't going to leave town because he isn't afraid of what they might do to him. "They" wanted to know if he belongs to the NAACP and "all that other stuff that people are getting involved in."

Sheriff Daniel Jones went to Parish Hill Baptist church and told them "that they better not have anymore church or any kind of meeting there at night unless they wanted to die." Now they are not having any kind of meeting anywhere in Amite County at night.

Mr. F. said "that he saw a white man looking in the church one night when they were having church meeting."

M . G. got a letter in the mail saying "So many days for you to leave Liberty." This man had something to do with the beating of Robert P. Moses in Liberty in August, 1961.

Rev. Johnson also had to leave Meadville, Mississippi (Franklin County) and they told him that he had better not be caught in Liberty if he wanted to live.

Early in 1964 a number of cross burnings were reported in southern Mississippi. Following is a list indicating where some of these burnings occurred.

PIKE COUNTY

1. McComb ... Earl Moses' Shoe Shop, Burglund Super Market, Willy Martin's house, Hill Baptist Church, Enterprise-Journal Office, the Emerich home (editor of the McComb Enterprise-Journal).

2. Magnolia ... Cherry Street (at a place where a cafe used to be), Pleasant Spring Church (People were having a prayer meeting and looked out the window th see a furning cross), the Court House in Magnolia, Rose Hill Community Center (owned by Mr. Coney).

3. Summit ... Lucile's Place (a cafe), Annie Mae Hughes' home.

4. Beartown ... C.C. Bryant's home (on the northern side), Joe White's home.

AMITE COUNTY

1. Liberty ... James Caston's home (a Negro about 45 years old -- not a registered voter. His address is P.O. Box 24, Liberty); Mrs. Alma Rogers' home (a Negro about 36 or 37 years old, not a registered voter. She gets her mail at General Delivery, Liberty).

2. Gloster ... Cleveland Walker home (a Negro about 65 years old. He receives his mail at General Delivery, Gloster); Arthur Powell's home (a Negor, he receives his mail at General Delivery, Gloster).

Report by a White SNCC Worker
Concerning Louis Allen Case

At the time of Allen's arrest in Liberty in November, 1963, on the charge of passing a bad check and having a concealed weapon, I called Negro residents in Amite County in an attempt to get details concerning the case. It was impossible to get information. The local Negroes recognized from my voice that I was white, and would not even acknowledge that they knew Allen.

Between March 15 and 20 of this year (1964) I talked with a Negro in Liberty who has been in touch with the movement. I asked him to bring some people to Jackson for a film to be made by National Education Television. I wanted him to bring any local people who would be willing to discuss the situation in Amite County. He said that Negroes are afraid to leave the county, because white people become suspicious of anyone who leaves the county, even for an afternoon.

COPY

COUNCIL FOR UNITED CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERSHIP - 10 East 44th Street, New York, N.Y.10017
MU 2-0283

M E M O R A N D U M

6 May, 1964

TO: Members of CUCRL

FR: Wiley A. Branton

Re: NEXT MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

This confirms the next Council meeting as follows:

11:00 A.M., Friday, May 15th

Conference Room

Southern Regional Council offices

Five Forsyth Street, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia

Following the meeting, representatives of the COUNCIL OF FEDERATED ORGANIZATIONS and the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES will be present for a buffet luncheon at 12:30 after which the discussion concerning the Mississippi Summer Project will be held.

Please phone all agenda items for this meeting to Jay Bass in New York or to me at my Atlanta office (404-525-0595) prior to noon on Thursday, May 14th.

COUNCIL FOR UNITED CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERSHIP

CASH BALANCES AS AT MAY 11, 1964

REGULAR ACCOUNT	$67, 914.79
SPECIAL ACCOUNT	393.83
TOTAL CASH	$68,308.62

RESTRICTED FUNDS	
G.D. Pratt, Jr.	$39,427.25
S.R. Currier	6,000.00
GENERAL FUNDS	22,881.37
TOTAL	$68,308.62

COUNCIL FOR UNITED CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERSHIP

TRANSACTIONS, AUGUST 12, 1963 to May 11, 1964

Receipts 8/12/63 to 5/11/64

CONTRIBUTIONS			
G.D. Pratt,Jr.	100,000.00		
S.R. Currier	6,000.00		
Others	17,527.52	123,527.52	
SALE OF EQUALITY BUTTONS		18,902.54	
SALE OF ALBUMS		13,844.52	
HOLIDAY FUND		3,153.50	
20th CENTURY		5,000.00	
ALBUM POSTAGE		4.18	
DIVIDENDS - AMERICAN CYANAMID		19.00	
SALE OF STOCK - " "		1,253.40	
TOTAL RECEIPTS			$165,704.66

DISBURSEMENTS

Previously reported to 4/14/64		87,349.94	
4/14 - 5/11/64			
C.O.R.E.	10,000.00		
Hotel Lafayette	43.80		
Ace Messenger	2.30	10,046.10	
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS			97,396.04
TOTAL			$ 68,308.62

No Nat'l Council of Churches

1. Rough minutes of a meeting called by the National Council of Churches to discuss the Mississippi Project.

September 18, 1964

People present: Gloster Current, Jack Ginsberg, Joe Rauh, Bruce Hansen, James Farmer, Anna Hedgeman, Al Lowenstein, Jack Pratt, Andy Young, Robert Spike, John Morsell, Courtland Cox, and Mendy Samstein.

Spike: Meeting called to discuss ways of cooperating in Mississippi in the future. If possible let us try to avoid raking the coals of the past.

Kerns: Questions about SNCC. Attacked by Ivanhoe Donaldson at a panel discussion in Cleveland last night. Accused of not cooperating in Summer PROJECT, OF OPPOSING DIRECT ACTION, I would like some evaluation of the Summer Project, for instance, the role of the Lawyers Guild. I object to Johnny-come-latelies. Questions about the FDP. All compromisers castigates as appeasers. Problem specifically in Jackson. And Moses. Refused to come up and see executive board in Jackson in July he finally came and mumbled. He left a very negative impression. NAACP nomilly part of COFO, but original purpose seems to have been subverted. Many ministers are returning to the North with complaints of the NAACP for non-cooperation. If we are going to be partners, lets be partners. Lets s settle around the table where we are going in 1965. Lets determine the extent of Cooperation. NAACP has 1/4 million tied up in Miss.

Young: At our last meeting we expressed our frustrations with FDP and generally. Meeting ended up that we, whether we like it or not, can't escape our responsibility to make our work as smooth as possible. We don't understand each other. Must develop structure of cooperation. FDP, or COFO, or some other ad hoc organization for funneling projects into Mississippi.

In evaluating the summer project we must recognize that it ushered us into new phase of civil rights struggle, from public accommodations to politics. We have become aware of the economic issue, but political change, as implied in the MSP, must proceed economic change. Our work in Alabama and Georgia will take cue from Miss -- develop mass political movement. Now we must work to reestablish coalition we had on Saturday and Sunday in Atlantic City. Our main concern must be to put this back together.

Spike: Mississippi is no longer a local problem. Tension is created between those who are moved by local considerations and those who must heed national considerations. Resources and attentions have been funneled into MISSISSIPPI. Question now is how to funnel them without on the one hadn manipulating local people and on the other without abdicating responsibility to national picture. We mst come to peace, eliminate the suspicion that exists among us. Mississippi has now become so large, it exerts leverage on national scene: this is the problem.

Young: At Convention we had combination of moral (Hamer) and political power (King, Farmer and Wilkins). If this had been maintained could have been used in election. Made vote for Mississippi an issue. Now lost for this election. But we must

reestablish national pressure for the right to vote in Mississippi. That I see as the purpose of this meeting.

Kerns: Has the way now been smothed for wining right to vote in Miss?
Rauh: The obstacles have not been cleared away.
Greenberg: Must assault county by county. Have people go to courthouse, follow with legal action. Abstacles will not cave in at once.
Rauh: Of course, we still have the resolution that regulars can not be seated if don't change by 1968. But what is needed is federal legislation that where less than 1/3 the Negro population is registered (meaning Miss. and Ala.) get federal registration. But such legislation depends on president and he not likely to do it, so difficulties remain.

Kerns: We should concentrate on urban areas like Atlanta. The Freedom Democratic Party is a delusion. It causes confusion among local people. FDP units are develo-ing in several places around the country-- and wherever they are there are suspicious characters. Can we set any goals? Can we develop a coordinated approach? In Jackson Charles Evers has rapport with downtown. So there and in Biloxi and Vicksburg will have little resistance to registration. Must develop campaigns there but cut out arrests and picketing because if people jailed others become frightened. What kind of structure can we have. I expect not one with director--I mean Bob Moses--who dictates and we must take it or leave it. IT MUST BE DEMOCRATIC. Registration will be a slow arduous effort.

Farmer: Decision making in COFO is nub of problem. Confusion exists on how decisions are made. For instance, the setting up of this legal advisory committee. There was no consultation with member groups. I know not with us, CORE. We must agree on decision-making structure.

Morsell: Question of making the right decisions. MFDP challenge at Atlantic City was important, but it was weakened in the end. A variety of approaches is necessary. Job can not be done by any single line action, but problem is that Bob Moses and SNCC feel (perhaps because of their youth, frustration, indignation, bitterness) need for single-minded approach. They must have understanding of strategic complexity. Not now in SNCC. How ree we to create this understanding because it is necessary before we can have a structure.

Cox: Accusations are being made against Bob. Nobody has asked people of COFO how decisions are made. People here must stop thinking in organization terms and stop dealing in recriminations. Need to be more worried about people of Miss. and not org. and its immage. Our present structure is made up of people of Miss. and those who must face consequences of any action taken. Attempting that people in lowest economic situation be able to express need. Structure of MFDP and COFO is one in which decisions made by people of Miss. I was willing to sit aand be quiet but this whole meeting has been aimed against sncc.

Question to NY

Cox: It doesn't have to one or the other [illegible]

Seltz: We must try to get at feelings of all the organizations here.

Young: Perhaps it would be [illegible] to review some of the history of this. COFO was originally formed as a structure to get VEP money. The participating organizations [illegible] with varying degrees of interest--some only in name. Decisions have to be made by those on scene who have lives at stake. After VEP, appeals were made to the various organizations. They responded with varying degrees of support. SNCC gave the most, then Core. [illegible] to its branches and SCLC to its citizenship schools. Idea is COFO that those not paying for the piper, not call the tune. Whether it was wrong to invest in people of COFO and not organizing of COFO it is necessary to see present misunderstanding in this present context.

Lowenstein: The past is done. New question on how to maximize cooperation and not drive anyone out.

Knoh: /IBAE But I would like to drive out the Lawyers Guild. I think it is immoral to take help from communists.

Lowenstein: I agree with you but we must maximize cooperation. We need some understanding on how decisions are made. We need some structure. I would suggest that every group in the broadly based coalition committing people and money to Miss. have consulting role. Whether after such organization formed, individual organizations will break up commitment by district or by different types of project (e.g. literacy) I don't know. But all must go together. Right now decision making is metaphysical. We must sit down and determine what kind of decisions are made and how, so that they do not continue to be made in limbo. We need a definite structure. We need to [illegible] a constitution. Have a structure with delegates from different areas and officers elected---and deselected if need be---by these delegates. This new structure and its officers would be responsible for raising money and making other decisions. It is true that SNCC was main source of funds and resources but this is no longer the case. New students, labor, other groups, so these must have say. We must strike balance with people of Miss. in decision-making. We must include people if they are willing to take part in the project. To sum up, right now we need commitment by people here to the formation of a new central body that this body will be regularized and democratized and broadened in its base (from however decisions are presently made.) Then would be willing to submit decisions to this body, like question of lawyers guild and if they okay it then would have to accept it. Problem now that we have no appeal from decisions we disagree with. I was troubled at Atlantic City but different points of view were not welcomed. Such an option. We need structured democracy not amorphous democracy.

Farmer: Agree with Al, but wouldn't you agree that not all who contribute have role in decision making, but only those who are part of the action?

Lowenstein: Yes, that's what I meant.
Spike: With Bob and Jim Forman not here, we can't make any decision. We obviously can't decide for COFO or SNCC (looking at Al L.).
I am worrying about not structuring things too firmly at this point.
Lowenstein: I deliberately didn't structure things, rather wait on meeting with those who can make decisons. Rather I was trying to see if there is a consensus here on my proposal. If not, let's not take time of Bob and others.
Morsell: We have committment to Mississippi, whether it be COFO or not. Committment to our brances ar integral part of NAACP structure. We must consider our national responsibilities--and this is the problem. Decisions, no matter how democratic, if injurious to our national interests, we must have way out.

Owenstein: I . n practise, we are bound by the decisions as they are now made. We can't leave Miss, though we might talk about the possibility.

Moselle: Precisely the point, we're caught.

Lowenstein: Unless we write off Miss or engage in open clash, then we must take this action (which I proposed.) There are now lots of people coming out of Miss., -- lawyers, doctors, students, and others, who are committed. Under these considerations, it would be irresponsible if we were not to develop a structure. You can't put your finger in the dike. To avoid structure means to have decisions made which are not subject to general will, authoritarian decisions made by small groups, and others have no way of escaping (unless write off Miss. or open clash.)

Thomas: The National Council of Churches was invited to serve as part of COFO exec for the MSP. Does this willingness to include NCC representative still exist?

Samstein: I couldn't say specifically, ..e only that general committment to cooperation, but there would have to be more discussion.

Hedgeman: Must get Bob and 6 or 7 others and have this over again. I understand feelings of those on the firing line. I even have a good word for the Lawyers Guild.

Spike: Need clarification of what COFO is. Is COFO local groups plus local outlets of national organizations, or is COFO confederation of national organizations? This must be clear. If made up of local outlets, then we must also have confederation of antional organization (Friends of Mississippi Freedom). Then we will have some basis for negotiation, for dealing with COFO. Need clarification though of what COFO is; is it indigenous? Need to know exact relation of FDP to COCO; are thoy separate? Need claribying of entities. There should be two kinds of follow-up: 1. in Miss. need dilenation and review of what COFO is. This has to be done bëcauseof its enormous success and 2. we continue on a national level with this kind of thing with Bob and Jim.

Moselle: Positions taken which commita contributing groups without their having any say.

[illegible]

Spike: There is no need for a new organization.

Lowenstein: I agree but obtain problem was money for running in---well over a thousand people this summer cost at least, [illegible] a million dollars. There must be consensus on how this is to be utilized.

Thomas: air of unreality about this all.

Lowenstein: Must have consensus on structure which we don't have.

Cox: We have bowed and asked for help for COFO as I already explained earlier. People on the scene make the decisions. It so happens that most of the people on the scene are SNCC people so SNCC plays major role in decision. But at Atlantic City it was the people, the MFDP who rejected the compromises. Moses, Devine, and Miles. Jim and Bob spoke only after Hart, Austin, Thomas, Hall, etc. Democratic that we have right to present our position. Actual decision was made at closed meeting of the delegation.

Pratt: I would disagree with your reading of history.

Cox: It was the Mississippi delegation that made the decision.

Pratt: Nominally made by delegation but actually dictated by SNCC.

Lowenstein: Go back to where are at. As I understand it, you want to find common structural consensus?

Cox: Asked for help but are clear as only solicited. Question whether groups prepared to come in now.

Lowenstein: There was no common [illegible] before because there lacked a structure to cooperate through.

Thomas: Unreal as far as this is concerned for all groups to meet in NY and determine what should go on.

Perns: I am not convinced by anything I've heard from those we have to do business with (meaning SNCC).

Spike: We need to have high level meeting with Bob and Jim and other key people from COFO.

Miller: There have been over 1000 volunteers and SCC involvement in preparing them. Probably next summer and more in between. Something needs to be done immediately for guiding and directing prospective workers. This is national question and sectional interests involved.

Thomas: Last summer we proposed to the NAACP a summer training school but there was no interest.

Miller: Why do you [illegible]?

Thomas: I made the rounds last January and there were others but NAACP not core structure. SNCC is more active or experienced as in [illegible].

Kerns: We didn't know about MSP and Oxford training program until we read about it in the newspaper and we saw that we were not involved. The NAACP is a disciplined army. No decision is made on lower levels without authorization from on top. Henry has got to get in line. If a decision is to be made, it has to go to Wilkins, Moselle, or myself.

Moselle: In our organization things take time to get done. We are bureaucratic. Many memos get to our desks., and have to wait our decisions.

Spike: Not just bureaucratic delay. I talked to Roy and he had grave doubts about the whole thing. This si a learning experience for us. We are not going to resolve any deep ideological difference: Need to understand them.

Young: MSP involve design to change whole political picture. Gradual voter registration doesn't work. Need more creative approach in Mississippi and Alabama.

Rauh: Freedom Registration bridge to regular party. Basis for caucus in regular party and files are useful for organizational work.

Lowenstein: Question about decision making. For instance, how was it determined that Henry should run for U.S. Senate? And how was it decided to subsitutue V. Gray for Dean Jones lastspring? Seems that people are excluded who would like to partake in decisions and then they are stuck with those decisions. So whomakes decisions?

Samstein: You should be careful to get correct information about what is happening. Henry chosen by FDP meeting.

Lowenstein; But people excluded or not notified of meetings, like Rev. Smith.

Bamstein: Rev. Smith not a member of executive committee. Exec. comm. chosen by the district caucuses about a week before the, state convention. These caucuses were held in five different cities. Each elected three people to the exec comm. Records of meetings and names of exec c0mm on paper in Jackson. Every effort was made to get members to exec comm meeting last Sunday. I was in McComb when they called several times from Jackson to make certain that Weathersby from Amite jCo. got to the meeting.

Lowenstein: I was called by two Negroes in Miss. and told that they couldn't understand what was going on. Rev. Smith considers himself a member of the exec comm. Feeling exists that local people are excluded.

Samstein: What you are saying amounts to a very insidious indictment . It is essential that you be in Miss. and know what the facts are rather than make accusations without knowing what is really going on.

Kerns: Next meeting should be this size with Bob Moses and Jim Forman.

7 meeting in NY

Young: Miss Baker should also be present.

Lowenstein: We should also bring up Aaron, Ed King, and Rev. Smith so what differences that exist can be aired.

Spike: We should confine ourselves to problems of national cooperation, and not indigenour problems.

Kerns: Whole program must be reviewed. Need summit meeting of different groups to evaluate whole situation. Wilkins, Kern, Henry and Evers can determine NAACP course.

Cox: Need for low level meeting. Get expression from people so can develop programs which speak to their needs. Henry andEvers cannot present totality of situation. Next meeting should be in Mississippi with people of Mississippi and based on interpretations from them.

Young: Suggest 5 people from each group working in Miss.

Spike: This might mean as many as 35 people.

Thomas: I disagree with the proposal. National Council has no problem in communication. Have program and open to anyone who wants to add resources.

Kerns: The more I listen to Cox the more I know we need a top level meeting. I have been listening to crying of people from Miss. for 17 years. I don't want to listen to Steptoe. We need high-level meeting so we can cut away underbrush.

Spike: Both essential. We see here represented some basic differences in ideological outlook. We need a high-level meeting but also psylogical importance of low level meeting.

Kerns: At Jackson would have to meet with Tom, Dick, and Harry*s. And once we have them in, can't invite them out. We have to decide what to do in 1965. Budget considerations. These top level decisions, not to be made by man in the field.

Moselle: We do have natinal budget, constituents across the country. A knowledge of local situation necessary but not alone sufficient. Can acquire vital knowledge without living in Miss. Some knowledge gained by not being too close to forest. I would like another high level meeting with Moses and Forman.

Lowenstein: At some point we need to think of volunteers who are not being represented.

Young: Let's meet with Bob, Jim, Hamer, Lewis when they return from Africa.

Farmer; We can bring up Jewett and Dennis from Miss.

Moselle: We have experience to know problems. We don't have to caucus with Negroes in Miss. You want us to listen to people in Miss.; we don't want to be attacked. We don't mind criticism but we don't like to be attacked.

8 meeting in NY

Kerns: 1. Mississippi projection must be continued in 1965 under a coordinated agency. 2. We must think organizationally, that is budget considerations. These realistic problems. Can;t listen to grass roots. 3. We can go alone or be involved in broader committment but we will have to decide at top level meeting. We must consider many factors in allocating resources. We are planning now to move back in Alabama. It will have to get some priority and maybe it would be mor important to work in Ala than pour resources down the drain in Miss. Need top level meeting if we are going to commit resources.

Spike: I will try to get in touch with Bob and Jim and try to set up a meeting for as soon as they get back into the country.

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113 (523-7204)

May 16, 1964

Report
To: James Farmer
Re: Meeting of CUCRL
Fr: Richard Haley

1. Will ask President Johnson to set up meeting with mayors of strategic southern cities to discuss mayors' role in proper control of local racial tensions. Cong. Roosevelt of California will present request to the President.

2. In view of inconclusive and conflicting reports, decided not to issue any statement on Meany's recent statement supporting plumbers of New York City Local #2. In this regard Forman expressed need for caution and discrimination in issuing statements on divers questions.

3. Granted $3000.00 to Council work, the nature of which is not clear to me. Granted $6000.00 to SNCC, the uses of of which are abundantly clear.

4. Dispatched a telegram to Congress, expressing fear that the Civil Rights bill will be amended to exclude civil rights. Also noted that civil rights advocates across the country have given little overt indication of support.

5. Received a report on efforts to secure TV time for fund-raising. TV companies have no intention of granting any substantial block of time either as a public affairs matter or as a gesture of sympathy. Time may be purchased at a price up to $150,000 per hour from CBS, depending on the pct. of stations that would carry the show(60% coverage would cost $90,000.). ~~Other networks comparable.~~ Other networks comparable. This will not be done soon.

6. There was much discussion of COFO. Ultimately it boiled down to three proposals of Martin King, which were adopted:
   a. the Council will endorse and lend appropriate assistance to the COFO hearing on police brutality in ~~the~~ Mississippi, to be held in Washington about June 9.
   b. the Council takes the same position regarding efforts of COFO to secure audience with President Johnson.
   c. the Council will search both conscience and pocketbook for supplementary funds for the COFO program.

Robert Spike of National Council of Churches stated that the Council program in Mississippi is to be a 3-part matter:

1. training prospective student-workers at Western College for Women, Oxford, Ohio;
2. Sponsoring a volunteer lawyers' group;
3. organizing the "Delta Ministry" around a core of volunteer ministers. He did not go into detail on the work of the Delta Ministry.

Jack Pratt, legal representative for the Council, spoke further on the legal program. They expect 60 or 70 lawyers to participate. They will receive refresher-training in civil rights seminars being set up by Jack Greenberg. Additionally, the Council is in communication with six or so very big insurance companies on the matter of adequate bond to cover any eventuality.

Some others, including myself, emphasized the critical need for assurance of some measure of protection for the people who carry on the Mississippi program. Mrs. Height expressed concern over housing(The matter of the lusty instincts apparently inherent in the civil rights personality was notspecifically introduced, but clearly underlay the surface of the discussion.). Mrs. Height spoke of housing accommodations presently being arranged by the YWCA in Jackson.

There were some reservations voiced about the police brutality hearing. Some do not even wish it to be called a hearing, ~~fearing~~ fearing the possibility of libel suits. Pratt said that this is the reason CUCRL dropped its own idea(CORE's, I presume) for a hearing some time ago. There was considerable jockeying for position on the hoped-for presidential conference. COFO people want the big wheels to arrange the conference---since they have the presidential ear ---then drop into the background. The "wheels" seem to feel that, when it comes to a presidential conference, they themselves are the most knowledgeable and articulate spokesmen on race problems in Mississippi.

Finally, there was a proposal that PR men of the groups meet to lay down still more ground-rules---this time about co-ordination of publicity.

End of report

Richard Haley

National Action Committee Meeting; Dec. 15, 1961
CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row; New York 38, New York

M I N U T E S

Present: Farmer, Carter, Gartner, Peck, Lombard, Rachlin, Carey, Rich.
Invited Observers: Teer

FILM ON FREEDOM RIDES: Attorney Carl Rachlin reported to the Committee on negotiations for the production and distribution of the film, in accordance with the regulations of the New York State Board of Charities. CORE will have the film produced. It will then license M. A. Lockhart, and lease the film to him for exhibition. Mr Rachlin explained all clauses of the contract with Mr. Lockhart to the Committee, and it was adopted with certain amendments.

BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA: On December 14th twenty-three CORE members were arrested in Baton Rouge for picketing department stores in protest of their hiring policies, and for picketing segregated lunch counters. The following day 4000 demonstrators, mostly students from Southern University, marched to the Court House in Baton Rouge to protest the jailings. Among those in jail are Ronnie Moore, Chairman of Baton Rouge CORE, Jerome Smith, Chairman of New Orleans CORE along with almost half of the New Orleans CORE members, and CORE Field Secretaries, Reverend B. Elton Cox and Dave Dennis. Bail has been set at $1500.00 but so far no one has requested same. Telegrams have gone out to all CORE groups asking that they wire President Kennedy protesting the situation in Baton Rouge.

ALBANY, GEORGIA: Jim Farmer received a wire from the Albany Movement stating that they are interested in securing the cooperation of CORE in the present fight. CORE Field Secretary, Richard Haley, was sent there to serve in whatever way feasible. Negotiations between the Albany

Movement and local authorities center around three demands by the Movement: (1) Dismissal of charges against arrested persons. (2) Immediate desegregation of local bus and railway terminal facilities. (3) Establishment of a biracial council in Albany. Dr. W. G. Anderson, Chairman of the Albany Movement, has promised to keep in constant touch with CORE's National Office and inform us of any way in which we can be helpful.

ROUTE 40: CORE's Freedom Ride against restaurants along U. S. Highway #40 which refuse to desegregate will take place as scheduled, on December 16th. Many participants from the northern end of the route will meet at CORE National Headquarters at 8 AM the morning of the 16th. The Ride, from the Delaware Bridge to Baltimore, will involve over 700 people from CORE groups throughout the East. Those comingfrom the northern end have been organized by Norman Hill and those from the south by Ed Blankenheim.

(NOTE: There were close to 800 participants on the Ride. Eleven of the 38 restaurants visited served consistently throughout the day.)

STAFF: More field staff members are badly needed and a recommendation to the Committee was that Dave Dennis, already serving on a temporary basis, and Jerome Smith be added as permanent employees. The recommendation was approved.

CORE Vice Chairman, Rudy Lombard, recommended an increase in salary for the National Director of $1000.00 annually, to be effective on the anniversary date of his employment, February 1, 1962. The motion was seconded by Leroy Carter and adopted by the Committee.

CHICAGO: Jim Farmer reported on his meeting with the two groups in

Chicago. His first suggestion, that they merge, was rejected. His second, that Southside CORE disband and allow its members who so desired to join Chicago CORE, was accepted. A majority of the members of former Southside CORE are joining Chicago CORE.

PUBLICATIONS: Marvin Rich reported that CORE's booklet, "Cracking The Color Line",is being revised to include the Sit-Ins and Freedom Rides, and that some printed matter will be done on the Route 40 project.

FIELD STAFF: Gordon Carey reported that Field Secretary, Henry Thomas, is working on development of several CORE groups in Alabama. None of the major civil rights organizations are currently active in this state. Thomas has been authorized to establish a temporary office and phone service in Birmingham.

ICC:On December 14th Jim Farmer, Carl Rachlin and Gordon Carey kept an appointment with the Department of Justice and ICC in Washington and gave a report on interference with interstate travel as determined by CORE test teams. The following day FBI agents visited the CORE office to secure additional data. ICC representatives state that they are making every attempt to enforce its ruling, but that complaints must first be filed with their district offices. They stated, too, that lack of sufficient personnel hampered their operation in many areas.

The National Action Committee adopted a motion to invite Reverend Fred L. Shuttlesworth to serve as a member of the National Advisory Committee. It also adopted a motion to ask Mr. Joe Willen and Mrs. Katrina McCormick Barnes to serve as members of the Advisory Committee.

The next National Action Committee meeting will be on January 26.

National Action Committee Meeting, November 27, 1961
CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row; New York 38, New York

M I N U T E S

Present: Farmer, Rich, Carey, Lombard, Rachlin, Peck, Gartner, Hill.
Invited Observers: Teer, Larkins.

Absent: Roberts, McCummings, Coleman, Carter.

UNION CONTRACT FOR 1961-62: The new contract was unanimously approved by the Action Committee. The contract establishes clerical job classifications for the first time.

CHICAGO CORE CHAPTERS: Field Director, Gordon Carey, reported on a conflict between two CORE groups in Chicago - the affiliated group and a newly formed Southside group which is an outgrowth of the old Emergency Relief Committee formed originally to aid Haywood and Fayette Counties during the voter registration crisis. It was agreed that two groups here, operating as entirely separate entities, would of necessity find some duplication of effort both geographically and politically. National Director, James Farmer, who will visit Chicago the weekend of December 8, 9, 10, was authorized to attempt to negotiate a merger of the two groups within the principles of CORE.

ROUTE #40: On November 8, 1961, CORE's National Office was notified that forty-seven restaurants along Route 40 had agreed to desegregate by November 22. Consultation followed and a decision was made to postpone the planned Freedom Ride along this route on November 11 until after the desegregation date. The Field Director sent wires to those groups and individuals who planned to participate in the Route 40 project, asking that they join the picketing and sit-ins in Baltimore restaurants; this was done and the Baltimore campaign has been in progress since November 11. An outgrowth of the campaign against restaurant segregation in this area is a student steering committee composed of college students of the surrounding community who will continue to wage the campaign and expand it to other areas.

National and Baltimore CORE will continue its work with these students, aiding financially, in organizing workshops, providing lawyers when necessary, etc.

Tests, which are still inconclusive, show that forty restaurants along Route 40 have desegregated, while twenty-four refuse to serve Negroes. The Committee agreed that further work must be done in coordinating the groups active in this project, to avoid some of the difficulties which have arisen during past weeks.

A motion was adopted to notify the Maryland Commission of these restaurants which had agreed to desegregate and have not done so and advise the Commission that CORE will conduct a Freedom Ride against discriminatory restaurants on December 16. The press will also be notified of this Ride. A check will be made first with the restaurants involved to determine if they plan to continue to operate on a segregated basis.

ICC RULING: Approximately 200 tests have been made in some twenty-six states to determine if the ruling is being adhered to. The border states of Kentucky, North Carolina and West Virginia are almost completely desegregated, as far as tests have gone. Partially desegregated are Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina. Louisiana and Mississippi, with some exceptions, still operate largely on a segregated basis. Many tactics to discourage integration of facilities are being tried: Overcharging, closing facilities, hostility, etc. In some cases, there is no identification of bus drivers.

The Committee adopted a motion by the Field Director that CORE push for immediate negotiations with the carriers, particularly Greyhound which so

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

November 7, 1961

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-0035

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general counsel

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James R. Robinson
membership director
James Farmer
national director

Dear Freedom Rider:

The NAACP Legal Defense Fund has generously agreed to associate itself in the defense of the Jackson Freedom Ride cases. They will pay legal fees and expenses for cases still pending. CORE and the Legal Defense Fund will share the responsibility for bond while CORE will continue to provide travel to and from Jackson.

This will reduce the expense to CORE considerably. It will allow us to concentrate on our direct action program and still provide the riders with unmatched legal counsel.

This will also make it possible for individuals to reach the decision as to whether or not to plead nolo on the basis of their personal preference and not on the basis of the availability of funds. If you wish to plead nolo let me know now. If I do not hear from you I shall assume that you will return to Jackson for your trial.

We hope that you will continue to raise funds. The offer of the Legal Defense Fund will reduce our needs: It will not eliminate them. One final word: policy decisions on future Freedom Rides will continue to be made by CORE.

Sincerely yours for Freedom,

James Farmer
National Director

JF/jb

P.S. Word has just reached us that the citadel of segregation has been breached. A team of CORE testers has been served in the bus terminal in Greenville, Mississippi. Terminals in more than 100 cities have been tested already by CORE teams.

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

TO: Student Contacts & Freedom Riders

FROM: CORE, Gordon R. Carey - Field Director

DATE: October 26, 1961

BUS TERMINAL COMPLIANCE WITH INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION REGULATIONS

CORE is making extensive tests of bus terminal facilities, including restaurants, beginning on November 1. This is the date on which the new rules go into effect barring all forms of segregation and discrimination. Bus companies engaged in interstate transportation may no longer operate any segregated facilities or buses.

The CORE staff and chapters are testing throughout the South. We are also gathering information about Northern buses and terminals -- whether they are posting "No Discrimination" signs as required.

Future Freedom Rides will depend on the outcome of these tests and investigations. The more information we have, the better we will be able to chart our future projects. Consequently, we want these tests run quietly and without publicity. We want to find out if the average non-white bus rider is really afforded equality - without having to insist on it.

Some of you live in areas where there is or has been segregation in bus terminals and stops. You can help by quietly determining if your local Greyhound and Trailways bus companies are complying with the law. You can check to make sure the non-discriminatory signs are posted and you can test the waiting rooms and eating places to see if they still discriminate.

Listed below are suggested test procedures. Enclosed is a report form which you should return to the CORE office as soon as possible.

SURVEY PROCEDURES:

Remember - these are to be tests, not demonstrations. Do not publicize them! The data compiled will chart the course of future Freedom buses.

1. Tests should be done by 3 or 4 persons including at least one observer.

2. When asked to leave or told you will not be served by an employee or by the police do so.

3. If possible get the name or badge number of the person who refuses you service or asks you to leave.

4. The observer should estimate the seating capacity of the waiting room or restaurant and the approximate number of persons present when the test occurs.

5. It is not necessary to purchase a ticket to make the required tests. The ICC stipulates that an interstate passenger may not be required to display his ticket as a requirement for service. However, you should have in your possession enough money to buy a ticket to some point outside the state.

6. Avoid Arrest. If tests are run properly there should be no danger of arrest. If an arrest does occur, contact National CORE immediately.

7. Write down all the information gathered immediately. Fill out all the questions on the report form, but give any other pertinent information as well. The more information we have the better.

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT -- BUS TERMINAL SURVEY

(Mail to Gordon R. Carey, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York no later than November 5.)

Name of group making survey:_____

Bus company surveyed:_____

Address:_____

Date of Survey:_____Time_____

Name of terminal manager:_____

Names and addresses of persons making survey:

_____

_____

_____

SECTION "A"

1. Does the terminal have more than one waiting room, or other dual facilities?
   ___Yes ____NO
2. Are any signs posted indicating that <u>any part</u> of the terminal is segregated?
   ___Yes ___No
3. Are signs posted as required by the ICC stating that the facilities are available without regard to color? ____Yes ___No
4. Were signs posted <u>in the buses</u> indicating that all seating was non-discriminatory? ____Yes ____No
5. Could you find any indication of segregation in the use of the terminal?
   ____Yes ____No

If the above questions indicate to the best of your knowledge that there is no discrimination against passengers on the basis of color, please ignore Section "B" and mail in this form right away.

SECTION "B"

If any discrimination was indicated please fill in the following. Attach a separate sheet if necessary.

1. Describe briefly what facilities were segregated:

2. Describe and locate any discriminatory signs:

3. Give name (s) of person (s) who were refused service; and names of observers:

4. Who ordered or enforced the act of discrimination?

5. Was treatment afforded the non-whites as courteous as that afforded to whites?

6. Comments:

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich

(Editors note: The following story is reprinted from the Swarthmore Phoenix on Friday, October 13, 1961).

The Hinds County Recorders Court in Jackson, Mississippi found Miriam Feingold guilty as charged of breach of the peace on October 10. A jury of 12 white men delivered the verdict after seven minutes of deliberation. Judge Moore sentenced the defendent to four months on the county farm and a $200 fine. Since Miriam appealed her case to the state court, however, she will not serve this sentence now.

The case of the State of Mississippi vs. Miriam Feingold was argued in full before a jury. The jury, accepted without objections by Attorney R. Jess Brown, the lawyer for the defense, included men only (Women cannot serve on juries in Mississippi). In examining the jury, Attorney Brown asked each member if he had any previous knowledge of any cases similar to Miriam's, to which each answered that he had. Then he asked if they had any definite opinions as to the innocence or guilt of the defendent, to which they answered no. They agreed they would give the defendent a fair, honest, and unprejudiced hearing.

The state called only two witnesses, both of whom the defense cross-examined. The first witness, Police Capt. L. T. Ray, testified that he had had advanced notice of the arrival of the group and that in his opinion the group was coming for the purpose of creating an incident. He stated that the circumstances were such that it was necessary to order the group to move on in order to preserve the peace and order.

More-More-More

He noted that the mood of the crowd of about 40 persons was ugly and nasty, and that he had asked about 10-15 persons in the crowd to move on, which they did. Under cross-examination, Capt. Ray stated that the crowd's mood, which had been peaceful prior to the arrival of the Freedom Riders, changed because of the presence of the Riders. When he was questioned further, he admitted that none of the Riders had used any indecent language, cursing or threats, or displayed any violent behaviour or unreasonable noise. However, because of the mood of the crowd, he acted quickly and asked the Riders and several persons in the crowd to move on. Those in the crowd did, so he did not arrest them, but since the Riders refused to move on, he was forced to arrest them.

The testimony of the next witness, Patrolman Luke, corroborated that of Capt. Ray's. During the cross-examination, Attorney Brown raised the question of 1) The existence of two waiting rooms, and 2) the defendent's race. The prosecuting attorney objected to both questions, and the objections were sustained, on the grounds that the breach of the peace charge has nothing to do with race, creed, or color of the defendent. Throughout the proceedings one juror slept, and the others looked mildly interested to uninterested.

Attorney Brown read into the record later his opinion that the law is actually being used to perpetuate segregated facilities.

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CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich

(Editors note: The following feature was written by Aev Aelony, a CORE Freedom Riders from Minneapolis. It describes his attempt to secure "justice" in Jackson, Mississippi. In spite of the favorable decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the trials are continuing at the rate of two each day in Jackson. CORE continues to pay the travel expenses, the legal fees and the bond of $1,500 for each rider).

I arrived fifteen minutes before my 9:00 trial, but selection of the jury was already going on (Riders who want to see this should probably arrive about 8:30). My attorney, Ernest Rosenberger was a volunteer secured by CORE.

He questioned prospective jurors as to whether previous knowledge of similar cases might prejudice their verdict, whether they would decide only on the issues presented regarding the alleged breach of the peace as directed by the court, and so on. All were males, all white.

All those chosen promised to be true to the jurror's oath they had sworn the day before. I think they meant it. As the trial progressed I noticed that much of the time the judge was sometimes reading a pamphlet, and the clerk of the court was reading a Citizen's Council newspaper.

Most of the trial itself involved testimony and cross-examination of police Captain Ray and another policeman named Sanders. Captain Ray was friendly as usual, greeting me "Howaye, Zev?", and apparently enjoying himself on the stand. He seems to enjoy testifying though he looked uncomfortable during the cross-examination.

I imagine he gives the same testimony each time, as for no reason I could see, he got the facts all mixed up: had me standing in the center of the room and never approaching the lunch counter when in fact I was sitting there; refusing twice to move on when in fact I had merely asked "Why?" and gotten no answer; and saying no more when in fact we had protested that we were interstate passengers. Since it would have made no difference, I suppose it was because he couldn't remember which of the 307 Freedom Riders I was.

He testified that he had information through regular police channels that we were coming to make trouble, that a mob of 25 angry but unarmed citizens (who had been screened by the police) was waiting to attack us, that we were unarmed, that there were twelve armed officers in the station trained to control riots, that those of the supposed mob (in fact there had been only two or three and they didn't even sneer at us) who were ordered to move on did so and thus were not arrested, that if we had moved on we would have left a room in which no one was threatening us and had to pass through the "mob" at the door (in response to a question from Rosenberger), and that if he had not arrested me violence would have occurred.

The case was absurd and I noticed some worried looks in the jury. Rosenberger filed for a directed verdict, but was refused. He then asked for about 14 instructions to the jury and got them - to me it sounded like they left no choice but acquittal, and there were more worried faces in the jury. Then Jack Travis, the prosecutor, rose and said: "Do you want Jackson to be like it's always been ... (Long pause) ... a city of law and order? Or another Chicago, ... or New York?!"

That finished it, because they knew the change he was talking about wasn't in law and order (Jackson's murder rate is 50% higher than Chicago's and that takes some doing!), and after about 25 minutes they brought in a verdict of guilty. Rosenberger posed the jury, but it was obvious that was futile. We went to stand before the judge, I signed the bail statement, and at 2:50 was on my way home -- in the "Colored" coach with the white conductor from Canton, Mississippi sitting beside me, very friendly.

National Action Committee, October 27, 1961
CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row; New York 38, New York

MINUTES

Present: Oldham, Farmer, Carey, Rich, Peck, Rachlin, Coleman, Hill, McCummings Gartner, Lombard. Invited Guests: Teer, Simon.

Absent: Carter, Roberts.

FINANCIAL: CORE's income since June 1, 1961 has been $376,000; its expenses $387,166.00. Its bank balance shows $16,000, and bills total $11,000. There is $14,000.00 available for bond from a loan made early in the month.

Marvin Rich reported that approximately $1000.00 had been received from street collections during Freedom Riders' week in New York City. Also that a rally in Englewood, N. J. on October 21st brought about $3600.00. Jim Farmer reported that a student fund-raising campaign at the University of Wisconsin had brought contributions totaling $1150.00, and that other student groups were active in fund-raising.

Christmas card sales are still at a record high and expected to top the $50,000.00 prediction.

FREEDOM RIDERS' FILM: This proposed 30 min. film would be made under CORE's auspices and used primarily for its educational and publicity value, as well as fund-raising. Discussions are in progress with various possible producers and Mr. M. A. Lockhart, an experienced man in the advertising and public relations field whose duty would be to promote the film throughout the country among church groups, civic organizations, fraternities, sororities, women's clubs, etc. At this stage members of the NAC headed by Jim Farmer are negotiating the cost and other factors involved in producing such a film which will be reported to Chairman Charles Oldham.

FIELD DIRECTOR'S REPORT: Gordon Carey reported that field secretary, Henry Thomas and regional representative, Julius Hobson are working on the Route #40 Project, as outlined in the October 12th meeting. Plans are to proceed with this project and a meeting of local group leaders is being held in the CORE office on October 28th to iron out details. Participation is expected from other organizations which will eliminate heavy financial obligations for CORE, in cases of possible arrest. Carey pointed out that discipline of the participants is very necessary in order not to destroy the entire purpose of the project, and memos are going out to all CORE groups spelling out rules to be followed to maintain this discipline.

ICC Ruling: CORE field secretaries have been stationed in different parts of the South to work with CORE groups in testing compliance with the ICC Ruling, effective November 1st. Small groups are being organized to make quiet tests and report their findings. Letters have also gone out to student groups in different localities to conduct such tests.

CORE MEETING WIT[illegible]E ICC AND ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL: Jim Farmer reported that the ICC representative did not keep the appointment. Assistant Attorney General, Burke Marshall, stated that the Federal Government will enforce the ICC ruling and interference with same can and will be handled directly by the Department of Justice, in cases where the interference comes from local authorities. Refusal of the carriers to abide by the ruling would be a matter for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Farmer and other CORE representatives met also with Harris Wofford of the White House who urged that CORE begin activity immediately on Voter Registration.

LEGAL REDRESS for FREEDOM RIDERS: Jim Farmer reported that the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the NAACP had worked out arrangements with CORE to take over legal defense of Freedom Riders still to be tried in Jackson, effective November 13th. Under terms of the agreement the Legal Defense Fund does not guarantee bond for Freedom Riders, but will make every effort to raise needed bond money. CORE will continue to bear transportation expenses and assume the responsibility of getting defendants back to Jackson on their trial dates, and raise bond money wherever necessary. Press releases of this move will be sent out simultaneously by CORE and the Inc. Fund, after each has cleared its release with the other.

It was reiterated that the Inc. Fund's entry into the trials carries no obligation on CORE's part to refrain from future nonviolent direct action in Mississippi; it also carries no obligation on the Inc. Fund to take responsibility for any such action. The Committee adopted a motion that there would be a memorandum of agreement between attorneys for CORE and the Inc. Fund on handling of Freedom Rider cases.

NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING: The Committee accepted the invitation from Cincinnati and Covington, Kentucky CORE, to act as host to the February, 1962 meeting, and the dates of February 10, 11, 12 are being considered.

BOMBING OF SHREVEPORT CORE MEETING: The same week in which the local Fair was effectively boycotted by Negroes, a CORE banquet meeting in a local church was bombed and 16 CORE members were arrested the following day. The 8 women involved were released a day after arrest, while six of the men were held and charged with vagrancy. So far local CORE people have been unable to make contact

with the Department of Justice. It was suggested that all CORE groups write or wire the Attorney General, protesting this violation of civil rights, that church groups be asked to demand an investigation of this attack upon a place of worship, and that complaints be sent the press for its lack of coverage of this display of lawlessness. It has also been reported that the secretary of Shreveport CORE has been threatened with expulsion from a local Catholic school because she refused to resign from the group.

General Counsel Carl Rachlin informed the meeting that the Deans of Harvard and Yale have said that they would appeal to the President of the American Bar Association, a Mr. Satterfield who resides in Mississippi, to make members of this group available for defense of Freedom Riders in Jackson.

Requirements for use of the name 'CORE' by groups or individuals was discussed by the Committee, and it was suggested that authorization for same should come from the National Office. Also that once such permission is granted, the group requesting same should be required to affiliate within a specified time. Decision on this matter was left for further consideration by members of the Committee.

NAC members, Rudy Lombard and Alan Gartner volunteered their services to work on By-laws for the organization.

The Committee adopted a motion to pay expenses of out of town members who attend meetings. It also set the fourth Friday of each month as the regular meeting date of the National Action Committee.

April 12, 1962

MEMO: TO FIELD STAFF

FROM: JIM MC CAIN

Enclosed you will find a memo regarding field reporting. Please put this system into effect immediately.

The four copies will be distributed as follows:

1. your file
2. group or areafile that is being reported on
3. Charles Oldham
4. To circulate in the office

There are a few other routine matters that we felt you should be aware of.

1. We strongly urge that you keep your expenditures for food down to $3.50 per day.

2. We have discovered another way of saving a few dollars. You are charged extra if you ride a jet. If for some reason you have a ticket (it will be marked) for a Jet & the plane is changed say to an Electra or a regular propellered plane or for that matter anything other than a Jet, you are entitled to a refund. Request a refund at that point. They give you a form to fill out. Do so and send it to the air line Co. They will forward the money to us. Even if your ticket was purchased for you through our ticket agency, you should still request the refund.

This could have far-reaching implications and in any case is an encouraging sign:

GEORGE MEANY HAS ISSUED A DIRECTIVE TO HIS UNION STATING THAT ALL AFL-CIO MEETINGS MUST BE HELD AT INTEGRATED FACILITIES.

[1962 May?]

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: NAC

FROM: RICHARD HALEY

There are many questions, some policy, some otherwise that have been raised by membership. These questions should be considered and the coming convention provides the best opportunity to do so in the democratic tradition. To facilitate matters, I've tried to pull together the many issues that have been raised. Enclosed you will find a listing of them.

Additionally, staff held a week long meeting earlier in the year. Questions were raised and some thinking through of problems was initiated. Following is a composite of that thinking.

1. The question of equitable voting representation has many ramifications. The results of our thinking on the issues will be presented at the coming (June 1) NAC meeting.

2. Rule 9 in CORE Rules for Action is extremely ambiguous as worded. The following wording is suggested: After accepting the discipline of the group for the given project, a participant assumes the obligation of remaining for the dura tion of that project and may withdraw only after consulting the project leader.

We are gravely concerned about the structure and function of the NAC as well as the National Council. A plan for both should be formulated.

The following recommendations from the 1962 National Council are directed toward either NAC or national office or both.

The national office should contact Berea College, Kentucky on the possibility of a research program on further co-op industry in the Haywood County, Tennessee area. The program would be conducted by the college.

Advertising of "Totebags" should be included in Christmas mailings.

NAC should make recommendation to the Convention on a voting formula(in national meetings) for multi-unit CORE groups.

Regional offices should place high priority on regional workshops on housing.

NAC should give thought to developing definite policy position on housing quotas("proportional integration").

The national staff should investigate discrimination against Negro workers by management, labor and the government, and formulate a program to be presented to the Convention.

The CORE staff should develop an informal consulting committee of student leaders from non-CORE organizations.

NAC should study recommendations from the Council on voter registration and report to the Convention for action on sections of that report not relevant to local groups.

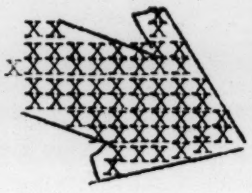
The committee of national officers appointed to review CORE structure should report its findings to local groups, for consideration at the Convention.

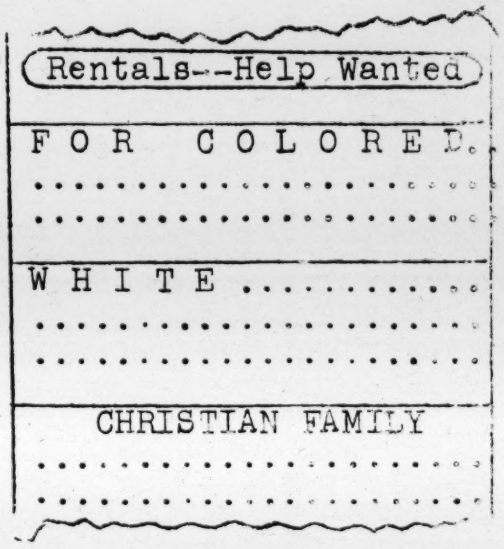
NAC should institute a survey of retail chains preparatory to the development of a national project in employment.

Reasibility of a national project against discriminatory hiring in airlines should be determined.

[1962, May?]

WHY DOES THE ANN ARBOR NEWS SUPPORT SEGREGATION BY ACCEPTING WANT ADS LIKE THIS ?





CLASSIFIED ADS USING RESTRICTIVE RACIAL AND RELIGIOUS LABELS:

*Steer people to "white" and "Negro" homes and jobs

*Screen out qualified persons an advertiser might consider if he met and talked to them

*Make discrimination easy for prejudiced landlords and employers

In short, they perpetuate ghettos and employment discrimination.

IN DECEMBER, 1960, the Ann Arbor News said it would work toward the elimination of racial and religious labels in classified advertising. The ads still appear daily AFTER 17 MONTHS. No date has been set for ending the discriminatory labels.

ASK THE ANN ARBOR NEWS TO CHANGE ITS POLICY NOW:

PHONE: Arthur Gallagher, Editor, NO 3-4976
R. E. Schweitzer, Mgr. Ed., NO 3-3361

WRITE: Ann Arbor News, 340 E. Huron, City

!YOUR PROTEST IS NECESSARY!

Distributed: Congress of Racial Equality(CORE), 502 E. Kingsley, AA

[1962, May?]

P I T T S F I E L D

R A C I A L D I S C R I M I N A T I O N C O N T I N U E S

Contrary to reports and rumors in the Detroit newspapers, Negroes are still being treated as second-class citizens in Pittsfield Village.

HERE ARE THE FACTS:

1) Representatives of the Board of Managers of Pittsfield Village told the Ann Arbor Area Fair Housing Association that non-discrimination was an "ultimate goal" to be attained at some later date, and only if they were satiffied with the results of the "integration" of two or three specially chosen families.

2) A highly-paid professional Negro's application was finally accepted on May 29--almost three weeks after he applied. This man had already taken an apartment elsewhere, however, because applications at Pittsfield are always processed within two weeks and because he had been informed by a representative of the Pittsfield rental office that there was little hope of his ever being accepted at Pittsfield Village. During this period, white applicants were being offered apartments on the day of application, without investigation.

3) On June 5, after two months of silence, a Negro's application was turned down without explanation. This man was a "blue collar" worker, with excellent references. In this same period a white worker with a similar job was told the day he applied that he could have an apartment immediately at Pittsfield if his credit were acceptable.

PITTSFIELD VILLAGE CAN END DISCRIMINATION WHEN IT STOPS TREATING NEGROES AS SECOND-CLASS CITIZENS.

THE ANN ARBOR AREA FAIR HOUSING ASSOCIATION WILL CONTINUE TO PROTEST UNTIL DISCRIMINATION IS ENDED AT PITTSFIELD VILLAGE.

***Daily picketing--begun in January--will be intensified.
***Sunday protest marches (5:30 P. M.) will continue
***Support picketing in Detroit by sympathetic groups continues.
***Further demonstrations as necessary will be carried out.

MAKE THE ANN ARBOR AREA A PLACE OF FREEDOM. END JIM CROW NOW!

(Distributed by the ANN ARBOR AREA FAIR HOUSING ASSOCIATION)

Ph. 3-6411 (AA) HU 2-8605 (Ypsi)

Statement to: Ann Arbor Human Relations Commission and the Public of Ann Arbor
Re: Need for Local Anti-Discrimination Ordinance in Housing
From: Ann Arbor Congress of Racial Equality(CORE), 502 E. Kingsley, NO 3-7239
Date: June 7, 1962

The Ann Arbor Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) firmly supports the principle of legislative protection of minority rights in the area of housing and urges the adoption of a comprehensive local anti-discrimination ordinance with strong enforcement powers to guarantee these rights in housing opportunities.

The Federal Constitution insures the same rights to all citizens and we believe it is the duty of local, state and federal governing bodies to enact laws protecting these rights when there is evidence they are being abridged. There is no question that the right of American Negroes and other persons of color to equal opportunities in housing is being violated in the city of Ann Arbor. There is also no question that voluntary efforts to solve the problem are seriously hampered by lack of an enforceable public policy forbidding housing discrimination. CORE groups throughout the country have found that housing laws greatly facilitate the drive for integration. Our fellow CORE groups in New Haven, Conn., Los Angeles and Berkeley, Calif. are now involved in public hearings and campaigns to secure fair housing laws.

Ann Arbor CORE therefore urges legislation prohibiting discrimination in the following areas:

(1) Publicly assisted housing--Any housing touched by city, state or federal funds should be covered, whether the funds support acquisition, construction, repair or maintenance. Only last week we learned of an eminently qualified Negro refused the right to buy and build in a suburban development where FHA funds were involved.

(2) Multiple rental units--All multiple rental units of four or more rooms or apartments should be covered. We have in our files an incomplete list of 2,162 privately-owned apartments in Ann Arbor in multiple units of 15 or more apartments each. Most are completely closed to Negroes. In fact, we know of only six units occupied by Negroes in these two thousand plus units. Last December a Negro school teacher applying at one of these large units of several hundred apartments--where there were vacancies--was bluntly told, "We have no apartment for you now or in the future."

(3) Lots and Houses in Developments--Sale of lots and dwellings in developments of four or more contiguous units should be covered. We learned this week of a Negro recently turned away from a small new development in the northeast part of the city. He had money for a down payment in his pocket, but was told, "There are no Negroes in this area and we are not building for Negroes yet."

(4) Lending institutions--Loans for the construction, purchase, remodelling, or improvement of housing should be free of discriminatory racial or religious

qualifications, clauses or considerations. As late as last December, one of the leading banks in Ann Arbor required information as to race on its applications for chattel mortgates. .

(5) Licensed real estate dealers--Licensed real estate dealers should be covered since they handle the sale and rental of such a large amount of property. A well-known ex-real estate dealer has testified publicly that local realtors refuse to respect the wishes of owners wanting to sell on an open occupancy basis, and, furthermore, that they deny membership in the Board of Realtors to anyone selling without regard to racial restrictions.

(6) Classified Advertising--Racial and religious qualifiers should be forbidden in the advertising of housing, just as they are now forbidden in advertising for employment under the state Fair Employment Practices Law . The Ann Arbor News continues to accept this type of advertising despite a policy statement in December, 1960 that the News would work toward eliminating such ads. Both the Human Relations Commission and CORE have tried to persuade the News to eliminate the ads over a period of twenty-one months.

Legislation should be enforced by a staff of paid professionals empowered to (a) make immediate investigations, within a specified time period; (b)subpoena witnesses and records; (c) "freeze" property pending resolution of a complaint; (d) assess fines where orders are violated; and (e) award damages, if appropriate.

We recommend coverage and provisions for enforcement embodied in the Massachusetts/Fair Housing Laws and New York City as coming closest to the legislation we desire.

Ann Arbor CORE is opposed to the use of conciliation or public hearings alone as a means of enforcing legislation, and we are likewise opposed to referrals to City Council, a political body, as a means of resolving complaints. We are opposed to legislation without broad coverage and enforcement power, since a weak law would offer no real protection to minority groups and would, at the same time, use the taxpayers' money to create an illusion that public efforts to solve the problem are being made. Witness the ineffectiveness of the Human Relations Commission, due to its lack of power for investigation and enforcement.

In conclusion, we agree with the following statement by George and Euncie Grier, experts in the field of racial integration in housing:

> The power of law unquestionably offers the greatest potential for widespread elimination of inequality in housing. Unlike "voluntary" approaches, it does not make minorities totally dependent on the good will of members of the majority. This is a subservient and uncertain position at best, an impossible one at worst. Law has always been the bulwark of liberty in America; and in the matter of discrimination, as everything else, it provides a standard of behavior which both represents the will of the people and commands respect. (p. 65, "Discrimination in Housing. A Handbook of Fact," Freedom Pamphlets, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

Congress of Racial E quality
CORE, 38 Park Row, NYC 38
June 26, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: CORE LOCAL CONTACTS

FROM: JIM MC CAIN, DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION

RE: REPORT FORMS

In February of this year we sent Group Report forms to all the chapters, to fill out and return so that we might be kept up-to-date on activities, officers, etc., of the local CORE chapters.

We find that we have no such completed report form on file for your group. This may have happened through oversight on our part of yours, -- you may never have received the form, or it may have gone to the wrong person, etc., or you may not have had time to complete the form with all your other regular activities.

However, we must have the completed reports since the information requested is vital for us. Your cooperation is essential to a smoothly functioning organization that gets things done.

With this in mind, please give the matter your prompt attention. Thank you.

Send the completed forms to Jim McCain at the above address.

Congress of Racial Equality
CORE, 38 Park Row, NYC 38
June 26, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

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However, we must have the completed reports so that we know which chapters are active and which are not. Please get together with the members of your chapter and see that the form is completed. If you do not return the enclosed report form immediately, we will presume that your chapter is no longer active and we will be obligated to start disaffiliation procedures with your chapter.

With this in mind, please give the matter your prompt attention. Thank you.

Return the report forms to Jim McCain at the above address.

Congress of Racial Equality
CORE, 38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
June 26, 1962
(revised from February 19, 1962)

MEMO:

TO: Chairman of All Local Groups

FROM: Jim McCain, Director of Organization (and Servicing)

In order to strengthen our organization, it is necessary to service more effectively all local groups. To do this, a much better system of communication is needed. Only through our combined efforts in a tightly knit, well disciplined organization can a powerful civil rights movement be created.

With this in mind, I would like very much that you keep me informed of what you are doing, the successes you have, or the problems you anticipate. I hope that we will be able to visit with you more often than in the past and will be able to work more closely with you on projects you may be planning. If you have any problems or questions, please don't hesitate to contact us. No matter is too small for consideration.

You will find attached a form designed to give us some of the information we feel necessary in helping us plan. Please fill it out and return it to us as soon as possible.

We hope to hear from you in the near future. You will certainly be hearing from us.

CORE
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, NYC 38
CO 7-6270
June 26, 1962

REPORT FORM

Name of Group:_____

Headquarters address, if any:_____

Officers:

TITLE	NAME IN FULL	ADDRESS	PHONE #

Attach extra sheet if needed to record other officers. This list should include Executive Committee members, if any.

How many active members do you have?_____Associate members?_____

What would you consider the average attendance?_____

List all permanent Committees, and give names and address of chairman

_____

_____

_____

_____

List all present temporary committees with names and addresses of chairmen:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Describe your membership requirements:

How often does the group hold regular meetings?_____Time?_____

Place of meeting?_____

What projects has the group completed during the past year?

What project are you currently engaged in?

What other activities has the group carried on (educational, social and cooperative activites with other groups)?

Three -- Report Form

Does your group want to receive bulk mailings of the COREIator? Yes____No_____

If yes, to whom should they be sent _____

How many?_____ _____

_____

Do you send out a chapter newsletter? Yes_____ No_____

If yes, what is the name of your publication_____

Who is the editor of the publication?_____

_____

_____

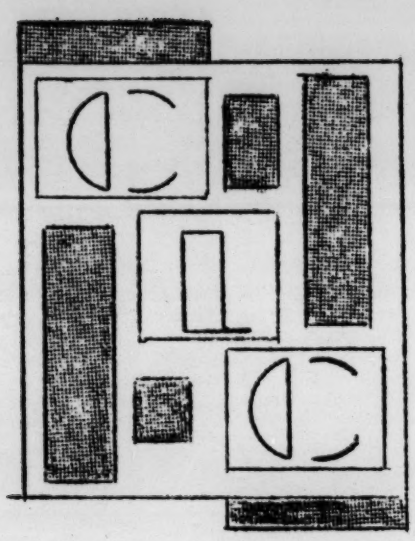
Please add Jim McCain to the mailing list for your publication. If there is any subscription charge, we will pay it.

As briefly as possible, how would you describe your group with reference to its program, community support as well as dedication to and understanding of the basic philosophy to which CORE is committed. (Feel free to add any other comments you care to):

THIS REPORT IS SUBMITTED BY:_____

_____

MAIL TO: JIM MC CAIN, Director of Organization; CORE, 38 Park Row, NY 38, NY



FIRST ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1962
HALL OF MIRRORS
DESHLER-HILTON HOTEL

COLUMBUS LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Citizenship thru Participation

... "The city can be saved only if it faces up to the fact that "the urban problem" is in large measure a Negro problem. But the Negro problem is more than just an urban problem; it is also the problem of all the U. S., rural or urban, North or South - though it is in the large northern cities that the solution is most likely. Speeding the Negro's integration into American life - helping the big-city Negroes move up into the great American middle class - is the largest and most urgent piece of public business facing the U. S. today. ..."

From "The City and the Negro"
FORTUNE Magazine - March, 1962

THE COLUMBUS LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE - AN IDEA

It was Victor Hugo who once said, "The strongest thing in the world is an idea whose time is come." The success of the first year of the CLC would seem to bear out the truth of Hugo's statement.

What is the "idea" of which we speak and on which the CLC is based? One of the unfinished tasks facing our cities is that of integrating Negroes into all areas of community life. This task is of such significance that we find many persons in positions of influence writing and talking about it. If this integration is to go forward, one thing is very necessary - that Negroes, themselves, do a job of preparation for leadership.

Just a little over a year ago, Andy Freeman, whom we all remember, and I had a number of conversations about this whole idea. Our thinking was aided greatly when we had the opportunity to talk with Evelio Grillo of Oakland, California. Mr. Grillo is the first Negro to serve as Assistant to the City Manager of Oakland. He had been invited to Columbus as one of the speakers for the Columbus Seminar's series on Urban Problems. His talk to the Seminar was on this whole area of integration. Another person who was very helpful to us in these early stages was Tom Dudgeon, a public relations specialist. His understanding of and appreciation for the need of developing responsible Negro leadership as well as his material assistance have been great factors in whatever success we have had.

The first session of the CLC was held on Thursday, July 6, 1961. Twenty-four persons accepted the invitation to attend and heard Mr. Grillo spell out the challenge and its possibilities. There was an immediate acceptance of the challenge by those present and so an idea took on flesh and blood.

Since that first meeting we have come together each Thursday morning at 7:30 A.M., except on Thanksgiving and during Christmas week. In our weekly sessions we have come to know each other better in some depth; we have learned something about our community through the information brought by our speakers; and we have developed more of an understanding of what leadership demands. We have not undertaken action in the usual sense of that word. Rather, it is our hope that those who share in this experience will go out into the community better prepared to serve.

One intra-group project undertaken during the year was a Study of the Negro Community. The work and research for this five-part study (Economics, Politics, Social-Civic, Religion, and Education) is being done by the members. Dr. B. A. Jones, of the Sociology Department at Ohio Wesleyan University, serves as our Consultant.

Another such intra-group project is that of seeking out instances in which Negroes can participate in the community. In this we are anxious to discover community activities, i.e., board memberships, organizational affiliations, fund raising efforts, etc., in which Negroes ought to be sharing. Once discovered we hope our members will go forth to work in the community. Our group will stand behind them to help in every way that we can.

From the original twenty-four persons present at our first session, we have grown to a group consisting of fifty-nine members. Our average attendance is 25-30. The enthusiasm is still high.

We enter our second year more convinced than ever of the truth of Hugo's statement. Also we enter it knowing better than before that if our cities are to be saved, it will depend upon the extent to which both Negroes and whites realize and appreciate their need for each other in order to solve the complex problems that are ahead. The great leader of the Indian people, Mahatma Ghandi, put it well when he said, "What are we in this mighty universe? We are less than atoms, and as between atoms there is no use asking which is smaller and which is bigger. Inherently, we are equal. The differences of race and skin, of mind and body, and of climate and nation are transitory."

- Russell M. Jones, Coordinator

OUR PURPOSE

"To provide a medium where interested residents of Metropolitan Columbus can regularly meet and exchange facts and views pertaining to community life with primary attention directed to the development of effective Negro leadership."

OUR FIRST YEAR'S SCHEDULE

1961

July
- 6 - Evelio Grillo - "The Negro and the Power Structure."
- 13 - Group Discussion - "What About This in Columbus"
- 20 - Noverre Musson, Architect
- 27 - Group Discussion - Report on Organization And Structure

Aug.
- 3 - William Van Alstyne, OSU College of Law-"The Public Accommodations Law"
- 10 - Dante Bernardini, Dept. of Welfare - "The Welfare Crisis"
- 17 - Group Discussion - "Changing Neighborhoods"
- 24 - " " " "
- 31 - Mrs. Helen Paxton and Mrs. Kathleen Gravely - "Our Schools"

Sept.
- 7 - Jack Willison, Urban Renewal Director - "The Changing Near East Side"
- 14 - Jack Bachtel, Planning Director - " " " " "
- 21 - James Wade, Principal, Champion Jr. High - "The New Look at Champion"
- 28 - Harold Eibling, Supt. of Schools - "Public Education in Columbus"

Oct.
- 5 - Group Discussion - Program Evaluation
- (12 - Kline Roberts "The Power Structure in Columbus"
- (19 - State Senator
- 26 - Robert Mott, Development Committee"The Power Structure"

Nov.
- 2 - Harry Mayfield, United Steelworkers "The Power Structure"
- 9 - Thomas H. Dudgeon, Approved Communications - "Analysis of the Elections"
- 16 - Harrison M. Sayre, Columbus Foundation - "Community Organization"
- 23 - THANKSGIVING - No session
- 30 - Trent Sickles, F. & R. Lazarus Co. - "My Philosophy of Life"

Dec.
- 7 - Waterman Baldwin, United Community Council - "The Implications of the Defeat of the Welfare Levy"
- 14 - Group Discussion - Program Evaluation
- 21 - Group Discussion - Future Programming
- 28 - No Session

1962

Jan.	4 -	Andrew G. Freeman - "Columbus - The City We Live In"
	11 -	DeHart Hubbard FHA-Zone 4 - "The New Housing Act"
	18 -	Group Discussion - Projected Study of Negro Community
	25 -	Philip Bradley Attorney - "The Value of In-Group Analysis"
Feb.	1 -	Group discussion - "The Study of the Negro Community"
	8 -	B. A. Jones, Ohio Wesleyan - "How This Study Should Proceed"
	15 -	Charles Larry AFL-CIO - "Labor Movement in Franklin County"
	22 -	Chaplain Beasley USA - The New Race Look in the Military"
Mar.	1 -	Don Weaver Citizen-Journal - "A Newspaper Editor Looks at the Negro Community"
	8 -	Delmar Starkey Chamber of Commerce - "Economic and Industrial Development"
	15 -	Larry Chambers Board of Realtors - "Future Housing Needs"
	22 -	William S. Guthrie Buckeye Federal Savings & Loan - "A Look at the Negro Student at OSU"
	29 -	Benjamin Pasamanick OSU College of Medicine - "Some Misconceptions Concerning the Racial Prevalence of Mental Diseases"
April	5 -	Group Discussion - Report of Panel on Economics
	12 -	" " " " " " "
	19 -	" " " " " " "
	26 -	Group Discussion - Report of Panel on Politics
May	3 -	" " " " " " "
	10 -	Eugene Martin and Ben Sheerer - "CORE in Columbus"
	17 -	Mrs. Dorothy Kirschbaum - "Another View of the Negro"
	24 -	Samuel Kelley OSU Dept. of Economics - "Automation - What It Is And How It Affects Negroes"
	31 -	George Scholer Chief of Police - "Law Enforcement"
June	7 -	Eleven visitors from Kenya, East Africa - General Discussion
	14 -	Group Discussion - Anniversary Reception and Evaluation
	21 -	" " - Organization and Structure
	28 -	" " - Election of Officers and Committees

P R O G R A M

7:30 - 8:30 Cocktail Hour

8:40 - 10:00 Stanley Cook, Presiding

A. Review of Year - Russell M. Jones

B. Presentation - Waldo L. Tyler

C. Discussion - "The City and the Negro"

PANEL:

Wade Franklin, III, Moderator

Donald Beatty

B. A. Jones

William Van Alstyne

10:00 - Fellowship Hour

****

We are happy to have had our guests to share with us in the observance of our first anniversary.

Officers and Committee Members
1962-1963

Russell M. Jones, Coordinator
Waldo Tyler, Treasurer

PROGRAM COMMITTEE
- Napoleon Bell
- Bill Brooks
- Rev. Alvia Shaw
- Chester H. Jones
- Amos Lynch
- David White
- Edward Wood
- Stanley Cook
- Neil Bryant
- Rev. Robert Graetz
- Rev. L. L. Dickerson
- Roosevelt Carter

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
- Rodger Walker, Chairman
- Herschel Butler
- Nelson Newsom
- Fugate Page
- John Combs
- Dorsey Woodward
- Wade Franklin, III

MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE
- Dr. John Rosemond, Chairman
- Wilbur McNabb
- Dr. Robert K. Stephens
- James Jordan
- Beryl Williams
- Jaime Smith-e-Incas

FINANCE COMMITTEE
- Waldo Tyler, Chairman
- Albert Hawkins
- Walter Smith
- Frank Shearer
- Paul Turner
- Bernard LaCour

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE
- Jack Coles
- Elbert Gadsden
- David White
- Charles Larry
- Jesse Roy

1st ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION COMMITTEE
- Stanley Cook, Chairman
- Neil Bryant
- Herschel Butler
- Wade Franklin, III
- Beryl Williams

R O S T E R

Rev. Jacob J. Ashburn
Dr. Donald Beatty
Napoleon Bell
George C. Berry
William H. Brooks
R. Neil Bryant
Herschel Butler
Dr. Douglas Brown
Roosevelt Carter
Llewellyn (Jack) Coles
John Combs
Stanley M. Cook
J. Maynard Dickerson
Rev. L. L. Dickerson
Barbee W. Durham
Wade Franklin, III
Elbert D. Gadsden
Rev. Robert Graetz
Albert Hawkins
Frank Humphrey
E. Larry James
Chester H. Jones
Rev. Russell M. Jones
James Jordan
Dr. Alfred L. Joseph
Bernard L. LaCour
Charles Larry, Jr.
Joseph Lyman
Amos Lynch
Wilbur McNabb
James Madison
Orris A. Mays
Nelson Newsom
Fugate Page
Donilo Rocciano
Dr. John H. Rosemond
Jesse S. Roy
Rev. Alvia A. Shaw
Frank Shearer
Walter M. Smith
Dr. Jaime Smith-e-Incas
Howard Spiller
Dr. Robert K. Stephens
Walter Tarpley
Donald Terry
Lawrence Tolbert
John G. Turner
Paul E. Turner
Waldo Tyler
James S. Wade
Rodger D. Walker
Dr. Watson Walker
Ernest Washington
David D. White
Wayne O. White
Beryl B. Williams
Edward N. Wood
Dorsey Woodward

... "There are no cheap or easy answers to the Negro problem, however; it involves all these elements and a good many more besides. The problem's roots go back to slavery, whose impact is still being felt in the disorganization of the Negro family, and to the Negro's systematic exclusion from American society since slavery ended a century ago. These are sins for which all Americans are in some measure guilty and for which all Americans owe some act of atonement. Those who hesitate to act because of the magnitude of the problem should remember the stricture of Edmund Burke: "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. ..."

From FORTUNE Magazine
March, 1962

September 14, 1962

TO: ALL PROFESSIONAL STAFF
FROM: SHIRLEY SACKS/SHOP CHAIRMAN
RE: CONTRACT NEGOTIATIONS IN OCTOBER

The following list pertains to changes in our present contract and is being forwarded to you for comments. Please answer by return mail as we must notify management of our demands, so that we can start negotiation proceedings. If I do not hear from you by THURSDAY, September 20, I will assume that the Negotiation Committee has your approval and consent. Clora Coleman, Norman Hill and Fredricka Teer were on the Professional Committee that drew up these demands. The Negotiation Committee consists of: Clora Coleman, Norman Hill, Don Wendell, Jocelyn Boyd and Shirley Sacks.

INCREASED HOLIDAYS	Lincoln's Birthday, Columbus Day, Election Day and Veteran's Day.
FLOATING DAYS	We have one day now which cover religious holidays -- asking for two more.
Article 3.	All Professional employees who are required by the Employer to work on specific holidays shall receive one day and a half's leave for the Holiday worked.
VACATIONS	1 work week for each three months of employment up to one month.
EXPENSE MONEY	Employees shall submit itemized expense forms for all expenses incurred and will be compensated on that basis.
LEAVES	1. Asking 15 working days sick leave per year. 2. Employees after completion of probationary period shall be eligibl for maternity leaves of one year. Such leaves may be taken not later than the 7th month of pregnancy.
INSURANCE BENEFITS	3. Life Insurance shall be paid by the Employer.

JOB CATEGORIES TO BE CHANGED

Administrative Assistant and Office Manager will be considered Professional and not Clerical. Field Secretary 2 will be eliminated. Regional Field Secretary and Assistant Director categories created. Senior Field Secretary eliminated.

JOB POSTING	All openings in the bargaining unit shall be posted for 4 days to permit regular employees to apply.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Part-time employees (1/2 or over of the regular weekly hours) who come under this agreement shall serve the same probationary period as full-time employees, and shall be eligible to receive all the benefits of this agreement pro-rated according to the number of hours worked.

SALARY CHANGES

	Min	6 Mos	1 Year	Increment
Office Manager	5200	5500	5800	300 per year
Field Secretary	4900	5200	5500	"
Regional Field Secretary	6100	6400	6700	"
Department Assistant	5500	5800	6100	"
Assistant Director	6500	6800	7100	"

OVERTIME a) Professional employees after 35 hours of work week shall be compensated by equivalent time off based on units of not less than one hour.

b) Weekend work shall be compensated by a day and half's leave for a day's work or any part time thereof.

***I am enclosing literature which I am sure will interest you and answer many of your questions pertaining to <u>your</u> union. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT I HEAR FROM YOU BY WEDNESDAY AT THE LATEST. Our Union Representative, Mr. Al Nash is waiting for our demands, so that he can write to Management and <u>request a date for negotiations</u>.

Report L-39
December 19, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

NEGROES' PAY RISES BUT HALF AS FAST

(The following articles by Business Editor Jim Montgomery appeared in the Friday, December 14, 1962 Atlanta Constitution.)

White citizens who profess to be mystified by this year's vastly stepped-up campaign on the part of Atlanta Negroes to secure a better economic break, principally by attacking what the Negroes regard as discriminatory employment practices, may be enlightened by a look at some depressing long-term income trends.

Depressing, that is, from the Negroes' point of view.

These new facts of Negro economic life in Atlanta are offered here as a follow-up to last week's news reports on a comparison of local white and Negro family incomes in 1960.

A new U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) study published then showed that the average annual income of Negro families in Atlanta was $3,307, or only 48 per cent of the Atlanta white family average of $6,894.

It also showed that, on a per capita basis, Negro income here averaged only 45 per cent as high as white income here in 1960 - $1,002 versus $2,224.

The BLS has now made available comparable income figures by race for 1950.

And they show that in Atlanta during the past decade:

1. The average income of Negro families increased by only 31.86 per cent, or $799, from $2,508 in 1950 to $3,307 in 1960.

2. The average income of white families increased by 49.22 per cent, or $2,274, from $4,620 in 1950 to $6,894 in 1960.

3. Average per capita Negro income increased by only 23.86 per cent, or $193, from $809 in 1950 to $1,002 in 1960.

4. Average per capita white income increased by 44.4 per cent, or $684, from $1,540 in 1950 to $2,224 in 1960.

Thus, in terms of average annual family income, Atlanta Negroes lost ground to Atlanta whites during the decade of the city's most rapid growth.

At the same time, while consumer prices in Atlanta were staging a 22.8 per cent advance, Negro per capita income here barely kept up with the cost of living inasmuch as this income increased by only 23.86 per cent.

Little wonder, then, the intensified Negro efforts through "Operation Breadbasket" as well as federal coercive powers to break down discrimination barriers in the hiring and promoting of workers in all types of employment.

But the BLS figures also illustrate a related problem, that of educational credentials, a generally-acknowledged indicator of qualifications for the skilled jobs that bring higher pay.

From 1950 to 1960, according to BLS, the heads of white families in Atlanta maintained the same average in number of years of education - 11.

Among local Negro families, however, the average number of years of education of heads of families declined from only eight in 1950 to only six in 1960.

This is explained at least in part, according to some observers, by the continued influx into the Atlanta area of Negroes from rural areas who lacked either the encouragement or opportunity to get much education.

Another reason for Negroes' difficulties in getting or advancing to better jobs and higher pay, according to some major Atlanta employers who say they have eliminated racially-discriminatory hiring practices, is that Negro job applicants who have received vocational training in segregated schools often either fail to pass or fail to score as well on aptitude tests as white applicants.

And some employers here say Negroes are justified in complaining that Negro vocational schools here provide poorer quality training than white vocational schools.

And so efforts to speed school desegregation go hand in hand with moves to eliminate employment discrimination barriers as Negroes here and elsewhere strive to climb from the bottom of the economic totem pole.

WESTERN ELECTRIC
NATIONAL ANALYSIS OF NON-WHITE PROGRESS
FOR THE EIGHTEEN MONTH PERIOD ENDING 12-31-62

Organization	Total Employees	Non-White: Negro	Non-White: Other Non-White	% of Non-Whites
On Roll 7-1-61				
Company-wide	142,944	5,090	724	4.1
Manufacturing	82,673	3,740	313	4.9
Installation Division	18,914	17	111	0.7
Distribution Org.	15,900	311	188	3.1
*Defense Activities Div.	19,209	457	7	2.4
Nassau Smelting & Refining	644	111	0	17.2
Teletype Corp.	5,328	455	91	10.2
** Total Headquarters	7,269	29	33	0.9
* * * * * *				
On Roll 12-31-62				
Company-wide	151,084	5,834	897	4.5
Manufacturing	92,980	4,599	324	5.3
Installation Division	21,767	69	162	1.1
Distribution Org.	14,566	357	198	4.0
*Defense Activities Div.	4,872	26	2	0.6
Nassau Smelting & Refining	644	116	0	18.0
Teletype Corp.	5,656	519	131	11.3
**Total Headquarters	6,770	56	28	1.2
* * * * * *				
Change During 18 Month Period				
Company-wide	8,140	744	173	15.8
Manufacturing	10,307	859	11	21.5
Installation Division	2,853	52	51	80.5
Distribution Org.	(1,334)	76	10	17.2
*Defense Activities Div.	(14,357)	(451)	(5)	(1,557.0)
Nassau Smelting & Refining	__	5	0	4.5
Teletype Corp.	328	64	30	17.2
**Total Headquarters	(499)	27	(5)	43.5

* Laureldale Plant and North Carolina Works transferred from the Defense Activities Division on 1-1-62 and 6-1-62, respectively, to Manufacturing Division.

** Duplicates the employees at Headquarters which are also shown above under their respective Divisions.

December 20, 1962

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

BULLETIN

Introduction: Since the 1960 convention there has been some discussion of the need for an organ within CORE to treat the philosophy of nonviolence and to analyze new action techniques. This organ could discuss action methods in some detail and relate them to our philosophy. It might also discuss the relationship of the CORE commitment to political action, the economic needs of the Negro community and black nationalism.

This objective could be met in several ways: the issuance of occasional papers, the use of one page in the CORE-lator or a Quarterly (?) bulletin devoted exclusively to this purpose. All of these proposals have disadvantages. Occasional papers might tend to suffer from the pressure of other events, of funds and of an amorphous readership. The use of a page in the CORE-lator would tend to dilute the effectiveness of the CORE-lator as an instrument for informing our contributors of the variety and intensity of CORE action. At the same time, many CORE-lator readers would not be interested in detailed or theoretical analyses. The bulletin would require solicitation of subscriptions (with problems of renewal and "business office" expenses), an editorial board and a firm and well defined editorial policy. The selection of articles might create controversies unrelated to organizational policy. Yet, this last choice seems the only feasible one at this time.

Circulation: Circulation might be originally solicited from the Contact List and from the chapters. Additional subscriptions might be secured from students and other civil rights groups. I would suggest a price of $1.00 for three issues. This would provide funds for stencil cutting, paper, stencils, and ink. This would not provide for labor or any editorial fees.

Editorial Policy: An editorial committee consisting of some staff members and some very closely related to CORE should be established to formulate editorial policy, to plan issues, solicit and edit articles. This committee should meet and prepare a well defined policy before any solicitation of subscriptions or articles is begun.

There might well be a group of contributing Editors consisting of people of the caliber of James Baldwin and Lillian Smith (she long ago agreed to serve in this capacity). They might contribute occasional articles but would not be responsible for the functioning of the magazine.

December 20, 1962

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

Associate Membership

Many groups have suggested an intensive effort to secure associate members as a means of providing sustained income and widening our support in the general community.

The CORE National Action Council meeting in New Orleans, December 21-23 will consider a nation-wide associate membership campaign. The following memo indicates the general trend of thinking to date. We want to encourage you to send in your ideas on this subject before the meeting.

Background: Under the CORE Constitution an associate member is one who provides financial support for CORE. Associates receive the CORE-lator and other publications. Occasionally they are asked to write a letter or otherwise support a specific project. They are not voting members of local groups and are not represented at the convention. Only active members are so represented. These proposals would in no way change the relative position of associate and active members.

We now have more than 48,000 associate members. Our associate membership has approximately doubled in each of the last several years. However, there are many reasons to believe that we cannot continue to do this with present methods.

Financial arrangements: Income from the associate membership campaign would be shared equally between the local group securing the membership and national CORE. National CORE would send the associate a membership card, the CORE-lator, and other literature.

Categories would include:

Associate	$3.00 (would receive membership card and This Is CORE only)
Cooperative Associate	5.00
Contributing Associate	10.00
Sustaining Associate	25.00

It now costs us approximately $1.70 to maintain a person on the CORE list. We are making every effort to secure cheaper postal rates (we have just been turned down on a non-profit rate request) and to reduce expenses in other ways. However, it is not feasible to add someone to the list on the basis of a $1.50 contribution to national.

The advantages of this plan are:

1) An increased solidarity and identification with CORE which would come from having a membership card in the pockets of perhaps 100,000 people.

2) Such membership campaigns by the local groups would involve them far more deeply in the community. It would provide them with a more solid financial base and an annual income.

3) This would provide additional income for national and local CORE from Negro sources.

4) It would provide in the years to come a steady and substantial income.

A major disadvantage is that it would involve our local action people in non-action work. However, a membership campaign could be run in such a way as to involve many people in the community who would wish to support CORE but who would not be active members. They could do much of the work of organizing and manning such a campaign. But it would be unrealistic to believe that the primary responsibility could be shifted from our groups to others.

Such a campaign for CORE associates would be for a definite three-month period each year. Preferably March through May. The Community Relations Department would provide membership cards, posters and campaign kits. We would also provide speakers for local mass rallies. This would put a strain upon the entire staff and particularly upon the community relations department. We would try to secure endorsement from leading figures and organizational cooperation as well as maximum press support.

If this program is approved I will immediately begin preparing solicitors envelopes, instructions, and posters required for such an effort. We will also have to do considerable shifting in the membership files within the office.

December 20, 1962

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

Community Relations Report

Publications: The major effort in reaching our own associate members and the wider community has been the CORE-lator, edited by Jim Peck. There have been only three issues since the beginning of the fiscal year. There may be three or four issues during the balance of the year. The next issues of the CORE-lator will be self-mailed, thus eliminating the cost of envelopes. We hope to have a second-class mailing permit for the CORE-lator shortly. At present we pay more to mail the CORE-lator than we do to publish it.

We printed 75,000 copies of JUSTICE? and enclosed it with our Budget Card mailing in September. The response has been excellent and we have sold additional copies to student and union groups. City of Progress, which details much of the Freedom Highways campaign by focusing on Statesville is just off the press with a run of 25,000. It is designed primarily for distribution in North Carolina and among CORE groups. The March issue of Ebony will carry a major story on the hiring campaign of Brooklyn CORE at the Ebinger Bakeries. It is an excellent photo essay and we may wish to reprint it. We have reprinted 5,000 copies of a column by James Wechsler in the New York Post entitled "The Recruit." We are working with a major publisher on a photobook roughly on the style of "The Family of Man."

Gandhi Award Presentation: The Gandhi Award presentation to Eric Weinberger was most successful: more than 400 people were present at a $25 per plate dinner honoring one of CORE's "unknowns." This was a remarkable feat. The evening itself was simple and effective. It will be possible to repeat the affair on a larger scale next year.

Literature Sales: As a service to our members we have begun to sell books on race relations themes. We have sold over $3,000 worth of books to date. (We receive publishers discounts of 40-44%). We will make a concerted effort to sell the remaining stock of Jim Peck's Freedom Ride in the spring before the paperback edition comes out. A new literature list should be prepared in the spring.

Songs of the Freedom Riders: The phonograph record is selling steadily and well. Many of our groups have been able to sell the record in Churches and in Colleges. We have grossed over $2,600 already and expect to continue to sell the record. We reprinted the Song Book and added several Freedom Songs. 25,000 copies were issued and part of the cost was covered by Audio-Fidelity Records.

Membership: In this section the effort has been to increase the number of associate (contributing) members, to secure renewals from current members and increase the average contribution.

All of the figures in this report are tentative and subject to revision. Generally, they are updated to include the period from June 1-December 19.

Membership Maintenance: Contributions from our own list to direct mail appeals (summer, budget, and holiday card contribution came to more than $102,000 since June 1.

In previous years, these contributions as well as contributions of our members to outside appeals were lumped together in this category. Thus a direct comparison is not possible. This figure does not include contributions from our members to such events as the Gandhi Award Dinner or other special fund raising projects. The budget mailing significantly increased the average contribution of those who gave

Membership Recruitment: Three major appeals were planned during this period. They totalled 316,500. Of these 36,500 will be mailed the week after Christmas (just before the postal increases go into effect). 80,000 have been in the mail for too short a period to analyze.

The June-July appeal was mailed to 99,000 people. It brought in contributions of $8,174.13 at a cost of $7,813.82. There were 1,425 contributions for a 1.5% response and an average contribution of $5.73. For the summer months this is good.

The September-October appeal was mailed to 100,500 people. It produced $28,496.62 at a cost of $6,924.62. We have received 3,797 contributions and an average of $7.50. Recruitment mailings are not expected to make money but rather to provide us with additional members.

Membership Growth: On June 1st our list was just under 45,000. Today it is 52,349. In addition there are some 6,000 names to be added to the list when the clerical chores are completed. However, the task of removing those who have not contributed will not begin until the February brotherhood appeal. After this is completed our list will probably be about the same as at present. Last year, our average contribution was just over $6.00 for each name on the list.

Holiday Cards: Holiday cards are carried as a service to our members. They are also used to secure new members and to provide funds. This year they were a keen disappointment. Income and estimated expense are almost identical figures -- $41,000 and $40,869. A small additional amount will be received. In addition we hope to remainder the Night Before Christmas and the Greeting cards. The Hands card has sold out.

We mailed to 279,000 outside names in addition to our own list. We received 6,001 orders, 2,884 of them from new names.

In addition, we received contributions of $6,887 from the card mailing. Thus the Holiday card announcement serves to backstop the budget appeal and to provide additional income during the current year as well as the coming years.

Special Fund Raising: Special fund raising events during the year include the $250 a couple party, the Gandhi Award Dinner and the James Baldwin tour. Baldwin will do another tour of Southern colleges for us during the second week in January. We are in the process of establishing a cultural committee for CORE, a graphic arts committee, and a New York Trade Union Committee. We hope that these will produce significant results.

We are also planning a major art auction for the spring and hope to have a Madison Square Garden event for May 15.

Trade Union contributions appear to be increasing substantially. Church contributions are not doing as well.

Special fund raising from all sources totals $47,369.48.

NEWS from
Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc.
822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, La.

Dec. 17, 1962

NEW ORLEANS, La.--"Three children were cut by flying glass and twenty-five narrowly escaped death when their church and parsonage were bombed in Birmingham, Alabama, on December 14. The Federal Government must help to stop this violence and bring the culprits to justice."

This was part of a telegram sent to U.S. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy by Methodist Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore, president of the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF), after the latest act of terrorism in Birmingham. The bishop urged Kennedy to "act at once."

The bombing was the third in recent years at Bethel Baptist Church, formerly pastored by the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, militant integration leader in Alabama. The minister and his family barely missed being killed or seriously injured in the first bombing in 1956.

The Rev. Mr. Shuttlesworth is a director of SCEF, a Southwide integrationist organization with headquarters in New Orleans. He has sparked the civil-rights drive in Birmingham as president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights (ACMHR).

Mr. Shuttlesworth called the most recent bombing "an act of vengeance and retaliation." He said the segregationists are "frustrated because of the gains being made by Negroes in Birmingham."

"We have been having many victories and Negroes are going places where they never went before," he pointed out. "Our economic withdrawal from the downtown area has been effective. The Federal Court is about to decide the suit to open the schools. The parks are

closed because of a court order to integrate them.

"More Negroes are registering to vote and are voting. The Negro vote was crucial in changing the form of city government from three-man rule to control by a nine-man council and mayor. The present city commissioners, including Police Commissioner Bull Connor, are angry over this because it will mean loss of power for them.

"Negroes have suffered more in Birmingham than in any other spot on the globe outside of South Africa. I have always been a symbol of the Negro freedom movement here and that is why the church where I used to be pastor has been bombed again. This is Birmingham's shame and America's tragedy."

At the request of Mr. Shuttlesworth, SCEF and other groups began raising money to repair heavy damage to the church, the parsonage, and the home of the chairman of the trustee board of the church. Other houses in the vicinity were also damaged by the blast, which dug a hole two feet deep in 29th Avenue North.

One of the children injured was Kimbly McWilliams, 2-year-old granddaughter of the trustee chairman, James R. Revis, who has been active in ACMHR. The child was sleeping at the Revis home when the bomb went off in the street between the house and the church.

Two other children were cut by flying glass as they and 23 others rehearsed a Christmas play in the basement of the church. Half the windows in the church were broken, the ceiling in the balcony was blown out, the front doors ripped off, and the rear wall was cracked by the explosion.

Gas, electric, and telephone services in the vicinity were knocked out. Windows were broken in homes as far as four or five blocks away. An automobile was blown from the driveway into the kitchen at the parsonage, now occupied by the Rev. V.C. Provitt,

new pastor of the church.

A neighbor who was in a parked car nearby, waiting for his wife to join him and go to visit friends, saw four white men in an automobile place the bomb in the street and speed away. He followed them for several blocks but was unable to keep up with them.

The last time the church was bombed, almost a year ago, police officials hinted that it was done by Negroes themselves. Leaders of the integration movement scoffed at this.

Mr. Shuttlesworth declared that acts of terror will not slow the freedom movement. He pointed out that mass meetings have been held in Birmingham churches every week for six years and he said they will continue.

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[1962, Dec]

ACTION! ACTION!

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights is backing rules changes in the Senate (to shut off filibusters) and in the House (to loosen the grip of the Rules Committee) so that the new Congress convening in January will be able to enact meaningful civil rights legislation. The attached Memorandum explains the changes in the rules of the Senate and House being pushed by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

The organizations in the Leadership Conference, including our own, are working hard to get these rules changes adopted when Congress opens on January 9, 1963. The local groups of all the Leadership Conference constituent organizations are being asked to contact the Senators and Congressmen from their state right now and most vigorously urge them to support these rules changes.

Your Senators and Congressmen are likely to be at home now, or they almost certainly will be home at some time before the first of the year. Please ask

* Your Senator to support a change in the Senate rules to stop filibusters;
* Your Congressmen to support a change in the House rules so the Rules Committee cannot block legislation;
* Your newspapers to support both these rules changes.

Contact your Senators and Congressmen now and work with the other civil rights organizations in your community to persuade them to support the principles in the attached Memorandum.

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MEMORANDUM OF LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON CIVIL RIGHTS

ON CONGRESSIONAL RULES CHANGES NEEDED TO ACHIEVE MAJORITY RULE

AND OBTAIN CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION IN THE 88TH CONGRESS

Rule 22 in the Senate and the Rules Committee of the House have long been impassable roadblocks to meaningful civil rights legislation. If the 88th Congress is to redeem the pledges for civil rights legislation which the two parties made in their 1960 party platforms and their 1960 and 1962 campaign documents, something has to be done about both Senate Rule 22 and the House Rules Committee when Congress meets in January.

There is a historic opportunity in the upcoming 88th Congress to pass strong civil rights legislation. Bills will be promptly introduced in the new Congress providing for immediate school desegregation, empowering the Attorney General to enforce civil rights in federal courts (Part III), providing an effective Federal Fair Employment Practices agency, abolishing literacy tests for voting and other measures. The fate of these various bills may well depend upon what can be done at the opening of Congress on Senate Rule 22 and on the House Rules Committee. The filibuster rule and the House Rules Committee are a legislative morgue awaiting these civil rights bills; action now on both items can give these bills real life.

To this end, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights is making an all-out drive:

(i) To change Rule 22 of the Senate to permit a majority of the total Senate (i.e., 51 Senators) to close debate and get to a vote after an adequate period of full and fair debate, and

(ii) To permit any Committee of the House, after the Rules Committee has refused a rule for a period of 21 or more days, to call up legislation on the floor of the House for debate and vote.

Majority Rule in the Senate

At the present time, it takes two-thirds of the Senators present and voting to close debate and get to a vote. The Southerners and their allies have always been able to muster more than a third of the votes in opposition to closing debate on civil rights bills, so they have been able to defeat entirely or hopelessly water down civil rights legislation. King Filibuster is a Berlin Wall against meaningful civil rights legislation.

Because of this, Senators Humphrey and Hart on the Democratic side, and Senators Javits, Kuchel, Case and Scott on the Republican side, have already announced that they will move on January 9, the opening day of the new Congress, to obtain a new Rule 22 providing that a majority of the total Senate can close debate and get to a vote.

At the opening of the Senate of a new Congress, a majority can determine the rules of the Senate for that Congress before the old rules are fastened upon the body. We now have a majority of the Senate ready to enact a new Rule 22 -- counting those who have supported the fight to change Rule 22 at the opening of the Senate in earlier years and those who have committed themselves directly to the Leadership Conference or to one of its constituent organizations earlier this year. What is needed now is to build up as large a majority as possible for some change in Rule 22 and to get as many of those who believe in some change to agree to support majority rule.

Some Senators have indicated that they are willing to go for a new Rule 22 providing that three-fifths of those present and voting can close debate (rather than two-thirds as at present), but are not prepared to go for cloture by a majority of the total Senate (51 votes). A change to three-fifths is certainly better than nothing, but it is not nearly as good as majority cloture. Assuming that 96 of the 100 Senators vote on cloture (and votes on important issues do run that high), three-fifths of those present and voting will be 58 Senators or 7 more than a majority of the total Senate. These 7 votes are the hardest to get for they will have to come from Senators not particularly committed to the cause of civil rights. Every effort should be made to persuade the Senators who are willing to go for three-fifths cloture to take the really significant step and go for cloture by 51 Senators. They should be told that the difference between majority cloture and three-fifths cloture may spell the difference between cloture and no cloture and thus between civil rights legislation and no civil rights legislation. President Kennedy supported majority cloture as a Senator.

Some opponents of the Leadership Conference position argue that there is no real benefit in changing Rule 22 because it will not be possible to get three-fifths or even a majority to vote for cloture. This is in part predicated upon the fact that it was not possible to obtain a majority for cloture on the Administration's literacy test bill last year. But this was due largely to the lack of any real drive for the literacy test bill, to the half-hearted way in which the effort at cloture on the bill was handled, and to the hopelessness in getting the required two-thirds vote.

There is every reason to believe that 51 Senators would back cloture on a bill that the Administration, the Senate leadership and the civil rights organizations were vigorously supporting.

There are also those who make the exact opposite argument that the Senate does not need a change in Rule 22 in order to stop a filibuster and they point to the cloture vote last year on the Communications Satellite bill. But this was not a civil rights bill and enough Southerners stayed away to permit a successful cloture vote. What the Communications Satellite episode really proves is (i) that there are a number of Senators who will vote for cloture to help economic interests but not minority groups, and (ii) the Southerners' so-called "principled" argument against cloture based on the idea of "free speech in the Senate" was finally destroyed by their cooperation in permitting cloture on the Satellite bill.

Majority cloture will make it possible to pass meaningful civil rights legislation in the Senate. Every effort must be made to get the President, the leadership in the Senate and the individual Senators to support majority rule.

Rules Committee in the House

After a bill is approved by a regular legislative committee, it goes to the Rules Committee for a rule -- i.e., for permission to take the bill to the floor of the House. If the Rules Committee refuses to give its approval, there is no real way of getting a civil rights bill to the floor except by a discharge petition requiring 218 signatures (which is almost impossible to obtain and in any event takes many, many months' time). The Leadership Conference is therefore supporting a change in the rules of the House to permit a regular legislative committee to call up a bill

on the floor of the House if the Rules Committee has failed to act in 21 days. This will insure House consideration of meaningful civil rights legislation.

This so-called "21-day rule" is not new. That rule was adopted at the opening of the 81st Congress and was in effect during that Congress (1949-1950). Unfortunately, it was dropped by the 82nd Congress. Congressman (now President) Kennedy supported the 21-day rule as a Congressman.

Last year the Democratic leadership tried to get at the Rules Committee a different way. They expanded the size of the Rules Committee from 12 to 15 members. The idea was to put enough liberals or moderates on the Rules Committee to get bills through the Committee and to the floor. Whatever this may have done or may do to facilitate economic and other legislation (and in the last Congress it didn't do too much), it is worthless as far as meaningful civil rights legislation is concerned. All 15 members of last year's Rules Committee were returned to Congress in the 1962 elections. Of these, 5 are Northern Democrats, 5 are Southern Democrats and 5 are Republicans, many of whom have refused rules on civil rights legislation in the past. What this means is that a strong civil rights bill would almost certainly lose in the Rules Committee.

Therefore, the Leadership Conference cannot accept the 15-man Rules Committee proposal as adequate to the needs of civil rights. If a Congressman really believes in civil rights, he will vote for the 21-day rule on opening day of the new Congress.

December 1962

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7 6270 1962

APPLICATION for FIELD WORKER in CORE TASK FORCE
(Please Print. Answer all questions fully)

1) Name:_____ Telephone:_____

2) Address:_____ City_____

3) Age:_____ Sex:_____ Marital Status:_____ Race:_____

4) High School Attended:_____ Graduated:_____ (year)

5) Colleges:_____ Degree:_____

_____ _____

6) Employer:_____ Dates:_____ Position:_____

_____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____

) What Civil Rights groups do you belong to?

_____ How long?_____

_____ _____

) Special skills, talents, hobbies, etc:

_____

) I believe in CORE's program of nonviolent direct action against racism and pply for participation in the Task Force for _____ months (minimum of , maximum of 12). I would like to begin about _____ (month & year) if am accepted. I understand that arrest or personal injury to me might result, nd that by signing this application I waive all rights to damages against CORE - he Congress of Racial Equality, its directors, officers and all others in any ay connected with the Task Force.

Signed:_____
(Applicant)

te:_____ SIGNED:_____
(Parent or legal guardian if applicant is under 21 years of age)

) On another sheet please state why you want to join the Task Force; give your evious experience with nonviolent direct action; and give any other information u think will be helpful.

) List 4 references with full names, addresses and telephone numbers:
(List 2 personal and 2 professional - employers or teachers)

_____

_____

_____

_____

) Return to: Gordon R. Carey, CORE, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

CORE Regional Breakdown adopted by the 1962 National Convention:

17

1. SOUTHEAST (~~13~~ CORE Chapters)

Florida - 3
Alabama - 1
South Carolina - 1 8
Virginia - 1
North Carolina - 1
Georgia
West Virginia - 2
District of Columbia - 1

2. NORTHEAST (16 CORE Chapters)

New England - 2
New York - 10
Pennsylvania - 1
Maryland - 1
New Jersey - 2
Delaware

3. SOUTH CENTRAL (9 CORE Chapters)

Mississippi - 1
Louisiana - 3
Kentucky - 4
Tennessee - 1
Texas
Arkansas
Oklahoma

4. NORTH CENTRAL (13 CORE Chapters)

Michigan - 3
Illinois - 2
Missouri - 4
Ohio - 4
Kansas
Wisconsin
Indiana
Iowa
Minnesota

5. FAR WEST (12 CORE Chapters)

Washington - 1
California - 9
Arizona - 1
Colorado - 1
Oregon
New Mexico
Idaho
Utah
Montana
Wyoming
North Dakota
South Dakota
Nebraska
Alaska
Hawaii

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY COUNCIL [1962]

This brief report is divided into sections according to those problems in human rights to which CORE devotes most of its time.

Public Accommodations - It was mentioned in the last meeting of this body that CORE and NAACP had collaborated in opening 83 motels in Florida. This work has continued; there has been a concentration of activity in North Carolina, and there is an expected opening of Howard Johnson facilities in all of Texas except the eastern part within a short time. A correction must be made here however. This program was directed toward restaurants, not motels.

Recently, in New Orleans, James McCain, Director of Field Services for CORE, was refused the use of a room which he had previously reserved in a downtown hotel. As a result a civil suit has been filed in his behalf. The suit is aimed primarily at the state law which forbids "mixing" of guests in a commercial establishment.

Administration of justice - Local courts in the Baton Rouge area have begun to require an "interim" bond. That is, original bond expires after the first court case; another bond must be obtained for the appeal of that case. Between these two, however, the court requires an additional bond. This judicial practice is currently being studied in an effort to determine how best to attack it.

Two injunctions barring CORE from activity of any kind in the state of Alabama are scheduled for hearings early in 1963. We hope.

CORE's work in Voter Registration will undoubtedly be explained by Mr. Branton.

Some other matters not definitely connected with any of the above general areas, deserve mention. Recently CORE requested that the Attorney General of the state of New York halt the sale of southern school bonds. The reasoning behind this move is that these school bonds will support the building and operation of more segregated schools; the segregation itself is unconstitutional; hence the bonds do not meet the minimum requirements for placement on the open market. While the Attorney General has not yet acceded to our request, the possibility that this or some other legal development will impair the value of the bonds seems to be slowing their sale and distribution in the Wall Street area.

Another interesting development is controlled desegregation under the direction of the community's business interests. This method has been used in Dallas, Texas and, to an extent that cannot be determined, also in Houston. It has been reliably reported that a consultant from Dallas spent considerable time in Birmingham several months ago, discussing this approach with Birmingham businessmen. It seems to me important that social agencies take a prominent part in such procedures, and with a deeply analytical attitude. This is necessary because of the fairly safe assumption that the business community defines peace primarily as the absence of conflict --- not necessarily the presence of justice.

One of our Field staff recently wrote to us of the need to correct the balance between urban activity and rural activity. Her point was that small towns such as Lebanon, Tennessee not only have great need in the area of desegregation, but also a readiness to act on their own problems. This point is probably borne out also by the experiences of many of the people who are working in the Voters Registration Campaign.

CORE has been active in employment and Houseing in the north. And in both cases we try more and more to direct our attact to corporate enterprise: chain stores, manufacturers of nationally distributed products, builders and mortgage institutions that deal with housing developments rather than isolated instances of single dwellings.

Concurrent with the plans for action on the Howard Johnson front in North Carolina, CORE conceived the idea of a task force, so to speak. We have already accepted, trained and placed several such volunteer workers in different areas of the country, usually assisting a Field Secretary. These are dedicated young people who volunteered to serve for a specified length at a subsistance allowance. The resulting expansion of our small staff may make it possible for CORE to substantially increase the area of its direct impact.

The lessons learned and results gained should provide effective examples for work in employment and housing in the south --- the sooner the better.

[1962?]

SNCC

AN APPEAL

the student nonviolent coordinating committee

The Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee was formed shortly after the first sit-in in Greensboro, N.C., February 1, 1960. It came as an outgrowth of the Raleigh Conference that April which brought together sit-in leaders from the various Southern states which were then involved in the movement.

The initial purpose of the Committee was to have some means of communication between the different participants in the movement. At the outset it was agreed that two representatives from each state would meet periodically to draw up reports on what was going on, try to assess the direction of the movement and to plan the annual southwide conference which would be responsible for any direction the movement would be given.

With minimal funds from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and other limited resources, SNCC set up its office in Atlanta, and Jane Stembridge, a graduate of Meridith College handled the organization's administrative work.

The conference in Raleigh had at the time suggested that Orangeburg, S.C., scene of the detention of over 600 students in barb wire camps, would be a place whereby students from all over the South in conjunction with adult leadership would direct their energies in a massive protest designed to fill the jails and challenge the means by which segregation was being preserved as well as segregation itself.

SNCC, a then fledgling organization, with limited financial resources was unable to effectively coordinate this protest and through lack of communication the idea died.

During the summer of 1960, discussion amongst the SNCC leadership indicated a change in SNCC's future role. From this point on SNCC was to attempt to coordinate the Southern movement and give it leadership.

What was realized during that summer was that the movement might be entering a stage whereby its dramatic newness was worn off and newspapers would be less and less likely to give it any publicity. Also with the initial barriers broken in lunch counters, a simple means of promoting direct action in other areas had to be thought of and dispensed to the local level.

In the early fall, another Southwide Conference was held and while the results of the conference indicated continued enthusiasm on the part of the students for pursuing the movement, there was no new channel created for action, no real thought or consideration of SNCC's future, and no funds raised to carry on the tremendous administrative task that faced it.

The year following, the academic year of 1960-61, brought with it a change in the movement. Sit-ins, stand-ins, wade-ins and the like continued with their attendant police brutality and repression. A few barriers were broken,

but little publicity was given. The movement devolved around a small group, a harder core of individuals, but it continued in strength. More communities were drawn in. Pickets began at theaters and bus stations, and although there was some slow treading, the movement continued unabated.

Edward King, a leader of the Louisville movement, took over the executive responsibilities from Miss Stembridge and during the year SNCC gravitated toward a position of attempting to lead the non-violent movement.

Early in the year SNCC had issued a call for groups of students at the close of school to test desegregation at bus stations on their way home from their institutions. Lack of funds prohibited this move from being successful, but SNCC assisted CORE with the Freedom Rides as a member of the Freedom Riders Co-ordinating Committee.

During the summer of 1961, SNCC met to plan the new phase of the Southern program - voter registration. It was agreed by the leaders that this would be the significant new phase of activity during the coming year.

The plan was and is to set up various schools throughout the South to assist voters in passing rigid literacy requirements. Direct action programs would continue and some of this action would be in the support of voter registration.

Early in October, SNCC met in Jackson and elected a new chairman, Charles McDew, of South Carolina State. In addition, in order to better coordinate activity, Jones was chosen as director of voter registration, and Diane Nash, leader of the Nashville movement since early 1960, was chosen as director of direct action activities.

Later this month a Temporary Executive Committee was created to implement SNCC's policies and insure responsible handling of the increased funds that the expanded program demand. In order to clearly recognize the principle of two phases of SNCC program two members of the direct action section of the program and two members of the voter registration drive sit on the committee in addition to Harry Belafonte, Ella Baker, former executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Connie Curry, director of NSA's Southern project, Charles McDew, and James Forman, executive director pro tem.

SNCC today is confronted with a great challenge and a myriad of problems.

The challenge is to build a creative new South out of the radical upheaval of the old one. It is to create a democratic community with the participation of all in allphases of Southern life, by building on a foundation of active participation in a Southwide movement.

And the job cannot be done without funds.

During its entire history SNCC has been hampered by lack of capital. Only a handful was available when SNCC first opened under the auspices of SCLC. Later, when the movement began to chart an independent course from King and the SCLC, almost no funds were available.

And during this time communications on the local level were strained. People who had been active early drifted out, and they were not replaced. People

were incarcerated in jails and SNCC could not help. Ideas for protest were formulated and could not be carried out.

Now, in the South is the time of crisis. SNCC needs desparately to build the grass roots that have somewhat withered. It needs to be able to communicate with the campuses, to organize direct action projects, and to build a truly representative southwide protest.

It needs money to prevent future McCombs from being catastrophes. Money to bail people out of jail, to pay fines where needed, to seek legal aid, and to transmit its message not only to the South, but to the nation and the world.

It needs money for administrative expenses. It needs to hire people who can carry out the voter registration project, teach the schools, and get the Negro his rightful voice in Southern society.

It needs money for mailings and publications - to keep the vibrant voice of future freedom alive in the minds and hearts of men throughout the land.

And the dream is possible, possible only through the help of people throughout the nation who can see clearly that the movement in the south is only part of a rebirth of hope for democracy in this nation and throughout the world.

It is not the dead dog of segregation that SNCC will beat with financial help, but the drums of a new order, an order in which the concept of dignity extends to all and in which the new democratic liberalism has a paramount place.

The time is short. The need is great. We must act now!

contributions to:

Southern Student Freedom Fund
3457 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia 4, Pa.

statement prepared by:

Students for a Democratic Society
112 E. 19th St.
New York 3, N.Y.

[1962?]

DISCRIMINATION IN THE SKILLED TRADES

I. THE PROBLEM

A) The projected national employment picture through 1970 indicates that there will be proportionately fewer workers required to produce goods and more workers needed to provide trade, finance, insurance and real estate, personal and business services. Construction work will increase, while farm employment will continue to decline. Manufacturing will have less than average growth. Specifically this means that there will be the following changes in terms of the kinds of jobs available: rapid growth in white-collar occupations -- professional, technical, clerical and sales workers; managers, officials and proprietors, smaller growth in blue-collar occupations -- craftsmen, and foremen (high growth for pattern makers, tool and die makers, lithographers, brick layers, operating engineers, sheet metal workers, plumbers and electricians),(low demand for paperhangers, painters, bakers and railroad workers), and decline in industrial laborers; above average opportunities for service workers in trade, finance, insurance and real estate, personal and business services.

B) Nationally there is a significant shortage in the available supply of skilled manpower, expecially in the areas of high demand indicated in A. Among the causes of this shortage are population growth, decline in number in prime work age group (25-44) and increase in age ranges 5-24 and 45 and above, introduction of new fabricating processes and application of automation and other advanced techniques to industry, decline in immigration, attrition among craftsmen due to death, retirement and geographical and occupational changes and the inadequacy of existing

training systems in the United States.

C) Apprenticeship is the prime mode of training future skilled craftsmen. Greater use of automatic machinery requires more technical know-how and versatility, thus deemphasizing and making impractical existing informal training methods.

B) Because of population employment (important source of labor supply in urban centers), numerical significance and favorable age distribution (greater proportion in prime-work -age group), Negroes and Puerto Ricans are a significant source for relieving the skilled manpower shortage. However, nonwhites have not been used historically in large numbers in the skilled trades and are today frequently barred from developing such skills because of discriminatory practices.

E) Today, Negroes and Puerto Ricans are not employed significantly in skilled-craft occupations. They are disproportionately concentrated in unskilled and semi-skilled categories in which job opportunities generally are decreasing. Thus, the differential between white and colored workers is being perpetuated and may become greater unless immediate effective action is taken.

F) A major reason for the lack of Negro and Puerto Rican craftsmen is the closing of apprenticeship opportunities to nonwhite youth. Associated factors are the decline of craft opportunities for Negroes in the South and the traditional discriminatory practices of craft unions, especially the building trades, transportation and printing industry and in tool and die and related metal crafts.

G) Factors influencing exclusion of Negroes from formal training programs in the skilled trades, all of which are not specifically anti-Negro.

1) Because of a standing historical pattern of discrimination Negro youth are not presented with skilled Negro role models (parent, relative, or neighbor who is skilled craftsman), for identification.

2) other influences are: lack of understanding of industrial environment (procedure for applying for apprenticeship, qualifications for apprenticeship) and poor and ill-formed vocational guidance.

3) Consequently, large sections of Negro and other minority group youth lack adequate preparation for skilled training opportunities in terms of quantitative and qualitative training in secondary schools.

4) The informal and haphazard recruitment procedure, with exception of large industrial plants, results in general lack of knowledge of apprenticeship openings. To date, management, labor, and government have implicitly and/or explicitly condoned ar-
a arrangements whereby apprenticeship opportunities are limited to offspring, relatives or friends. As a result, many programs in this area are characterized by "nepotism" and "cronyism."

5) With relatively few apprenticeship openings and an over-abundant supply of white applicants some Negroes will not be hired.

6) Because of residential segregation some apprentice opportunities are closed to Negroes by geographical location.

7) Some ambitious nonwhites will not be motivated to enter the field because of the general low-prestige of manual labor in

American society and a desire to escape the family background of "blue-collar" employment.

8) Other minority group youth will reject apprenticeship because of the long training period with no immediate substantial gain. Emerging from a background of poverty, a large portion of the Negro labor force will accept less mobile unskilled or semi-skilled jobs to satisfy immediate economic needs and wants.

H) There are and will be significant numbers of Negro and other minority group youth who are qualified and will apply for admission into certified apprenticeship programs. They are then confronted with the problem of racial discrimination overtly and covertly, North and South, by unions and management often with the indirect sanction of federal and state government by the following means:

1) Discriminatory application of objective standards to Negro and white applicants; non-communication of management policy to subordinate personnel, the turning of apprenticeship recruitment.

2) Motivations for discrimination practices in the skilled trades vary according to the nature and position of the agent.

a) Management may in fact believe that Negroes have undesirable characteristics for skilled positions, fear placing Negroes in public contact positions and may not want nonwhites to gain experience or training which may lead to positions of authority in the lower ranks of the identical hierarchy.

I) Unions may reject Negroes because of real or fancied membership opposition, intra-union power consideration (leadership retention), desire to maintain control of labor supply, and uncontested autonomy of prejudiced local union officials operating contrary to stated international union policy. There prevails in some locales a caste psychology by which some workers think of their jobs as "white men's jobs," to which no Negro should aspire. Governments may subsidize and assist discriminatory indenturing units.

II. Opening Opportunities

A) The aid of social service agencies, vocational guidance counselors, teachers and ministers in both Negro and white community should be enlisted to direct nonwhite youth toward skilled-craft training and employment.

B) Determine what firms (including government agencies and installations) are the major employers of manpower in your community, e.g., first 5 or 10? What are the employment practices of <u>each</u> as to his use of Negroes or Excluded Unrestricted use? Use in traditional Negro categories? Other practices?

1) Public or Private ownership: If public, is it operated by the Federal Government, State, City, or County: joint relationship; Federal-State, City-County, or other types of relationship. If private, does it have a contract with the Federal Government to furnish goods or services?

2) Size of establishment, number of employees, volume of sales or product output?

3) Part of chain or single unit firm?

4) Scale of production: Labor-capital ration; distribution of labor forces by occupation level; assembly line vs. custom precision technique of production?

C) Determine who are the major parties (Employer, Employees, Customers) involved in employment (in a given firm) and what information about each may be helpful in plotting the course of your merit employment program?

D) What are the possible sources of remedy or redress in case of discrimination by any of the parties, respectively, involved in employment -- present and future?

1) Agencies with operating staffs and resources

2) Local organizations and Agencies

3) Laws- federal, state, city

E) What important resources (organizations, individuals, financial backing, etc.) are there in your community that are working or may be motivated to work for full employment of Negroes on basis of merit primiarily with unpaid volountter help? (predominantly Negro, bi-ra al, or predominantly white in membership, outlook and program.)

F) To which major areas of activity listed below can various groups significantly contribute in achieving the employment of Negroes on basis of the merit of each applicant (capacity, qualification, seniority in some cases?)

1) Strengthen old and create strong and valid new incentives (motivation) to maximum effort and a high level of achievement

among Negro (youth) for education for future employment at its highest capacity; and in fostering the full utilization in present employment of qualified Negro workers at their highest skills.

2) Pre-employment training for future employment:

Increase the quality, quantity, and diversification of educational opportunity available to this largest pool of under-developed manpower potential, the Negro, by strengthening the educational establishments (facilities, personnel, and equipment) now open to Negro students and by fostering their non-discriminatory access to such establishments (educational institutions, training facilities of employers and/or unions) now closed to them whether by law, custom, defiance of law, or inertia. Such new opportunities should include equality of access to financial aid and educational subsidy -- scholarships, trainee wages for in-plant training, reduced tuition fees to in-state or-city students of public educational institutions.

3) Strengthen present employment and utilization practices on merit.

III. Direct Action Procedure

A) Determine whether basic responsibility rests with union or management in order to best focus action.

B) Picketing of union or firm may be used. It is important to assess reaction and possible support from other workers and surrounding community. Informal talks, surveys and leaflet may be used to this end.

C) Sit-ins may be used in employment office of management or appropriate union headquarters.

SOME SUGGESTED READING

Apprentices, Skilled Craftsmen and the Negro, An Analysis, by the New York State Commission on Human Rights, 270 Broadway, New York.

Discrimination in Labor Unions, James J. Graham, The Catholic World, September, 1961.

Fair Employment Works, by Julius A. Thomas, Industrial Relations Consultant, National Urban League, Oceana Publications, 1951.

Labor and the Civil Rights Revolution, by Harry Fleischman, New Leader, April 18, 1960.

Negroes in the Work Group, by Dr. Jacob Seidenberg; National Council of Christians and Jews, 43. W. 57th St., New York, NY.

Racism Within Organized Labor, A Report of Five Years of the AFL-CIO, 1955 - 1960. Labor Department, NAACP, 20 W. 40th St., New York 18, NY.

The High Cost of Discrimination, by Elmo Roper, National Conference of Christians and Jews, 43 W. 57th St., New York, NY.

The Negro Wage-Earner and Apprenticeship Training Programs, Labor Department, NAACP, 20 W. 40th St., New York, NY.

May 7, 1963

TO: ALL FIELD SECRETARIES AND CHAPTER CHAIRMEN
FROM: Norman Hill/Assistant to the Program Director
RE: Western Electric

Yesterday a conference was held with Western Electric Corporation and representatives of Washington CORE and the National Office. During the meeting Mr. R. G. Lawrence, the Chairman of Western Electric's Coordinating Committee on Non-Discrimination asked for assistance in Western Electric's minority recruitment program. Western Electric area representatives should be contacting you in the near future for lists of minority employment contacts you have in your area; Urban League, settlement houses, high school and college placement counsellors, ministers, etc. If Western Electric representatives do not contact you, you should take the initiative and contact them.

This office would also like surveys made of Western Electric's employment practice in your area. Please fill out the enclosed employment survey form and send it back as soon as possible.

May 3, 1963

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York

Moore Memorial Trek Diary

The following diary logs were written by assistant community relations director Robert Gore. They may (and should) be reprinted freely -- in the student press, in your local newsbulletins, and wherever there is interest.

The Walk is part of our dialogue with America. The participants will probably go to jail shortly. They will do this willingly as part of an effort to arouse America. We must do our part in calling attention to their sacrifice.

April 30, 1963

Richard Haley, Eric Weinberger, Bob Adelman, Bruce Davidson and I left Idlewild around 11:45 A.M. for Chattanooga. Charlie Jones and Miriam Irving drove me to the airport. The sky was overcast and the flight was delayed several times, but we finally got away. While waiting we talked over various aspects of the project, including possibilities of violence, jail discipline, etc. The trip down was unbelievably bumpy. I thought several times I'd have to grab the little paper bag. When we got to Greenville, S. C., I went to call Rev. Sloane about the flight delay. As I ran down the plane steps the dispatcher told me there wasn't time to phone, but I told him -- on the run -- that I had to go. He yelled behind me, "You'll get left!" I yelled back "Oh no I won't!" I got Sloane's house and left the message and made a mad dash for the plane. On getting in I discovered a direct action project in process. The dispatcher was trying to get the pilot to take off without me but the CORE group --plus the stewardesses-- wouldn't let him close the door! On arrival in Chattanooga, we went directly to the Fairview Presbyterian Church. Newsmen were already there from AP, Life, Newsweek, local TV and a host of others. We had a very good conference. I introduced Dick Haley and Bob Zellner to the newsmen and they both made opening statements, gave names of walkers and answered many questions. The walkers then met to discuss the various points to be cleared up regarding the march. We then went to eat and followed this up by going to the St. Mary's Parish House to sleep. Most of the newsmen followed us out there and stayed much too long. Scheduled to get up at 6:30 A.M., meet at the Greyhound station for breakfast and move out from there on the walk.

May 1, 1963 Met for breakfast at the bus station and attracted quite a crowd. Both the evening paper and this morning's had stories on the walk so people were anticipating us. The morning was chilly and so we finally gathered in front of the depot, and discovered an old white lady, Bible in hand, preaching -- somewhat incoherently -- to the crowd which had assembled. Surprisingly, she was on our side. We started down the street, packs on backs, single file, after a brief news conference. The day's walking was relatively uneventful except for the newsmen. There were more of them than there were of us! Quite a few yells of "You'll never make it!" and "Nigger lovers!" to mention the nicer comments. There were also a number of well-wishers of both races. We walked down Route (U.S.) 11 as far as Hooker, Ga. During the whole trip in Tennessee we were followed closely by State troopers. When we got to the state line they wished us well. There was a large assortment of cars and people to greet us at the state line -- but no state officials. Several advance workers made arrangements for us to stay overnight at Mt. Calvary Baptist Church in a nearby Negro community. The pastor agreed at first and then changed his mind and passed the buck to his deacons. They met and agreed to let us stay. Several local folk turned out and promised us they would be back later to stir up trouble. After dinner they did, indeed return, but not trouble -- yet. They even came in the church and chatted amiably for quite a while. The Georgia State troopers passed by the church and the County Sheriff stopped briefly to ask how long we would be in his bailiwick. We heard of the arrest of Diane Nash Bevel, Paul Brooks and six others in Attalla. According to the AP man who has been following us, the charge was breach of the peace. He, Jack Stillman, went down there today. This may mean we won't have to consider the problem of violation of injunction. It looks probable that we'll get to the Alabama line Friday afternoon rather than Saturday. It seems pretty clear that we'll be picked up immediately. Stillman from AP -- as well as the Time magazine man -- confirmed that there is one state police car at the border already posted. This seems strange -- almost like trying to get into a foreign country without a passport! It's about 9:30 P.M. now and all is quiet except for the newsmen still with us. Claude Sitton is stashed away in the woods in a sleeping bag, waiting there in case of trouble!

[1963?]

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: NAC

FROM: RICHARD HALEY

There are many questions, some policy, some otherwise that have been raised by membership. These questions should be considered and the coming convention provides the best opportunity to do so in the democratic tradition. To facilitate matters, I've tried to pull together the many issues that have been raised. Enclosed you will find a listing of them.

Additionally, staff held a week long meeting earlier in the year. Questions were raised and some thinking through of problems was initiated. Following is a composite of that thinking.

1. The question of equitable voting representation has many ramifications. The results of our thinking on the issues will be presented at the coming (June 1) NAC meeting.

2. Rule 9 in CORE Rules for Action is extremely ambiguous as worded. The following wording is suggested: After accepting the discipline of the group for the given project, a participant assumes the obligation of remaining for the dura tion of that project and may withdraw only after consulting the project leader.

We are gravely concerned about the structure and function of the NAC as well as the National Council. A plan for both should be formulated.

The following recommendations from the 1962 National Council are directed toward either NAC or national office or both.

The national office should contact Berea College, Kentucky on the possibility of a research program on further co-op industry in the Haywood County, Tennessee area. The program would be conducted by the college.

Advertising of "Totebags" should be included in Christmas mailings.

NAC should make a recommendation to the Convention on a voting formula(in national meetings) for multi-unit CORE groups.

Regional offices should place high priority on regional workshops on housing.

NAC should give thought to developing definite policy position on housing quotas("proportional integration").

The national staff should investigate discrimination against Negro workers by management, labor and the government, and formulate a program to be presented to the Convention.

The CORE staff should develop an informal consulting committee of student leaders from non-CORE organizations.

NAC should study recommendations from the Council on voter registration and report to the Convention for action on sections of that report not relevant to local groups.

The committee of national officers appointed to review CORE structure should report its findings to local groups, for consideration at the Convention.

NAC should institute a survey of retail chains preparatory to development of a national project in employment.

Feasibility of a national project against discriminatory hiring in airlines should be determined.

(COPY) Press to Hollander

PRESS RELEASE ON OPENING OF CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE

March 24, 1964

The National Office of the Congress of Racial Equality(CORE) announced today the opening of the CORE Southern Office, to be located in New Orleans at 2211 Dryades Street, Room 203. It will serve as a central CORE agency to service the southern states. In the first months of operation the office will devote most of its attention to Louisiana and Mississippi, the states to which CORE has recently been giving most of its xxxxxxxxx concentrated effort. Subsequently the southern office will expand its work to include the more distant states.

Mr. Richard Haley, Associate National Director of CORE, is the director of the new office. Among other things Mr. Haley stated, "Since New Orleans is CORE's southern office wi will take a sharp look at race relations in this city." Continuing, "In this regard we expect to be able to lend the support and weight of the National Office to New Orleans CORE particularly, and to civil rights organizations in the city generally."

"CORE activity in Mississippi is integrated into COFO, the Council of Federated Organizations. CORE, SNCC, NAACP and SCLC are working together on this project. The COFO has already announced plans to challenge the seating of delegates of that state in both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions. The state of Mississippi has one million Negroes, not one of whom may be said to be represented by the all-white Mississippi convention delegations. Mr. Dave Dennis, formerly of Shreveport, is the field secretary in charge of CORE's work in this campaign.

"Serious consideration is being given even now to a similar move in at least one of the Congressional Districts in Louisiana. In charge of this operation is Ronnie Moore. Mr. Moore, a native of New Orleans, is field secretary in charge of CORE's Voters Education Project in Louisiana.

"Locally it has been observed that potential Negro registration is more than sufficient to achieve some political representation of New Orleans Negroes at both local and state levels. But there is no single example ---not one Negro who serves in this capacity.

"With the prospect of such intensive work as these problems xxxxxxxxxx indicate, the National Office of CORE sees the opening of the southern office as an immediate xxxxx necessity."

Mr. Haley has been a member of CORE's staff since 1960. During this time he has devoted much of his activity to various sections of the South. As typical of civil rights workers, the new director has mad close personal acquaintance with various jail-houses in Florida, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Mr. Haley was formerly a music instructor at Florida A&M University in Tallahassee, Fla. It was because of his work in CORE during that time that he was discharged from his academic post.

Associated with Mr. Haley in the southern office will be Mr. Edward Hollander, in charge of press relations for the southern area, and Miss Mary Hamilton. Miss Hamilton will use the office as headquarters for her work as CORE's Field Secretary in southern Louisiana.

The office will also serve as a communications point for the New Orleans CORE chapter. The local chapter has been picketing the downtown movie houses for several months. Miss Oretha Castle, chapter chairman, said an intensified effort will be put forth along xxxx these lines during the Easter holidays.

Press

Editor
New Orleans Times Picayune
New Orleans, Louisiana

April 10, 1964

Dear Sir:

In an editorial of April 8 entitled, "Policy to Achieve Desegregation", you wrote that "The trend toward forced, arbitrary integration runs through much of the civil rights bill." By this, you seem to infer that equality of citizenship may be achieved without force.

I agree. It could be achieved through enlightened legislation at the state and local levels. It could have been achieved at any time since the constitutional abolition of slavery. It could be done even now, in the best tradition of "states rights."

But it won't. Statute books of southern states and cities are filled with the evidence of how their lawmakers prostituted the "states rights" principle to produce "forced, arbitrary racial discrimination (which) has run through all the South."

It is not "dictatorial minority elements and leaders", nor yet liberal Congressmen, nor public-spirited citizens who are the strongest advocates for the civil rights bill---though all of them lend valuable aid. But the loudest voice in support of this legislation is that of the South, trumpeting its determination to abdicate its own responsibility---to insure those very civil rights for its Negro citizens.

Richard Haley, Director
CORE Southern Office
2211 Dryades Street

Press

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

TO: All Chapters
FROM: Bob Gore, Community Relations Department
RE: Civil Rights Information Service

A very useful service has been set up in Chicago by Rogert C. McNamara which should be utilized by all chapters. It will help to get the CORE story across in ways we have thus far been unable to do.

McNamara is the Director of the Civil Rights Information Service which will do the following things:

1. Audio News Service. This is carried at present to nine radio stations throughout the country. It involves tape recorded telephone interviews with persons involved in protest actions. Whenever your chapter is involved in direct action project you should call McNamara about it. While only nine stations are involved now, in the future, your project can be broadcast widely by one simple telephone call.

2. Newsletter. Soon a weekly newsletter will be published. This important service can be invaluable to civil rights persons everywhere. It will carry letters to the editor, want-ads, reports, impressions, information, requests, announcements, etc. One of the major advantages of the newsletter will be that civil rights people can talk to one another through this media and learn what is going on in one concise newsletter.

3. Teletype service. This service can provide a daily national roundup of civil rights activity to all public subscribers to the TWX Public Teletype System.

Obviously, the Civil Rights Information Service cannot function unless it is provided with information from everyone. Please make it a point to write to CRIS as often as possible when you have things of note going on. Also be sure to call when you are engaging in an action project.

All mail and calls should be directed to:

Robert C. McNamara, Director
Civil Rights Information Service
1810 North Larrabee Street
Chicago 14, Illinois
Phone: (312) 664-8707

4/27/64

MFL-NY

May 15, 1964 (telegram)

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE ROBERT MCNAMARA

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY CYRUS VANCE

LEGISLATIVE LIAISION CHIEF, DEPARTMENT OF ARMY

ROOSEVELT HOTEL NOW FIRMLY ESTABLISHED AS ONE OF MORE INFAMOUS SYMBOLS OF RACIAL SEGREGATION IN NEW ORLEANS. TWO WEEKS AGO DEFENSE DEPARTMENT ORDERED ALL ACTIVE MILITARY PERSONNEL OUT OF HOTEL. MAY 12 UNDERSECRETARY OF COMMERCE ROOSEVELT REFUSED TO SPEAK THERE. IN VEIW OF THIS CORE STRONGLY URGES OFFICIAL STATEMENT FROM YOUR OFFICE EXPLAINING DIRECT VIOLATION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY BY THE APPEARANCE OF MAJ. GEN. FRED C. WEYAND AS ARMED FORCES DAY LUNCHEON SPEAKER AT ROOSEVELT HOTEL MAY 14.

REPLY AWAITED.

RICHARD HALEY
ASSOCIATE NATIONAL DIRECTOR
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS 13, LOUISIANA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

McDavid DU 8-2505
Clark DU 8-4026

Washington, May 20, 1964

Federal Agencies to Pool Resources for Unified Push for Rural Development:

Federal officials representing six Departments and two independent agencies agreed today to pool their resources for a unified push for rural areas development. They made the problems of training for new skills, water supply, and waste disposal their first target.

The officials, representing members of the President's Cabinet-level Rural Development Committee, endorsed proposals for a series of pilot projects on job training for new skills, and improved vocational education courses for rural areas.

They also agreed to intensify efforts to provide central water and waste disposal systems for the 15,000 small towns in the United States now without such facilities. It was pointed out that a gap exists in financing sewer systems in non-incorporated areas of less than 2,500 population.

Inter-agency cooperation was a keynote of the one-hour meeting. Committee members cited the successes that Federal agencies had achieved by working together under the Accelerated Public Works program, and said this same spirit of cooperation could help them do a better job of helping local people solve the economic problems of rural America.

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman, the Committee chairman, pointed out that few rural people had been reached by Federal job training programs. The Committee members -- including representatives of the Secretaries of Commerce; Health, Education, and Welfare; Interior; Labor, and Treasury and Administrators of the Housing and Home Finance Agency and Small Business Administration -- approved plans for a series of pilot projects to find out how they could more effectively reach rural people who needed job training.

In the vocational education field, it was pointed out that there was a "great need" for more counselors to work with rural youth.

"Until we get more counselors, this will be a bottleneck in expanding training programs in rural areas," a Labor Department spokesman predicted.

The Committee referred its report on water and waste disposal systems to an Interdepartmental work group to establish standard guidelines that could be used in helping rural people, and to determine what research is needed.

Before adjourning, the Committee endorsed plans for Interdepartmental staff groups to work on problems involving rural housing, roads, problems of older people, competition between towns for commercial and industrial projects, the potential for economic growth through processing new agricultural products developed by USDA research, services to children and youth, and rural health.

"We are working together to stamp out poverty in rural areas," Secretary Freeman said. "We are reaching out to help those people who have been forgotten in rural America."

5098 - - - - - USDA 1683-64

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, Louisiana
687-9131

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

New Orleans, La., May 27, 1964: In Louisiana as in other southern states, Negroes have been denied the right to vote on the basis of race. Out of a voting potential of little over 500,000, we have less than 170,000 Negroes registered. Less than three months ago, there were parishes in Louisiana which did not permit its black citizens to register. At present, neither Negroes nor whites are allowed to register in West and East Feliciana Parishes because registrars Fletcher Harvey and Henry Earl Palmer have vowed to halt registration indefinitely rather than obey Federal court orders. Negroes in many parishes of the Sixth Congressional District and in every parish of North Louisiana are harrassed, intimidated, and brutalized merely for attempting to register to vote.

The Justice Department has filed numerous suits to end the Louisiana legal and political conspiracy to restrict Negro suffrage. The state appoints prejudiced registrars and passes laws which demand of applicants that they complete technically graded application forms and exhibit knowledge of constitutional government by passing a six question test selected at random from a sixty question card system. The Justice Department, however, has not kept up with the

more - more - more

impatient desire of the Negro people in this state to have full access to the ballot.

Since these problems on voting exist in Louisiana and other southern states, CORE plans to initiate in early June a massive non-violent campaign aimed at focusing national attention on the denial of the right to vote to Negroes in Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, northern Florida, and other southern states.

We plan to start the campaign in Louisiana on June 11, 1964 by training a staff of 60 workers in Iberville Parish at Plaquemine, which remains the headquarters for CORE's voter education program in Louisiana. Richard Haley, Associate National Director of CORE and Southern Regional Director, and Ronnie Moore, CORE's Field Secretary for Louisiana will conduct the training session and coordinate the campaign.

The objective of the summer project will be to awake the nation to the fact that Negroes want to vote. They want to vote now without being forced to suffer the humiliation of going before the registrar time and time again, without being afraid of getting fired from their jobs, run out of their home towns and molested by their white brothers who are protected by state political coalitions and traditions from criminal prosecution.

We plan to dramatize our cause by setting up our voter registration campaign in the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts, concentrating in seven parishes of the Fifth

District; namely, Jackson, Ouachita, Richland, Franklin, Madison, Union, and Morehouse parishes, and in the twelve parishes of the Sixth District - East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, Iberville, Ascension, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, Livingston, and St. Tammany. These parishes were chosen because of their Negro voting potential and because of strong established community backing for our organization.

The highlights of the Louisiana Summer Freedom Campaign will be as follows: Freedom Candidates, Freedom Registration, Freedom Days, and Actual Registration. There will also be a Freedom Delegation challenge at the National Democratic Party convention.

(1) Negroes will make strong bids for public office. Names of candidates will be announced later.

(2) Negroes will protest disfranchisement through mock registration. In such registration all potential voters who are over 21 years old, residents of the state as required by Louisiana laws, and who can supply the Freedom Registrars with information asked for on the Louisiana application form, verbally or in writing, will be registered. No test will be used in Freedom Registration. Freedom Registration will be conducted specifically in East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, Ouachita, Jackson, Madison, Richland, Franklin, Morehouse, and Union parishes. Application forms of freedom registrants will be collected by Freedom Registrars who will be appointed by

a State Board of Freedom Registration (which will be announced later) and such forms will be presented to parish registrars and if rejected additional steps will be taken to involve the Federal judiciary and the National Democratic Party.

(3) Freedom Days - On certain days when the registration offices will be open this summer, we plan to hold non-violent direct action protests at the registrars' offices.

(4) Actual Registration - On as many days as possible when the registration books will be open, we plan to flood the registrar's offices with applicants.

(5) A challenge of the Louisiana delegation recently selected by the Louisiana State Democratic Central Committee to the National Democratic convention will be staged by a Freedom Delegation. The delegation will be selected at a Leadership Conference for the Fifth and Sixth Congressional Districts, to be held in early June. Verbal notice of such a challenge was served on the Chairman of the State Central Committee on Friday, May 22, 1964 by Dr. Berttrand Tyson of Iberville Parish, Henry Washington of Ascension Parish, and Ronnie M. Moore of East Baton Rouge Parish, who represented various civic groups in the Fifth and Sixth Districts. The Chairman ignored the notice. The Freedom Delegation from Louisiana will join similar groups from Mississippi and other southern states in Atlantic City.

The black constituency of Louisiana and other southern

states plans to be represented before both state and national structures which direct the public affairs of America. Many conservative and blind Americans will claim that such a constituency does not exist. However, the day of the non-existant Negro is past. This very campaign year, the people who have long accepted dual citizenship mean to be heard and represented. We cannot sit back while the White Citizens Council, the State Sovereignty Commissions, and KKK members and sympathizers run our state governments and make deals with the Federal government and major political parties.

xxx

May 28, 1964

NAACP AND CORE STATEMENT TO THE NEW YORK CITY
BOARD OF EDUCATION AND SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
ON COMMISSIONER ALLEN'S REPORT

I The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Congress of Racial Equality, with specific qualifications discussed later in this statement, welcome and support the Report of the New York State Commissioner of Education and his Advisory Committee to the New York City Board of Education. The recommendations replace the piecemeal desegregation proposals of the past with overall, basic plans for a total reorganization of the schools and academic programs. While we do not agree with all parts of the Report and strongly urge additional approaches, particularly regarding grades one through four, we do believe the recommendations are comprehensive and far-reaching toward a meaningful program of integrated, educational excellence for the one million school children of New York City.

II First, we want to restate our three objectives: (1) city-wide maximum school desegregation; (2) the prevention of new segregated schools to the fullest extent possible; (3) <u>together</u> with substantially improved education for all children. The long-range goal, of course, must be total school desegregation.

We emphasize that the Report makes it quite clear throughout that significant steps can and must be taken, both on a short-range and long-range basis to eliminate existing segregation as fully as possible and to prevent new segregation.

We also emphasize that the Report specifically rejects a separate-but-equal approach. On pages 1-2, the Report states, "The earliest possible elimination of de facto school segregation should be the overriding concern of all responsible groups and authorities... We believe /educational/ improvements are essential but must be combined with effective steps toward desegregation." (sic) The recommendations are intended to achieve the basic objectives of integrated, superior education for all children.

Finally, we note with enthusiasm, that in all the pages of the Report, the terms "culturally deprived," "disadvantaged," "low-socio-economic," "slum schools," or "slum children" do not appear. The Report recommends school and academic improvements for all "children" throughout the city.

III The Report calls for the reorganization of the schools on a 4-4-4 basis: 4 years of primary schools, 4 years of middle schools, and 4 years of comprehensive high schools combining academic and vocational programs. ONE OF THE ULTIMATE OBJECTIVES OF THE PROPOSED 4-4-4 REORGANIZATION IS THE CREATION OF EDUCATIONAL PARKS TO REPLACE THE HIGH SCHOOLS, MIDDLE SCHOOLS, AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

In reorganizing the schools on the 4-4-4 basis of primary, middle, and high schools, the Board of Education and the school administration must be firmly committed to the concept of the primary-middle school organization leading to the Educational Park. The educational complexes of primary-middle schools are the bridge to the Educational Park and should be planned to facilitate, not preclude, the Educational Park. The sites for the Educational Parks should be located, together with their complexes, to achieve non-segregation. In short, each intermediate stage is related to the long-range total school and academic reorganization.

* * *

A clear understanding of the proposed primary school organization is vital since these are critical years for all children in developing healthy and sound attitudes toward each other and themselves.

The progressive development of primary-middle school complexe. must be planned to permit and achieve maximum desegregation by drawing from and including schools in concentrated Negro-Puerto Rican and concentrated white areas. These complexes can be expanded to include additional segregated primary schools as the Educational Park is created. IN OTHER WORDS, THE ENTIRE REORGANIZATION OF PRIMARY-MIDDLE SCHOOLS LEADING TO THE EDUCATIONAL PARK SHOULD BE PLANNED TO INCLUDE SCHOOLS IN SEGREGATED NEGRO-PUERTO RICAN AREAS AND NOT ISOLATE OR "BOX THEM IN" AS PERMANENTLY SEGREGATED SCHOOLS BY DRAWING ONLY FROM SCHOOLS IN FRINGE AREAS.

* * *

Concurrent with the school reorganization, kindergarten and pre-kindergarten programs for all children throughout the city, and ungraded primary school programs are recommended.(Underscoring our own)

The proposal for ungraded primary schools means that for the first time in New York City, the segregated classroom in the so-called integrated school, often resulting from homogeneous groupings, will be replaced by non-segregated groupings. This is extremely important together with the very promising educational advantages of the ungraded classes for each individual child of whatever color.

* * *

Finally, we call attention to the fact that nothing in the Report precludes adoption of the Princeton Plan or rezoning as part of the over-all school reorganization.

The Report evaluates the original January 29 school pairings proposed by the Board of Education as totally inadequate and ineffective (We rejected the January 29 proposals for exactly these reasons.) But the Report does not reject the Princeton Plan as an effective desegregation plan in certain instances. As a matter of fact, the same Advisory Committee recommended and the State Commissioner of Education directed the Malverne, L.I. school system to end de facto segregation by adopting the Princeton Plan for several Grade 1-6 elementary schools.

We insist, therefore, that the Board hasten desegregation, one of the prime objectives of the Report, by rezoning primary/elementary schools where greater desegregation would result and by adopting the Princeton Plan for other primary/elementary schools that clearly lend themselves to this plan.

IV This section of our statement is intended to set forth some points of disagreement with parts of the Report and to clarify our view toward other parts of the Report.

1. Primary Schools

As we stated earlier, the selection of primary schools for the primary-middle school complexes should be planned to permit growth and to achieve maximum desegregation by including schools in concentrated Negro-Puerto Rican areas and concentrated white areas. The organization of primary-middle schools should be planned to include schools in segregated areas and not isolate them by drawing only from schools in fringe areas, thus forever "boxing in" the segregated primary schools.

2. Primary-Middle School Educational Complexes

a.) We indicated earlier in this statement that the primary-middle school complexes should facilitate and not preclude the non-segregated Educational Park. The primary-middle school complexes are the bridge to the Educational Park and must be planned to reach into and include schools in segregated areas and not only fringe area schools.

b.) Some of the schools listed in Appendix II are excellent; others should be revised and new schools selected. We point out that in the body of the Report, the recommendations call for selecting the first series of primary-middle schools to achieve maximum desegregation of these schools.

3. Middle Schools

a.) The Report states that "some" middle schools may be segregated. We are firmly opposed to the creation of any segregated middle schools.

b.) The Report calls for reorganizing junior high schools as "middle" schools. Any remaining segregated junior high schools should be desegregated.

4. Educational Parks

a.) We believe, in some instances, it may be possible to create the Educational Park without the transitional primary-middle school complex necessary elsewhere.

b.) The sites for the Educational Parks must be located to insure non-segregation.

5. School Construction Program

The Report calls for a review of construction plans for five proposed high schools. We strongly believe that the entire construction program now in the planning stage for <u>all</u> new schools, elementary and secondary, must be revised to insure that <u>all</u> new schools be planned as an integral part of the total school re-organization of non-segregated primary-middle school complexes and Educational Parks.

THE PLANNING OF NEW SCHOOLS, IN OUR JUDGEMENT, IS THE FIRST AND MOST CRITICAL TEST OF THE INTENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION IN IMPLEMENTING COMMISSIONER ALLEN'S REPORT.

6. The Princeton Plan

We indicated earlier in our statement that the Report does not reject or preclude the Princeton Plan as part of the total school reorganization in instances where this approach can be effectively used. We strongly urge, therefore, adoption of the Princeton Plan for primary/elementary schools within close or reasonable distances.

V The basic time-schedule for change and financing the school-academic reorganization, as indicated in the Report

The Report calls for the long-range reorganization of the schools and academic program. We, too, have urged a basic reorganization of the schools to replace piecemeal efforts here and there. At the same time, however, the Report calls for substantial beginnings "now and over the coming school year" and in the immediate five years.

The Report states on page 26 that "decisions and actions" to reorganize grades five through twelve and changes in the sites for new high schools "should become the test of whether the city's educational policy makers seriously intend to reduce and prevent further segregation ...they /the recommendations/ are steps that can be taken now and over the coming year without additional outside funds...Prompt decisions and vigorous action on these items will demonstrate the clarity of purpose, the firmness of commitment, and the determination to succeed that the entire community is waiting to witness and eager to applaud." (Underscoring our own)

Commissioner Allen comments directly in his letter of transmittal of the Report to the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools.

> "I transmit this Report with the expectation that it will stimulate immediate, direct, decisive action by the Board and the Superintendent. I am sure you are aware that the uncertainties now prevailing must be removed and that decisions and plans of action for the 1964-65 school year must be made clear." (page i of the Report)

Finally, while the total reorganization of school and academic programs is envisioned over a 10-15 year period, the Report concludes "/the recommendations/ have to be introduced promptly, progressively, and in an ever more extensive network during the next five years."

* * *

The view that tremendous amounts of outside funds must be secured before any substantial beginnings can be made violates both the letter and the spirit of Commissioner Allen's Report.

While the Report states that the total, long-range school-academic reorganization will be "very costly," the Report states clearly, on pages 26-27, that certain steps "can be taken now and over the coming year without additional outside funds." These steps include:

(1) revision of the high school construction program to prevent creation of new segregated schools; (2) elimination of the 25 segregated junior high schools; (3) first conversions of desegregated "middle" schools (grades 5-8) (4) first series of primary-middle school reorganization selected to achieve greater desegregation; and (5) greater openings for Negro and Puerto Rican teachers and administrators.

This entire section is entitled "The Test of School Desegregation." The Report states: "Decisions and actions on these /steps/, we suggest, should become the test of whether the city's educational policy makers seriously intend to reduce and to prevent further segregation." Earlier, on page 26, the Report states: In view of the enormity of both the problem and the possibilities, we propose that both the State and Federal governments be urged to demonstrate their deep involvement through progressive increases in fiscal support. When municipal initiatives toward substantial changes are demonstrated, and as they are introduced, substantial financial assistance and technical cooperation will be essential." (Underscoring our own)

VI We strongly urge implementation of the seven areas indicated below, effective the beginning 1964-65 school year.

1. Immediately halting the present construction program (now in the planning stage) for all new elementary and secondary schools until the construction program can be revised to insure that all new school buildings are planned as an integral part of the total school reorganization of non-segregated primary-middle school complexes and non-segregated Educational Parks.

2. Opening all high schools on a city-wide basis to all students.

3. Organization of the first series of non-segregated middle schools.

4. Elimination of the 31* segregated junior high schools by reorganizing the middle schools or changing zoning and feeder patterns. If these schools cannot be desegregated by these or other methods, they should be converted to other uses.

(*Note: If the Board's criterion of segregated junior high schools of 85% or more Negro/Puerto Rican is applied, then the number of segregated Negro/Puerto Rican junior high schools is 31.)

5. Organization of the first series of non-segregated educational complexes (primary-middle schools) with their integrated educational activities and new academic programs.

6. Rezoning primary/elementary schools and adopting the Princeton Plan for P.S. 92 and P.S. 149 (Jackson Heights-Corona), P.S. 7 and P.S. 8 (Brooklyn Heights), P.S. 111 and P.S. 112 (Long Island City), P.S. 191 and P.S. 199 (Manhattan), and other schools within reasonable distances where greater desegregation would result.

7. Extending openings for Negro and Puerto Rican teachers and administrators.

The development of the more long-range plans can then follow: additional educational complexes, development of educational parks, city-wide kindergarten and pre-kindergarten programs, ungraded primary school programs, the comprehensive academic-vocational high schools, and the reorganization of academic programs throughout the school system.

* * *

There is every reason to hope that the Report represents a critical turning point for the public school system and the City. The departure of the President of the Board of Education at this juncture is, to say the very least, extremely unfortunate. Nevertheless, we call upon the Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools to act without hesitation in adopting and implementing the recommendations of the State Commissioner of Education, with the additions of item one and six above.

Decisive, firm leadership by the Board of Education and the Superintendent of Schools is imperative.

For CORE groups, community relations means more than publicity. It means getting the story of CORE action and philosophy to the widest possible sympathetic audience. Each time we publicize a successful project, we encourage Negroes to bring us other instances of discrimination; we make it easier to secure community support for future actions and we make more possible success through negotiations. Thus it is vital to our program to interpret our actions as widely as possible.

All of our publicity should reflect the character of CORE. Every statement given to the news media should be measured against the Rules for Action to make sure that it conforms to that standard. Every statement about CORE action should stress, where it honestly can, the interracial aspect of the action, the attempts to secure reconciliation before beginning direct action, and the willingness to persevere until significant change is achieved.

Continuous communications must be stressed. It is not enough to send out a press release announcing a boycott at a given company. It is important to alert the press beforehand. For major projects, it may be well to have a press conference the day before action begins. Detailed fact sheets on the results of our investigations and the efforts to negotiate should be available and widely distributed. Chapter newsletters can serve an important function here. They also serve to inform the leaders of other community groups whose support you will need.

Chapter newsletters should be published on a regular basis. This doesn't mean that they have to be frequent. Far better to publish regularly once a month or once every other month than plan to come out weekly and skip half the issues. Newsletters should not try to substitute for the New York Times. They should emphasize, in some detail, the activities of the local group. They might carry briefs about the activities of other CORE groups (we will put one representative of each chapter on our press list to receive information weekly) and perhaps information about particular activities of other civil rights groups in the local community. An occasional article on the philosophy of nonviolent direct action would be important and welcome but most people are interested in news and not in the idiosyncrasies of other people.

Remember that the newspapers are not the only medium. Radio and TV can be useful! CORE action is often visual and particularly valuable for TV news broadcasts. Also, in the South we often find that TV will carry CORE action when the newspapers boycott us. Radio sets are in 95% of America's homes while only 20-25% of the newspaper is read by those who buy it. Also, TV and radio are regulated by the Federal Communications Commission. These media must devote a certain amount of time to public service broadcasting. This time is available to you. Demand its use to tell your story.

It is important to remember that radio, TV and the newspapers can be used as an actual means of direct action. A carefully timed story can have an important impact on negotiations. Generally, Mr. Charlie doesn't want you "making waves"--and that's the best possible reason for making them. Don't forget, you do have leverage. Use it!

There is an opportunity for CORE groups to get their own regular programs (Seattle, Wash., Lexington, Ky., and Middlesex, N.J. have programs) or to appear frequently on existing programs. If editorially attacked by a station, the group can request opportunity to reply.

Timing is vital. You can't expect to get on the 6 p.m. TV news with a project that doesn't begin until 5 p.m. Unless you've got something really earth-shaking, try to get it underway by noon. This will give the TV guys time to take their shots, return to the laboratories, process the film, look at it and edit it. The day of the week is important, too. All news media are thin on Mondays because not much happens on the weekend. So they are more likely to use material available then. But the staffs of the media like their weekends at home. To put on extra staff involves extra expense. So, if you have a major project coming off over the weekend, let the media know about it Friday morning.

PRESS RELEASE JUNE 29, 1964

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WAS RELEASED TODAY BY RICHARD HALEY, ASSOCIATE NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF CORE.

"TRAGEDY IN MISSISSIPPI HAS GRIPPED THE NATION'S INTEREST IN THE PAST WEEK, BUT THE SITUATION IS STILL MORE OMINOUS. NUMBERS OF OTHER INCIDENTS OF RACIST INTIMIDATION AND BRUTALITY HAVE BEEN OVERLOOKED, BECAUSE PRESENTLY ALL OUR HOPES AND FEARS ARE TIED UP IN THE FATE OF JAMES CHANEY, ANDREW GOODMAN AND MICHAEL SCHWERNER.

"THE CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE HAS RECEIVED MANY MORE REPORTS OF VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION DIRECTED TOWARD CORE WORKERS, IN LOUISIANA AS WELL AS MISSISSIPPI. AFTER CONSULTATION WITH JAMES FARMER, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF CORE, I AM URGING ALL SOUTHERN CHAPTERS OF CORE TO MOBILIZE ~~YOUR~~ THEIR COMMUNITIES IN A PROGRAM TO: (1)WRITE YOUR ELECTED STATE AND NATIONAL ELECTED OFFICIALS---ESPECIALLY THE GOVERNOR---TO TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO SEE THAT CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS ARE PROVIDED PROTECTION INSTEAD OF PUNISHMENT; (2)SET ASIDE SUNDAY, JULY 5 AS A DAY OF PRAYER IN BEHALF OF THE THREE MISSING MEN; (3)DEMONSTRATE BEFORE YOUR FEDERAL BUILDING TO PROTEST THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT POLICY OF "TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE!"

IN NEW ORLEANS THE DEMONSTRATION WILL BEGIN FROM GREATER ST. STEPHEN BAPTIST CHURCH, 2308 S. LIBERTY STREET AT 6:30 P.M. ON TUESDAY, JULY 7. MISS ORETHA CASTLE, CHAIRMAN OF NEW ORLEANS CORE, WOULD NOT MAKE A FLAT PREDICTION OF THE ~~XXXXXX~~ SIZE OF THE DEMONSTRATION. MISS CASTLE SAID, "THE NUMBER OF COMMENTS, AND THE NATURE OF THEM, THAT NEW ORLEANS CORE HAS RECEIVED TESTIFY TO THE SHOCK AND ANGER OF NEW ORLEANS ~~NEGROES~~ LIBERALS. CORE ~~XRXXXXXXXX~~ PROPOSES THIS DEMONSTRATION TO TRANSLATE THESE WORDS AND FEELINGS INTO ACTION."

press

[ca 1964, June 10]

Young People and Voter Registration

CORE began its first Louisiana voter registration program (exception, New Orleans) in the summer of 1963. At that time one of the project leaders was Ronnie Moore, 21 years old New Orleans student who had already been expelled from the state university for Negroes for participation in civil rights demonstrations.

This program involved 30 young people, white and Negro, from ten states. They worked in south central Louisiana, with headquarters in the town of Plaquemine.

Their routine was something like this. At the beginning of the program, they all met together for an orientation program to learn of the nature of the community: racial composition, mores, persons helpful or hostile, etc. Then they split into pairs and scattered throughout the parish (county). They visited Negro families on a door-to-door basis. They tried to make friends, to explain the importance of casting votes and the procedure of registration. They held voter-education clinics--a once-a-week school for those who wanted to learn the intricacies of voter-registration in the state of Louisiana. By September they had registered 900 voters in 5 parishes.

Later, they began to collect affidavits of racial discrimination directed by local registrars against Negro applicants. They sent hundreds to the United States Justice Department, and these were instrumental in getting suits filed against some of the parish registrars by the Justice Department.

The Plaquemine story is intense, bloody and incredible. But just as important as the national concern directed toward Plaquemine last summer is the work of the "post-Plaquemine cadre." A dozen workers remained in central Louisiana after the conclusion of the project. In Clinton, St. Francisville, Monroe and Plaquemine, young CORE Task Force workers remained through autumn, winter and spring to work on voter registration. In West Feliciana Parish Joseph W. Evans became the first Negro to be registered in the 20th century.

Their work has been unspectacular; results have been likewise. In Louisiana there are yet some 400,000 Negroes to be registered. These young workers are battling white hostility and Negro apathy--apathy indoctrinated through fear, ignorance and the cynicism work of hopelessness. Some of them have given up a year's schooling to do this work. Others--local youth already suffering from miseducation--see CORE and civil rights as their only hopes for a better world for their children.

This story could be repeated in Gadsden, Alabama, In Gadsden County, Florida, in other southern communities working under the aegis of other civil rights organizations. CORE is repeating it this year with another crop of determined young people. Once more they are assembled in Plaquemine, Louisiana. Once more they will scatter to parishes of such euphonious names as Tangipahoa, St. Helena, Concordia and Ouachita. They will work through the summer, knocking on doors. They will likely learn more of the meaning and importance of the vote than they will teach; certainly more than they would ever learn in Pol. Sci. 101.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

June 10, 1964

Dear Mr. Haley:

The U.S. Information Agency is preparing a series of articles on "American Youth in an Election Year" to be offered for publication in the foreign press. One of the articles will show how American young people are active around the country persuading and helping educate citizens so they can register and vote.

I understand that CORE recently opened a southern national office in New Orleans under your direction. Can you supply us with background information showing what young people are doing in the deep South to help people register and vote? For the purpose of this article, I am particularly interested in Louisiana and states other than Mississippi, since another writer in the Agency will be working on a series on Mississippi. Any facts, figures or detailed instances showing youth's involvement in helping Negroes in your area claim and exercise their electoral rights would be most useful. I have asked Mr. Charles Currier of CORE's headquarters in New York to send me some material also on the general registration program.

Your cooperation would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy McKenna

Dorothy McKenna
Publications Writer
News and Features Branch
Press and Publications Service

Mr. Richard Haley
Associate Director
Congress of Racial Equality
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

PR

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, JUNE2, 1964. AN INCIDENT OCCURRED THIS MORNING AT THE OPENING OF THE POLLS IN CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, INVOLVING MRS. ANNIE DEVINE AND MRS. MARIAN ROBINSON, WHO HELD OFFICIAL CREDENTIALS AS POLL WATCHERS FOR MRS. VICTORIA GREY, NEGRO CANDIDATE FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE FROM MISSISSIPPI. WHEN MRS. DEVINE AND MRS. ROBINSON ARRIVED TO OBSERVE THE VOTING AT THE POLLS THEY WERE ASKED TO "GO OUTSIDE" BY FIVE LOCAL OFFICIALS AT THE POLLS. IN ADDITION TO REFUSING THEM ENTRANCE TO WATCH THE POLLS, THESE OFFICIALS TOLD THE TWO WOMEN THAT THEY WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO VOTE IN THE ELECTION, CLAIMING THAT MRS. ROBINSON HAD NOT BEEN REGISTERED FOR THIRTY DAYS AND THAT MRS. DEVINE COULD NOT VOTE UNLESS SHE PRESENTED THEM WITH TWO POLL TAX RECEIPTS. MRS. DEVINE HERSELF HAS BEEN REGISTERED FOR AT LEAST ONE YEAR AND SHOWED A CERTIFICATE OF VALIDITY SIGNED BY L.F. CAMPBELL, CIRCUIT CLERK IN MADISON COUNTY, VERIFYING HER REGISTRATI N. IN A FEDERAL ELECTION, WE WOULD LIKE TO NOTE, THE POLL TAX REQUIREMENT MAY NO LONGER BE APPLIED. MR. RICHARD HALEY, CORE'S ASSOCIATE NATIONAL DIRECTOR AND SOUTHERN REGIONAL DIRECTOR, HAS NOTIFIED THE UNITED STATES JUSTICE DEPARTMENT THIS MORNING, ASKING THEM TO INTERVENE IN THIS SITUATION AND REQUESTING THEM TO IMPOUND THE VOTES AT THIS POLL IN CANTON AND AT ANY OTHER POLLS WHERE SIMILAR SITUATIONS OCCUR.

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6/13/64

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

ATTN: Marvin Rich or Jim Peck

DALLAS CORE

Robert Collins, CORE lawyer in New Orleans, yesterday succeeded in removing an injunction against Dallas CORE. The injunction was issued in _____court in behalf of Piccadilly Cafeteria, a downtown eating-place in Dallas. The local CORE group has been picketing the Piccadilly steadily for the past two weeks, and had eleven people arrested on May 30. After the arrests the injunction was granted. The picket line became a revolving stand-in, and five members were arrested for contempt of the court order. One of these five was John Wilson, Dallas attorney for CORE. These comtempt charges were also dropped. When the court announced the decision, there was a loud cheer in the courtroom and the CORE members promptly marched out and back to the Piccadilly picket line.

Mr. Collins is a member of the law firm of Collins, Douglas & Elie. The firm has been actively supporting CORE since 1960, and in that time has won many victories for the movement. Chairman of Dallas CORE if Ted Armstrong, student at Bishop College.

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6/12/64

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

Three cases of violence, including two bombing, occurred in Canton, Mississippi early this morning. Shortly after midnight an explosive was placed or thrown in the front yard of Mrs. Alberta Robbins, who has been active in the drive for Negro voter registration in Madison County. The blast blew out the front windows of the Robbins residence.

Very shortly thereafter a second explosion occurred on the front lawn of Pleasant Green Holiness Church, rallying center of the "Freedom Day" demonstrations last May 29. Windows were blasted out. Amount of damage has not been estimated. Mrs. Robbins is Negro; the Pleasant Green Church is also a Negro institution.

Thursday evening Mrs. Lula Wright was admitted to Kingsdaughter Hospital in Canton with a head wound that required five stiches. Mrs. Wright relates she was arrested by county officers on a charge of "grass-burning", apparently on the complaint of a neighbor. Mrs. Wright states she offered no resistance, but did question the charge. Thereupon she was struck on the head with a mace by one of the officers. Her condition was listed as serious.

George Raymond, CORE staff-worker in Canton, visited Mrs. Wright in the hospital, but was ejected by a local police officer as soon as his presence was discovered.

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RCH
SRO file

Hasty La. Registration Summary for This Week
(very incomplete, but gives something in which
to fit the pieces)

Ed Hollander
July 28, 1964

Jonesboro (Jackson Parish) On Monday 7-27 28 people were registered out of about 70 who stood in line. (Note, this is the same day that 24 were arrested for picketing the library.) The registration office was supposed to be open Mondday, Tuesday, Wednesday but after Monday ~~it~~ it closed and is supposed to reopen on Friday and be open a half day Staurday. Then it will close for a month.

Monroe (Ouachita Parish) On Monday 12 people wereregistered out of about 40 who stood in line. Books will be open conventional Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday then close for a month.

East and West Feliciana (Clinton, St. Francisville) The books will be open on Thursdays, Fridays and I think part of ~~it~~ Saturdays from now until they close a month before the November election. This is because a second primary is not needed in those parishes. The T-F-S days is supposed to be the normal time the books are open. On Monday 7-27 the books were apparently open because I have a report that on that day 75-80 stood ~~it~~ in line in Clinton without any being registered and that about 50 stood in line in St. Francisville without any being registered.

New Roads (Pointe Coupee Parish) The books are open, don't know what days, but they will stay open until the month before the Nov. election as no second primary is needed. On Monday, a bout 50 people stood in line and 15 were registered.

Greensburg (St. Helena Parish) don't know

Hammond (Tangipahoa Parish) don't know

Plaquemine (Iberville Parish) don't know

Convent (St. James Parish) don't know

other areas ?

RN
SRO file

1. Third set of Monroe Library Arrests — MH Hollander
2. Parents of arrested girl arrested and charged with contributing — July 28, 1964
3. Monroe library picket line (a first)
4. Jonesboro library picket line and arrests

1. Following two previous sets of arrests (7 on July 9th; and 15 on July 20th) at the public libraries in Monroe, 12 more local Negroes were arrested on Wednesday, July 22. At the Ouachita (Parish) Public Library at 1800 Stubbs St. in Monroe the following were arrested:

Letis Bess, 13
Alma H enderson, 18
Robert Peevey, 15
Betty Carter, 19

They were arrested at about 2:30 PM and charged with disturbing the peace.

At the Anna Meyer Branch, also in Monroe, the following were arrested:

Tommie Robinson, 16
Darnell Wyatt, 16
George Padie, 15
Bobby Garner, 16

They were met by Sheriff Bailey Martin and Deputy Billy Booth at the library door and were not allowed to enter. They said they would wait for desegregation. The Sheriff asked if they would leave and when they refused said no they were arrested.

At the West Monroe branch at 315 Cypress St. the following were arrested:

James Johnson, 16
Joseph Profit, 15
E ddie Miles, 18
H enry Steele, 14

When they went to the library the police and a librarian met them inside the door. When asked what they wanted the Negroes said they would like to get library cards. They were told to go to the colored branch but they said they would wait right there. They were asked by law officers if they were going to leave; when they said no they were arrested.

The nine juveniles were released without bail. The notes don't show the charges for all 12, but it's probably disturbing the peace.

2. An outgrowth of an earlier library sit-in in Monroe is the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Smith, parents of Alice Smith, 16, who was arrested at the main library on July 20 along with 14 others. The Smiths have been charged with contributing to the delinquency of a minor. He is the owner of Smith's Garage on DeSaird St.. The date of the arrest seems to be the 22nd. The Smiths have been bailed out on $1000 each. Mr. Smith said, "I would advise my daughter to avoid drinking and wild parties and things like that. I would tell her to make her own decision in this case. I thought I could keep my hands off but I see I can't. They involved me, now I stay involved."

3. The first civil rights picket line, and the first civil rights direct action except for the recent library sit-ins, in Monroe was held on Thursday July 23rd. Four Negro students from Monroe picketed the construction of the library being built at the Carroll High School (Negro). They picketed for two hours without incident. There was also a union picket line being conducted at the same time.

4. The first civil rights demenstration in Jonesboro was held on Monday, July 27th; 24 persons, all Negro, were arrested for picketing the Jackson Parish Public Library in Jonesboro. Danny Mitchell, summer CORE Task Force worker, said that city and parish police each had a police dog on the scene. The Associated Press reported that radio KCVL in Winnfield quoted Sheriff Newt T. Loe as saying that he had no police dogs on the scene. When asked about this, Mitchell said, " I was there and I saw the dogs." There is what appears to be a reasonably well-founded rumor that the whites watching the picket line from across the street were, some of them, armed with guns and baseball bats. But I haven't been able to get verification on this. The picketers were first charged with parading without a permit but this was later changed (it seems) to disturbing the peace. Mitchell is out on $25 cash bond. As of Tuesday, the 28th, the juveniles had been released (on Monday and without bail, I believe) and 18 others were still in jail.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 21, 1964

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
Rm. 203 2211 Dryades St.
NewOrleans, La. 70113
Phone: (504) 523-7204

15 ARRESTED IN CORE LIBRARY TEST IN MONROE, La.

Fifteen Negroes were arrested on Monday for attempting to use three branches of the "white" public library in Monroe, La. In each case a group of Negroes, all residents of the Monroe area, requested library cards. When they were refused they took seats and vowed to remain until they received some satisfaction to ~~the~~ THEIR request for library cards. Library officials called the police and requested the arrest of the students. Within half an hour they were arrested on charges of disturbing the peace or trespassing. The action was conducted under the leadership of CORE.

Arrested at the West Monroe Branch were Robert Saulsberry, 17, David Tribble, 19, Joe Tribble, 17, Willie Mellion, 17. They are being held under $500 bonds. Arrested at the Anna Meyer Branch were William Thomas, 19, Bessie Dill, 20, Diane Gordon, 17, Vera Stawart, 15, and Larry Edwards, 16. Arrested at the main library were Charles Presley, 26, Alice Smith, 16, Jacqueline Smith, 14, Tommie Robinson, 16, Marjorie Smith, 22, and Belva Stawart, 13. Those in the last two groups are being held under $150 bonds.

Richard Haley, Associate National Director of CORE, said in Monroe, "This is a complete illegality. The students were model in their behavior and gave no reason whatever for police action. It is another glaring example - and there are many - that the city government of Monroe is committed to maintain racist domination regardless of the Constitution, regardless of the civil rights act, and regardless of the basic rights of the Monroe Negro population."

Earlier, on July 9, seven Negroes were arrested for attempting to use the libraries in Monroe. On that day 88 citizens of Monroe participated in a CORE testing program at restaurants, lunch counters, service stations and movie theaters. They were served at about half the places they tested. The testing project is a part of the CORE summer program in Louisiana.

END.

S.R.O. file

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

July 21, 1964

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
Rm. 203 2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113
Phone: (504) 523-7204

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END.

S.R.O. file July 20, 1964 July 20, 1964 Not mailed out

CORE - CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
523-7204

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

FIFTEEN PERSONS WERE ARRESTED TODAY BETWEEN 1:00 & 1:30 P.M. AT THREE BRANCHES OF THE MONROE, LOUISIANA PUBLIC LIBRARY. IN EACH CASE A GROUP --ALL NEGRO--REQUESTED LIBRARY CARDS. WHEN THEY WERE REFUSED CARDS, THE STUDENTS TOOK SEATS AND STATED THEY WOULD REMAIN UNTIL THEY RECEIVED A SATISFACTORY ASNWER TO THEIR REQUEST. LIBRARY OFFICIALS CALLED THE POLICE AND REQUESTED THE ARREST OF THE STUDENTS. THEY WERE ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF EITHER DISTRUBING THE PEACE OR TRESPASSING.

ARRESTED AT THE WEST 4 MONROE BRANCH WERE: ROBERT SAULSBERRY, 17, DAVID TRIBBLE, 19, JOE TRIBBLE, 17, WILLIE MELLION, 17. THEY ARE BEING HELD UNDER $500 BONDS. ARRESTED AT THE ANNA 5 MEYER BRANCH WERE: WILLIAM THOMAS, 19, BESSIE DILL, 20, DIANE GORDON, 17, VERA STAWART, 15, AND LARRY EDWARDS, 16. ARRESTED AT THE MAIN 6 LIBRARY WERE: CHARLES PRESLEY, 26, ALICE SMITH, 16, JACQUELINE SMITH, 14, TOMMIE ROBINSON, 16, MARJORIE SMITH, 22, AND BELVA STAWART, 13.

8 male 7 female

THOSE ARRESTED IN THE LAST TWO GROUPS ARE BEING HELD UNDER $150 BONDS. IT IS NOT NOW KNOWN WHETHER AN ARRIGNMENT DATE HAS BEEN SET.

RICHARD HALEY, ASSOCIATE NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF CORE, ON LEARNING OF THE ARREST~~S~~ SAID, "THIS IS A COMPLETE ILLEGALITY. THE STUDENTS WERE MODEL IN THEIR BEHAVIOR AND GAVE NO REASON WHATEVER FOR POLICE ACTION. IT IS ANOTHER GLARING EXAMPLE--AND THERE ARE MANY--THAT THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF MONROE IS COMMITTED TO MAINTAIN RACIST DOMINATION, REGARDLESS OF THE CONSTITUTION, REGARDLESS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ~~BILL~~ ACT, REGARDLESS OF THE BASIC RIGHTS OF THE MONROE NEGRO POPULATION."

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Press

The New York Times TIMES SQUARE NEW YORK 36 NY LACKAWANNA 4-1000

July 23, 1964

Mr. R. Haley, Associate Dir.
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Mr. Haley:

Thank you for your letter, which we appreciate.

We are only sorry that the pressure of space on our Letters column is such that we are not able to publish a larger proportion of letters received.

You may be sure, however, that your comments have been brought to the attention of The Times editorial board.

Very truly yours,

L. P. Huger

L. P. Huger
Letters Editor

Press

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
523-7204

July 10, 1964

Dear Sir:

There is deadly violence taking place now in many a southern community. It escapes notice because it doesn't involve large demonstrations and marches and national figures; it remains present.

Monroe, Louisiana is an example. CORE worker Mike Lesser reports that bands of whites roam the city streets in cars. Occasionally they isolate a Negro, as happened a few days ago; the man was lashed repeatedly with a bullwhip. Three young people were arrested for "soliciting without a permit"--voter registration workers. In Monroe the civil rights bill does not yet exist; even the local buses are segregated. CORE has sought action at the local level, up to and including the governor. No results; no reply.

How man Monroes are there across the South? More important, who can "remove the fuse" from these social bombs? How?

Man CORE workers live in this day-to-day tension; they know the realities. Time and again they have urged the Federal Government to place marshals in these communities. There must be a police power present that is not obligated to local power structure nor either free to give full run to personal prejudice. We propose that there be resident federal officers (marshals) placed in communities which have been clearly shown by investigation to have potential for violence beyond the ability or wish of local authorities to control. These marshals would:

a. enforce the protection of Negro citizens who are seeking basic rights in a peaceful way;
b. require every necessary local co-operation to enforce Federal law;
c. call to account those local officers who misuse their legal authority to abrogate civil rights of Negroes.

One alternative to this was brutally illustrated in Philadelphia, Mississippi, "City of Brotherly Love." It will happen again unless public opinion and federal authorities drop their facade of sympathetic impotence.

Richard Haley
Southern Regional Director

copies sent to:

New York Times
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Chicago Daily News
Washington Post
Denver Post
Miami Daily News
Louisville Courier-Journal
Christian Science Monitor
New Orleans Times-Picayune
San Francisco Chronicle
Atlanta Constitution

7/9/64

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

THE CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE IN NEW ORLEANS RECEIVED A REPORT OF ATTEMPTED VIOLENCE NEAR JONESBORO, LOUISIANA LAST NIGHT. THE REPORT CAME FROM RONNIE MOORE, DIRECTOR OF THE CORE SUMMER PROGRAM IN LOUISIANA.

MR. MOORE RELATES THAT HE AND MIKE LESSER LEFT A MEETING WITH NEGRO LEADERS IN JONESBORO ABOUT 10:45 LAST NIGHT. DRIVING TOWARD MONROE THEY WERE PICKED UP BY THREE CARS WHICH APPARENTLY TRIED TO MANEUVER TO BOX IN THE CORE CAR SO THAT IT COULD BE BROUGHT TO A HALT. MR. MOORE STATES THE CHASE CONTINUED FOR ABOUT TWENTY MILES AT SPEEDS UP TO A 100 MPH. IN A DESPERATE MANEUVER HE U TURNED THE CAR AND RETURNED, STILL BEING CHASED, TO JONESBORO. THEY IMMEDIATELY NOTIFIED LOCAL POLICE WHO RESPONDED ONE AND ONE HALF HOUR LATER. MEANTIME THE FBI HAD BEEN NOTIFIED AND APPEARED ON THE SCENE.

THE MAYOR OF JONESBORO PROMISED FUTURE PROTECTION FOR CORE WORKERS. WHEN ASKED HOW HE FELT ABOUT THE DANGEROUS EXPERIENCE, MR. MOORE REPLIED, "WE HOPE TO BEGAN TESTING PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS IN JONESBORO NEXT WEEK."

TODAY RONNIE MOORE WAS ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH RECKLESS DRIVING.

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RTK. S.R.O. file

1. Jonesboro swimming pool arrests
2. More Jonesboro parents arrested for contributing

Mi H ollander
July 29, 1964

1. On Wednesday, July 29, 1964, fifteen Negroes, all [redacted] residents of the Jonesboro, La. area were arrested for attempting to use the "white" public city swimming pool. They stood in line waiting for the pool to open at 2 PM. The pool is located in the Jonesboro Recreation Center (part of the center I think that means, rather than that the pool is adtually inside the buidling; I've assumed that it is an outdoor pool) and at opening time a pool employee told the Negroes to go to"their" city pool. (There is a city Negro pool.) When the Negroes refused they were arrested for disturbing the peace by Jonesboro City Police and Jackson Parish deputies at approximately 2:30 PM. The juveniles were released la ter in the afternoon; a cash bond of $25 each was set for the adults.

Those arrested are:

Phyllis Cage, 13
Verna Nash, 16
Rose Leonard, 16
Ida Osborne, 16
Charles Tagget, adult
Robert Bradford, 17
Freddy Robinson, adult
Billy Brigg, 17
Willard Roff, 18
Tobert Wyatt, 18
Willie Jackson, 23
Frank Davis, age unknown
Lorie Nash, adult
H erman Williams, 16
Willie Swafford, 14

2. At about 7 PM on Wednesday , July 29, 1964 the mothers of two of the students who were arrested at the pool were arrested on charges of contributing to the delinquency of a juvenile. They are Mrs. Verna Ellis Nash with bail set at $1500 and Mrs. Irene Swafford, with bail set at $500. Mrs. Swafford was released later 7-29, apparently having posted bail.

F.O. file

July 28, 1964
Ed Hollander

INCIDENT, SIXTH DISTRICT, LOUISIANA

I got the following account of an incident from Loria Davis in Plaquemine, Louisiana on 7-27-64. On Wednesday, July 22, Loria Davis, 18, from Clinton, Negro, a Task Force worker and two whites whom I believe are summer volunteers, Jeff Schwarz, 22 from Columbus, Ohio; and Jo Anne Darken, 22, from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the driver, were driving from their voter registration clinic in Hammond, Tangipahoa Parish, to the place where they stay in Greensburg, St. Helena Parish. They left Hammond at about 10:30 PM and after going through Independence were driving west on Louisiana Highway 40. About 5 miles out of Independence a car came up behind them and slowed down and would not pass them. They speeded up and the car stayed with them but wouldn't pass them. Then the car pulled alongside their car (a blue '64 Valiant) and one of the two white men inside the car fired a pistol three times at their left rear tire. One shot struck the hubcap, one punctured the tire but they could not find where the third bullet had gone. The whites remained alongside them (the highway is only one lane in each direction) but because of the punctured tire the workers' car veered toward them. Then the whites' car sped off. This happened at about 11 PM. The workers turned around and went back to Hammond and changed the tire at about 11:30 PM. They then proceeded to the main office in Plaquemine. On their way to Plaquemine a car followed them, keeping pace behind them as they gradually increased their speed from 50 to 85. Then they slowed down and a car came between them and the one that was following them and after that they weren't aware of being followed.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 4, 1964

SRO file

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
Rm. 203 2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone: 523-7204
Further Information: Richard Haley
Ed Hollander

One hundred Negro citizens, representing eight parishes in Louisiana, have submitted a petition of grievance to the U. S. Justice Department. They request an audience with U. S. Attorney Louis LaCour in the Department's New Orleans office, 400 Royal Street, at 9 A.M. on Wednesday, August 5.

The petition requests that additional suits be filed in several areas of voter registration, that speedier action be taken on complaints of intimidation and violence, and that officials of some parishes be enjoined from further harassment of civil rights workers and Negro voter registration applicants.

Parishes represented are East and West Feliciana, St. Helena, Ouachita, Tangipahoa, Pointe Coupee, Iberville and Jackson. The petition was submitted through the CORE Southern Regional Office, 2211 Dryades Street. It was signed by Richard Haley, Associate National Director of CORE and director of the southern office. Mr. Haley released this accompanying statement:

"There is presently a wide gap between precept, as outlined in recent federal legislation and court decisions on civil rights, and practice, as carried out in Louisiana. Prompt, vigorous enforcement of these laws must begin now and continue without letup. This is absolutely essential to convince Negro citizens in Louisiana they may vote without fear, and racists they may expect swift justice for their despicable terrorism.

"We are very hopeful of receiving an invitation from the Justice Department; but, with or without it, we shall certainly exercise the constitutional right of presenting our grievances to that agency."

Mr. Haley stated on Tuesday that he had not up to that time received word from either Washington or New Orleans.

# # # # # # #

SRO file

A PETITION FOR REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

Respectfully addressed to: Hon. Robert F. Kennedy
Attorney-General of the United States

Dear Sir:

Below are listed our grievances, and our recommendations for relief through the agency of your department. We present our case in the belief that you are deeply concerned with the correction of injustices. We believe that this concern, more than any other factor, will dictate that you grant a hearing to our petition.

CORE 7/27/64

We urge that the United States Justice Department:

1. Expedite the suits against the constitutionality of the application forms for voter registration, now pending before the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

2. File additional legal proceedings to prohibit the registrars in 21 parishes named in a recent Federal court decree, from using the affidavit form as a part of the test system.

3. File suit extending the 21-parish decree to include the other 43 parishes of the state.

4. File suit making it mandatory that the literacy test required of voter applicants in the state be administered wholly in writing and a certified copy of the test and answers be furnished to the applicant within 25 days. (According to Title I of 1964 Civil Rights Act).

6. File suit making it mandatory that the presumption of literacy of each applicants be based on the completion of a 6th grade education. (Title I of 1964 Civil Rights Act)

6. File suit asking Federal courts to appoint Federal referees to process rejected applications of voter applicants in East and West Feliciana, St. Helena, Pointe Coupee, Ibervill, Ouachita, particularly and in certain other parishes where registrars persistently discriminate against Negro applicants. (1957 Civil Rights Bill, federal referee section)

7. File suit to reduce the number of congressmen from the state of Louisiana based on a political conspiracy against Negro suffrage that exists in the state. A 1/5 reduction in the number of Congressmen is indicated based on 400,000 unregistered Negroes in Louisiana.

8. Initiate action on complaints already filed with the FBI and/or Justice Department, of economic reprisals against persons attempting to register to vote in East and West Feliciana parishes particularly and in other parishes where similar conditions exist. Below are listed several examples. In all cases complaints were filed with the FBI and/or Justice Department:

A. In East Feliciana Parish, Herbert Bell was fired from his job as a bus driver in January, 1964.

B. In East Feliciana Parish Hazel Mathews was fired from her job as a school teacher in June 1964.

C. In West Feliciana the Princeville Canning Company denied contracts to farmers who attempted to register.

D. In East Feliciana Laura Spears was fired from her job as a librarian.

E. On July 26, 1964, Novel Hamilton was fired and had his insurance cancelled by Patsy Castilaw after Mr. Hamilton attempted to register to vote.

9. Act on complaints already filed with the FBI and/or Justice Department, of intimidation by local officials and private citizens against voter registration workers and/or persons attempting to register to vote, in East and West Feliciana, Ouachita, Jackson, St. Helena, Madison, and Tangipahoa parishes and other parishes where similar incidents have occurred. Several incidents are listed below (in all cases complaints were filed with the FBI and/or Justice Department):

A. In Monroe, La. Jan. 1964, Mike Lesser was picked up by police and interrogated.

B. In Tallulah, La. Feb. 1964, Mike Lesser was arrested shortly after his arrival to survey the area for voter registration work. The other two CORE workers were escorted out of town and told never to return on penalty of death.

C. In West Monroe, La. June 1964, two CORE workers were stopped on a bridge and told that it was against the law to associate with Negroes. Applicants in W. Monroe were trailed by police and told that they were headed for trouble if they tried to register to vote.

D. On July 7, 1964: Ronnie Moore and Mike Lesser were chased by three carloads of whites near Jonesboro, La. The next day one of the white men, James O. Smith, filed a complaint against Ronnie Moore for reckless driving and hit-and-run and Mr. Moore was arrested. On July 23, 1964: Three voter registration workers driving near Independence, La. were shot at with two bullets hitting the tires. The bullets were fired from a passing carload of whites who chased the CORE voter registration workers after shooting at them. Other incidents of political intimidation are listed below.

10. Specifically enjoin the officials listed below because of their illegal activities under the 1957 Civil Rights Bill.

A. The Sheriff of East Feliciana parish (Doughty) and deputy

Manchester because they have harrassed voter registration efforts, by serving subpoenas on Negroes to appear before the East Feliciana Grand Jury merely because they engaged in voter registration activities. Mike Lesser was arrested while escorting Negroes to the registration office and Bill Brown, another CORE worker, was arrested for obstructing traffic while engaged in voter registration activities. They have also harrassed voter registration workers by interrogating any new voter registration worker who comes in East Feliciana, and they have also told voter registration workers that canvassing is illegal and they might be arrested if they continued to canvass.

B. The Sheriff of West Feliciana (William C. Percy) because in August 1963 he arrested Rev. Carter for attempting to register.

C. The ex-Sheriff of West Feliciana and present assistant warden of Angola (T. H. Martin, Sr.) because he shot at voter registration workers in front of the courthouse in St. Francisville in West Feliciana Parish. He also hit a carload of voter registration workers and applicants with a rock and hit Robert Hurwitt, CORE voter registration worker, with a stick, cutting him in the back.

D. The Sheriff of St. Helena Parish (R. D. Bridges) and Deputy Smith because Sheriff Bridges on June 30, 1964, after whites had threatened to kill Mr. Bryant, the Negro man housing CORE voter registration workers, the sheriff was called for protection against this threatened murder. When the sheriff arrived he said he would not protect the CORE workers but instead searched them in an excessively brutal manner and placed them under arrest. He then released them to Mr. Bryant. On July 10, 1964, Deputy Smith watched as a white man who had detained a carload of voter registration workers brutally beat David Howard while other white men held guns on David Howard while he was beaten. The sheriff did nothing about this except to ask the men to stop. He arrested Ronnie Sigal, the driver of the CORE car, for reckless driving.

E. Chief deputy George Simonton and Deputy Fallin of Lincoln Parish because they stopped and threatened a carload of voter registration workers. When Chief deputy Simonton was told by the CORE workers that they were canvassing for voter registration and were protected by federal laws he replied: "Tell that d..... Federal Dunbar--what do you think he will do?"

F. Sheriff Newt Lowe of Jackson Parish and Deputies James

Van Beaseley, Atkins, Edmondson, and Deputy Drew because they participated in the above intimidation of voter registration wor[illegible] and deputy Van Beaseley drove his car along side of the CORE car where the CORE workers were standing. He hit one of the workers, Cathy Patterson. As he went by he told her, "Just stand there. I want to hit you!" When Beaseley was told that the voter registration workers were federally protected he replied: "Take my name, James Van Beaseley, the FBI already has it and they can have it all the g--d---times they want!"

G. State Trooper John B. Thompson, Jr. Badge No A-80.

Trooper Thompson also participated in the above intimidation and also charged two CORE workers with having "inadequate identification" and told Sheriff Lowe that he should bring the workers to the police station for interrogation.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AUGUST 10, 1964

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70113
TELEPHONE: 523-7204

One hundred Negro citizens, representing eight parishes in Louisiana have submitted a petition of grievance to the U. S. Justice Department. They request an audience with U. S. Attorney Louis LaCour in the Department's New Orleans office, 400 Royal Street, at 9 A. M. on Wednesday, August 5.

After an unsuccessful attempt to meet with Mr. LaCour, the Negro citizens and CORE workers staged a demonstration in front of the Wildlife and Fishery Building which house the U. S. Attorney's office. The demonstraters picket in groups of 30 for about four hours. A meeting with U. S. Justice Department official Frank Dunburg, representatives from CORE and Negro citizens from the eight parishes is scheduled for Friday, August 14, 1964.

The petition requested that additional suits be filed in several areas of voter registration, that speedier action be taken on complaints of intimidation and violence, and that officials of some parishes be enjoined from further harassment of civil rights workers and Negro voter registration applicants.

Parishes represented were East and West Feliciana, St. Helena, Ouachita, Tangipahoa, Pointe Coupee, Iberville and Jackson. The petition was submitted through the CORE Southern Regional Office, 2211 Dryades Street. It was signed by Richard Haley, Associate National Director of CORE and director of the southern office. Mr. Haley released this accompanying statement:

"There is presently a wide gap between precent, as outlined in recent federal legislation and court decisions on civil rights, and practice, as carried out in Louisiana. Prompt, vigorous enforcement of these laws must begin now and continue without letup. This is absolutely essential to convince Negro citizens in Louisiana they may vote without fear, and that racists may expect swift justice for their despicable terrorism.

more - more - more

"We are very hopeful of receiving an invitation from the Justice Department; but, with or without it, we shall certainly exercise the constitutional right of presenting our grievances to that agency."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

August 4, 1964

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
Rm. 203 2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113
Phone: 523-7204
Further Information: Richard Haley
Ed Hollander

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Mr. Haley stated on Tuesday that he had not up to that time received word from either Washington or New Orleans.

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August 24, 1964

CORE - SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Mrs. Fannie Chaney, couragous mother of James Chaney, one of the three CORE freedom fighters recently murdered in Philadelphia, Mississippi will speak in New Orleans Thursday, August 27, 1964, at New Zion Baptist Church, at 7:30 p.m. Mrs. Chaney is currently aiding CORE in its drive to raise funds to build a Chaney, Goodman, Schwerner Memorial Freedom House in Meridian, Mississippi to continue the fight for freedom and to establish an island of freedom in a land of oppression.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1964

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
Rm. 203 2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113
Phone (504) 523-7204

FREEDOM DRIVE WINS FIRST REGISTERED NEGRO IN PHILADELPHIA, MISS.

Rev. Melvin L. Kirkland, a life-long resident of Neshoba County, Mississippi, became the first Negro to register to vote in the freedom drive now being conducted by CORE in the county where three civil rights workers were murdered in June. On October 16 Rev. Kirkland was told at the county courthouse that he had passed the registration test which he had taken during the first Freedom Day held in Philadelphia on September 14. He was one of 30 Negroes who stood in line all day at the courthouse to take the test. As Rev. Kirkland signed the book of registered voters, white officials watched but said nothing.

Rev. Kirkland, 60, is a retired Methodist minister and farmer and lives in the rural Longdale community, about five miles outside Philadelphia. He said he had taken the registration test five times since 1952 but had been failed on all these attempts. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Neshoba County Movement which was formed in September.

His house is only half a mile from Mt. Zion Baptist Church which was burned to the ground on June 15. It was this incident which Michael Schwerner, James Chaney and Andrew Goodman were investigating on June 19, the day they were murdered. Rev. Kirkland met Goodman that day and had known Chaney and Schwerner since April when the two made their first trips from Meridian into Neshoba County to start a voter registration drive.

Rev. Kirkland was the delegate from Neshoba County of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and went to Atlantic City in August for the MFDP's challenge of the regular Democratic Party delegation to the National Democratic Convention.

MORE... MORE...

In early August CORE National Vice Chairman Rudy Lombard led a group of civil rights workers into Philadelphia to establish the Neshoba Project for the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO). The program started with a voter registration drive and a bookmobile which toured the rural areas of the county. A freedom school has now been added with classes in math, French and Negro history. Also, there is a library with several thousand books, a welfare program which distributes food and clothing and a project is under way to increase the amount of federal agricultural aid to the farmers in the county. Recently, the CORE workers obtained a building near their office in Philadelphia which will house a community center. The project is now headed by James Collier, a CORE task force worker, since Lombard returned to graduate school at Syracuse University.

# # # #

END

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Read & file PR.

October 6, 1964

TO: CORE Chapter Leaders

FROM: Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director

SUBJECT: F.C.C. "Fairness Doctrine"

As you perhaps know, television and radio stations, unlike the newspapers, are regulated by the Federal Government. The F.C.C. (Federal Communications Commission) on July 26, 1963, formulated the "fairness doctrine" which can and should be used by CORE chapters. During the course of the election campaign there may be a number of occasions when the CORE position on important issues will be attacked. We should ask, courteously but firmly, for the opportunity to reply. Of course, the reply should be carefully thought through and be relevant to the issues raised.

The text of the F.C.C. statement follows:

(FCC 63-743), Broadcast Licensees, Stations' Responsibilities Under Fairness Doctrine as to Controversial Issue Programming, July 26, 1963.

Several recent incidents suggest the desirablity of calling the attention of broadcast licensees to the necessity for observance of the fairness doctrine stated by the Commission in its opinion of June 1, 1949 in D cket No. 8516. The Commission adheres to the views expressed in that policy, namely, that the licensee has an affirmative obligation to afford reasonable opportunity for the presentation of contrasting viewpoints on any controversial issue which he chooses to cover.

The Commission has undertaken a study to consider what actions, perhaps in the form of a primer or rules, might be appropriate better to define certain of the licensee's responsibilities in this area. Without undertaking at the present time to specify all, or the most important, applications of the policy, it is appropriate to call attention to the Commission's view of its application in three currently important situations:

a) When a controversial program involves a personal attack upon an individual or organization, the licensee must transmit the text of the broadcast to the person or group attacked, whereever located, either prior to or at the time of the broadcast, with a specific offer of his station's facilities for an adequate response (Clayton W. Mapoles, 23 Pike & Fischer, R. R. 586, 591; Billings Broadcasting Company, 23 Pike & Fischer, R. R. 951, 953.)

b) When a licensee permits the use of his facilities by a commentator or any person other than a candidate to take a partisan position on the issues involved in a contest for political office or to attack one candidate or support another by direct or indirect indentification, he must immediately send a transcript of the pertinent continuity in each such program to each candidate concerned and offer a comparable opportunity for an appropriate spokesman to answer the broadcast (Times-Mirror Broadcasting Co., 24 Pike & Fischer, R. R. 404, 405.)

c) When a licensee permits the use of his facilities for the presentation of views regarding an issue of current important such as racial segregation, integration, or discrimination, or any other issue of public importance, he must offer spokesmen for other responsible groups within the community similar opportunities for the expression of the contrasting viewpoints of their respective groups. In particular, the views of the leaders of the Negro and other community groups as to the issue of racial segregation, integration, or discrimination, and of the leaders of appropriate groups in the community as to other issues of public importance, must obviously be considered and reflected in order to insure that fairness is achieved with respect to programming dealing with such controversial issues (Editroializing Report, (Part three) Pike & Fischer, R. R. 201, 204-206; cf. WBNX Bctg. Co., Inc., 4 Pike & Fischer, R. R. 242, 248).

In determining compliance with the fairness doctrine the Commission looks to substance rather than to label or form. It is immaterial whether a particular program or viewpoint is presented under the label of "Americanism," "anti-communism" or religious bradcast. Regardless of label or form, if one viewpoint of a controversial issue of public importance is presented, the licensee is obligated to make a reasonable effort to present the other opposing viewpoint or viewpoints.

The Commission does not seek to prevent the expression of any viewpoint by any licensee on any issue. It does seek to prevent the suppression of other contrasting viewpoints by any licensee on any issue when licensed broadcast facilities have been used for the presentation of one view of the issue. This is required by the public interest standard of the law.

Adopted: July 25, 1963 (Signed) Federal Communications Commission

Ben F. Waple, Secretary

(SEAL)
(F.R. Doc 63-8244; Filed Aug. 2, 1963; 8:55 a.m.)

As you can see, many possibilities are offered by the above. Let us know your CORE chapter's successes and failures in any action you take.

MEMORANDUM

October 16, 1964

RE: PHOTOS FOR MISSISSIPPI

We have reached an agreement with Clifford Vaughs to the following effect:

1. We will send him $100.00 on the first of every month. In turn he will provide us with photographic coverage of the Fourth Congressional District in Mississippi.

2. He will send up contracts of specific events and assignments. We will return the contract within two days with our print order or we shall not pay for prints.

3. He will provide us with a file of prints already taken.

4. He will be available for additional assignments in Louisiana and Florida, given advance notice and payment of expenses.

5. We will endeavor to get free film for him.

cc: Richard Haley
Ed Hollander

[1964, Dec 19]

FERRIDAY DEATH VIEW IS STATED

Citizens Won't Tolerate Murder—McKeithen

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—Gov. John McKeithen said Friday Louisiana citizens would not tolerate murder and mayhem.

He mentioned the mystery fire death of a Negro civil rights worker in Ferriday.

He told a news conference he had discussed the death with the assistant district attorney, and had been advised the FBI was investigating.

"It's inconceivable to me," McKeithen said, "that any responsible citizens of Concordia Parish," or anywhere else in Louisiana, would be involved in such foul play.

"I'll be shocked if it is foul play," he added. "While I disagree with the civil rights law, we don't resort to murder and mayhem in any attempt to circumvent it."

"The people up there I've talked to," the governor said, "don't feel there has been any foul play."

Should this be found, he said, the people of Concordia Parish would demand anyone guilty be brought to justice.

The Negro, 51-year-old Frank Morris, ran a small shoe shop in the Negro section. Reports were that two men splashed gasoline around the shop and set it afire. Morris staggered out of the flames with his clothing afire, and ran for help to a filling station.

The Negro died in a hospital last Monday, four days after the fire.

McKeithen said the overwhelming majority of Louisiana citizens, both white and Negro, were for law and order.

"We in Louisiana have a right to be proud of no extreme violence," he said.

His information is that the shop was located on the main drag in a Negro section, the governor said, and possibly it would be difficult for any violence there without someone spotting it.

Ferriday is in northeastern Louisiana, about 15 miles of Natchez, Miss.

1964

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York, N.Y. 10038
COrtlandt 7-6270

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

ATTN: Marvin Rich or Jim Peck

CORE OPENS SOUTHERN OFFICE

New Orleans, March 26--To coordinate its stepped-up activities program in the deep south, CORE has opened a southern national office here under the direction of Richard Haley, CORE associate director. The office is located at 2211 Dryades Street.

Haley marked the formal opening on March 25 by holding a press conference attended by five CORE field secretaries working in the deep south area: Ronnie Moore, Dave Dennis, Isaac Reynolds, Mary Hamilton and Edward Hollander. The press conference was telecast over WDSU.

"In the first months of operations, our major concern will be in the states of Louisiana and Mississippi because most of our personnel and activity is currently centered in those two states," Haley said.

In Mississippi, CORE is working in conjunction with other civil rights groups through the Council of Federated Organizations. In Louisiana, CORE is working independently, concentrating on voter registration.

CORE is the first national civil rights organization to open a southern office in a city other than Atlanta. New Orleans is the oldest CORE group in the deep south.

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(1964?)

CORE Southern Education Project
38 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.
CO 7-6270, Extension 4

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Att: Benjamin A. Brown

CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT LAUNCHES SPECIALIZED BOOK DRIVE

The CORE Southern Education Project announced this week a campaign to collect thousands of books on Negro and Africa life, history, literature and culture for CORE's new interracial education centers in the deep South. Appeals are going to publishers, libraries, collectors, trade unions, all news media, social organizations, and to hundreds of individuals with large Negro and Africa collections.

Earlier this year the C.S.E.P. collected and shipped over 30,000 assorted books and over $4,000.00 worth of mimeographs, tape recorders, typewriters, phonographs and records to Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina, sites of the new centers.

Explanation for the new book drive was given by Benjamin A. Brown, CORE Staff director of the volunteer project: "Although we previously collected and shipped thousands of books to the South, too few of them pertained to the role of the Negro people in American life. Among the American history books collected, where the Negro people were mentioned at all there was gross distortion of their true role in America. It is our hope that from this specialized Negro and Africa book drive will come a flood of socially significant volumes that can become a vital source of enlightenment and inspiration in the Southern Negro movement for equality, justice and brotherhood."

Books and funds for shipment should be earmarked "C.S.E.P." and sent to the CORE National Office, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York.

casting policy with regard to Negro performers.

2) To URGE Actors Equity Association and the League of New York Theatres to take action against such discriminatory practices and provide for future policies of fair employment.

YOU CAN HELP BY:

1) Protesting by letter, telegram or phone call to:

Mr. David Merrick - 246 West 44th Street
Mr. Robert Whitehead, President, League of New York Theatres
165 West 46th Street
Actors Equity Association - 226 West 47th Street

2) Attending only those plays which present a valid picture of a democratic integrated American society.

3) Planning theatre parties only for those productions which depict Negro Americans in their ever expanding role in American life.

NEW YORK POST

MURRAY KEMPTON

Gotham's Lily White Subways

No one seems to have paid much attention to the intermittent pickets from C. O. R. E. who have shown up outside the New York City plays, "Subways Are for Sleeping" and "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying," this month.


Murray Kempton

They represent Negro actors looking for work. They complain that "Subways Are for Sleeping" has hired no Negro performers. This is one of those complaints which, when it comes from Negroes, annoy us white people, since we feel that talent should be the only test, and, having deeded over our taste to David Merrick, have to be secure in the sense that he feels the same way.

" 'Subways Are for Sleeping,' " says C. O. R. E., "could have truthfully portrayed Negroes in their ever expanding role in American life, by employing them as dancers, singers and actors in such roles as:

"1. Station guard; 2. delivery boy; 3. caretaker; 4. social worker; 5. teen-agers; 6. photographer; 7. museum guard; 8. doorman; 9. subway riders."

Sums Up 'Naturalism'

Are we to understand, then, that there are no Negro riders on the New York City subway Merrick has re-created for us in "Subways Are for Sleeping"? That would seem to sum up rather nicely that naturalism of which the American stage is so proud. In pursuit of realism directors flog our actors to excesses of belching, retching, scratching, and itching, and then they invent a New York City subway populated entirely by pretty white chorus boys.

Negroes must still be a minority among social workers in New York City, but they are, if anything, a majority among delivery boys, station guards, and subway riders, all being classes of victims of the exploitation which makes New York City great.

The fact is that an ordinary Negro in New York City cannot hope to be much more than a delivery boy or a station guard; it is offensively brash of him to aspire to be an actor on a stage portraying a delivery boy or a station guard. An actor belongs to a class above the Negro of ordinary talent. Actors Equity reported that of the 2,061 jobs available to actors last season, only 126 were open to Negroes.

Only Negro Actors Used

Now some of this percentage comes from "The Blacks," which employs only Negro actors. Then every year there are at least four unfortunate attempts to recreate the struggles of the Negro in the south

Subtracting these special plays, this leaves almost no parts for an ordinary Negro actor where he is not a symbol, and, what is worse, not a symbol even of the Subway Rider or the Delivery Boy but merely a symbol of The Negro.

Our imagination does not conceive the reality of our daily life. For example, our children may well be cursed with a musical about Robert F. Wagner legend—a figure, after all, somewhere between Jimmy Walker and Fiorello La Guardia, while lacking the virtues of either. A major factor in Wagner's survival was J. Raymond Jones, the only politician left in New York City who really has a presence. But the idea of a Negro sitting with other politicians and being part of command decisions is so outlandish that, if there is a Raymond Jones in this epic, I'm sure he will have to be a white man—named Charley Murphy—and played by some Ed Begley of the '80s.

[1964?]

CORE - Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
COrtlandt 7-6270

AFFILIATED CORE GROUPS

This is a list of affiliated CORE groups. It includes the name and address of the local chairman where known.

This list is intended to facilitate communication between local groups and is not to be given away or used outside your local CORE chapter.

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Miss Anna Holden, Secretary	502 E. Kingsley, Apt. 4, Ann Arbor, Mich.
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Rights Bill Impact: Many Businesses In the South Comply With New Law

Continued From First Page

succeeded in integrating two downtown white hotels, as well as a Negro hotel that accepted the white ministers as its first white guests. In October the Mississippi NAACP held its annual banquet in the plush, formerly whites-only Buena Vista Motel in Biloxi. The Arkansas NAACP recently held a state-wide meeting at previously segregated facilities in the city of El Dorado, where, reports L. C. Bates, Arkansas field secretary for the organization, "the people made us perfectly welcome and opened everything to us."

But civil rights leaders concede that rank-and-file Negroes are slow to patronize newly desegregated businesses. Habit and low incomes partially explain this situation. But some Negroes also say they find it difficult to relax and enjoy themselves in establishments that formerly barred them.

"A lot of places aren't being used because it's still like a test to go there," says David Dennis, Mississippi field secretary for the Congress of Racial Equality. "You can't enjoy yourself, and it takes a lot for a person to go through this experience continuously."

Despite such misgivings, Negroes who have begun patronizing the better-class places that have desegregated say they generally are treated courteously.

Forgetting an Umbrella

"It's marvelous," says John Drew, a Negro who heads a Birmingham insurance agency. "Since the bill, my wife and I have been eating all over town, and we haven't run into one single incident." Lolis Elie, a dapper young Negro lawyer in New Orleans, pleasurably recalls a recent evening at famed Brennan's Restaurant in the French Quarter. "The lady I was with forgot her umbrella, and as we were leaving a guy came running after us with it, calling me 'sir,' " relates Mr. Elie.

But some Dixie businesses that have just started serving Negroes make no effort to hide their displeasure at the development.

In Columbia, S.C., Negro lawyer Matthew Perry, chief counsel for the state NAACP, says: "While we've had general compliance here, there are still many instances of raised eyebrows when a Negro walks in. For instance, I went to a restaurant with several Negro friends in Orangeburg last week, and instead of greeting us at the door, the hostess just stared across the room at us. Finally she called across the room for us to go to a certain table, and it became obvious that the waitresses were conducting an election to see who got our table."

Some eating places in the South express their distaste for Negro customers in even less subtle fashion. A number of Negroes report being served coffee heavily laced with salt or glasses of warm salt water. Loria Davis, a Negro girl who works for CORE in Baton Rouge, says she recently ordered hot chocolate at a drive-in there and received a cup of chocolate milk with two scoops of ice cream in it. In Natchez six Negro high school youngsters who asked for hamburgers at a department store lunch counter got buns with no meat. Some restaurants raise prices for Negro customers; a Negro girl was charged $20 for a hamburger at a restaurant in rural New Roads, La.

"Sorry, No Tables"

Some of the Southern business places that don't serve Negroes at all are employing various ruses to avoid compliance with the public accommodations law. At several Little Rock restaurants there are reserved signs on all tables, and Negroes are invariably told that no tables are available. When Negroes show up at some Mississippi restaurants, the proprietors announce that they are closing for the day.

A number of restaurants in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama have become "private clubs" to get out from under the provisions of the new rights law. At least one major hotel, the Robert E. Lee in Jackson, has followed the same course. In some instances the restaurant clubs have banded together in associations that issue membership cards entitling their white holders to dine at any of the eating places belonging to the group. Other than race, the standards for becoming a member of a dining club are usually relaxed or even nonexistent; at one Birmingham night spot a few evenings ago, a blue neon "Private Dinner Club" sign glowed brightly, but a white nonmember was served drinks and dinner without question.

Some Southern businessmen don't bother with elaborate evasive tactics to keep from complying with the public accommodations law; they simply ignore it or defy it openly. Thus, a Negro educator recently found a snack bar on the highway outside Waco, Texas, still tells Negroes to pick up their orders at the back door. In Natchez the manager of a local movie theater turned away 13 Negro high schoolers the other day, labeling the youths "trouble-making integrators."

Disturbing the Peace

In some smaller cities and towns businessmen determined to maintain segregation can count on the cooperation of local law enforcement officials. That was the case in Laurel when a group consisting of four Negroes and two whites sought service at the Pinehurst-Travel Inn Coffee Shop, across the street from the city hall. They were quickly arrested and hauled off to jail. All were charged with disturbing the peace, and four were also charged with resisting arrest.

Despite the general trend toward compliance with the rights law in larger Southern communities, stubborn holdouts remain in cities such as Jackson. In that city the Primos restaurant chain is undoubtedly the best known of the holdouts. Almost daily Negroes try to enter two Primos restaurants and are politely barred. Negroes have brought suit against the Primos chain, however, and Aleck Primos, who is president of the white supremacist Jackson Citizens Council as well as an officer of the restaurant chain, apparently doesn't have much hope of winning his case in the courts.

But, he observes, "I don't see how we can change our stand. We've been led to believe that if we comply with the law, it will kill our trade. So it looks to me like we'll have to be forced by the courts."

Mr. Primos claims that a survey of 2,000 of his customers indicated that 78% would quit patronizing his restaurants if Negroes were admitted. Other Southern businessmen have voiced similar fears about the impact of desegregation.

But such fears are proving largely groundless, according to businessmen who have gone along with the law. Alvin Grubbs, manager of the Sun-N-Sand Motel in Jackson, reports that a number of clerical workers from a nearby state office building temporarily stopped eating lunch at the motel's restaurant after it was opened to Negroes but that most of these customers have now returned. And in New Orleans Richard Brennan, one of the owners of Brennan's Restaurant, says his customers understand desegregation "is the law and that we're going to abide by it." As for his own reaction, adds Mr. Brennan, "business is good, and that's all I worry about."

RICHARD, YOU MAY GET CALLS ON THIS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Monday, January 11, 1965

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La. 70113
Phone 523-7204

CORE CHARGES SEGREGATION IN CITY'S PUBLIC HOUSING; ASKS HHFA INVESTIGATION

CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) charged today that all of New Orleans' public housing is segregated and asked the federal Housing and Home Finance Agency for a prompt investigation. The charge and request were made in a letter to Robert C. Weaver, administrator of the HHFA, by David J. Dennis, CORE's southern program director.

Mr. Dennis charged "it is clear beyond the possibility of argument" that the projects operated by the New Orleans Housing Authority are operated on a segregated basis. He said that in 1963 the Housing Authority received $2.7 million from the federal government and said he believes they received an equivalent amount last year. Mr. Dennis said the federal contribution to the segregated projects violated the US Constitution, President Kennedy's Executive Order 11063 and Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. He called on Weaver to "take all appropriate steps necessary to eliminate racial discrimination in New Orleans Public Housing". If discrimination can not be eliminated, said Dennis, all federal funds should be cut off from the Housing Authority. Mr. Dennis noted that in December he made a similar complaint to Willard E. Robertson, Chairman of the Housing Authority of New Orleans, but has received "no satisfactory response" to date.

Before coming to New Orleans to serve as CORE's southern program director, Dennis was the organization's Mississippi field secretary for two years and was the assistant director of COFO (Council of Federated Organizations) which directs most civil rights activities in Mississippi. He is a native of Shreveport.

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incident, Jonesbore church burnings January 17, 1965 Jackson Parish

in the early morning of Sunday, January 17, 1965 two Negro churches in the outskirts of Jonesboro, La. were discovered burning. The fires were discovered about 2 AM indicating they were started not before 1 AM. The two churches are Pleasant Grove Baptist about 4 miles on the outskirts of town, Rev. E. H. Huston, pastor. Its burning was reported by Mr. Adell Ames. The other church is Bethany Baptist about 9 mi on the outskirts of Jonesboro in the opposite direction from Pleasant Grove. Both were wood frame structures and both burned to the ground in a matter of hours. Pleasant Grove had insurance; Bethany did not because until about 3 weeks ago it didn't have ~~water~~ pumped water. The only thing not entirely destroyed by the blaze was a piece of the piano at Bethany. The fire department (apparently of Jonesboro) visited Pleasant Grove ~~#~~ while it was burning but said it couldn't do anything. It may have also visited ~~#~~ Bethany. These churches are the only two used for civil rights purposes ~~[illegible]~~ which began in the summer when CORE sent workers there, except on ~~#~~ Jan 13 a meeting was held in Mt. Gilead (spelling may be wrong). The people from Pleasant Grove held their servies in a nearby Masonic Hall. When CORE Task Force worker Charles Fenton went to see the ruins of Pleasant Grove there were deputies from the Jackson Parish sheriff's dept there; one of them spit in his direction and another flipped a cigarette toward at him.

The day before, ~~[illegible]~~ the burnings, Jan. 16, Negroes had been testing restaurants in Jonesboro and Hodge. They were served at the M&D, ~~[illegible]~~ where they had been servied before, but this was the first time they were not charged unusually high prices, they were also served at Barlows, and were serbed at the Super Drug store in Hodge, a small town about 4 miles north of Jonesboro. They were refused service at other places.

By 2 PM the FBI had been to Pleasant Grove and was going to Bethany.

re Jonesboro church burnings Jan 17 1965

telegram to John Dear, Justice Dept, J. Edgar Hoover, FBI, with copy to be mailed to Louie L. Mitchell, US Civil Rights Commission 1-17-65

DESTRUCTION OF TWO NEGRO CHURCHES IN JONESBORO, LA. BY FIRE DEMANDS IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION. THOROUGH INVESTIGATION. CORE SEES THIS AS LATEST IN LONG SERIES OF MOVES TO TERRORIZE JACKSON PARISH NEGROES. PLEASE NOT ANOTHER MISSISSIPPI.

RICHARD HALEY
CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL DIRECTOR

telegram to Gov. John J. McKeithen, also being sent to AP, UPI

ONE MONTH AGO JOHN MORRIS DIED A FLAMING TORCH IN FERRIDAY. TODAY TWO NEGRO CHURCHES LIE IN ASHES IN JONESBORO. CORE URGES INVESTIGATION INSTEAD OF PLATITUDES.

RICHARD HALEY
CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL DIRECTOR

and the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance.

Following the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 the Citizens Committee of Greater New Orleans decided to test the establishments coming under the provisions of Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Among the places tested were the cafeteria in the Schwegmann Supermarket on the Chef Menteur Highway. WH7-3727

A team of testers composed of members of the NAACP, NAACP Youth Council, CORE, Consumers League and Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance sought service at the Schwegmann Gentilly Store Cafeteria. The cafeteria was closed on each occasion that the testers sought service. This action by Schwegmann led to a Selective Buying Campaign which was spearheaded by the NAACP, NAACP Youth Council, CORE, Consumers League and the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance.

After approximately five (5) months officials of Schwegmann sought a conference with the Urban League concerning employment of Negroes in Schwegmann Stores. Subsequently, the Urban League arranged for a conference with officials of the NAACP, NAACP Youth Council and the Urban League. The commitments of Schwegmann were communicated to CORE and Consumer League officials. The Action Groups (NAACP, NAACP YOUTH COUNCIL, CORE AND CONSUMERS IEAGUE) agreed that the public should be informed of the status of the situation. However, before the organization primarily responsible for the Selective Buying Campaign could inform the public, certain citizens of this community, under the guise that the leaders of the Action Groups would be present, called a meeting with Schwegmann Officials. At this meeting, it is reported, the persons who arranged the meeting stated to the Schwegmann Officials that "you folks should have gotten in touch with us."

It is reported from a reliable source present at the meeting that this meeting was arranged for certain interest in the community to exploit the cause of civil rights and obtain a public relations or advertising contract from Schwegmann Brothers Giant Supermarkets.

In an unannounced visit to several Schwegmann Stores last week, a committee found compliance with the commitments made. Schwegmann is now acting in good faith, is complying with Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and is an equal opportunity employer.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 15, 1965

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
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NEGRO STUDENT WINS TOP PRIZE AT FIRST INTEGRATED SCIENCE FAIR

A St. Augustine senior in high school won the top prize at the first integrated science fair to be held in New Orleans. The honor winner is Vernon M. Cottles, who won first place in the senior chemistry division and was also a Sweepstakes winner, the highest award given by the fair. A student from Benjamin Franklin High was the other Sweepstakes winner.

The ninth annual fair was held last Friday and Saturday in the gymnasium of Tulane University. The Region Nine Fair is sponsored by the Women's Auxiliary, Chamber of Commerce of the New Orleans Area and the Louisiana Coca-Cola Bottling Co., Ltd.

As a Sweepstakes winner, Cottles will bypass the state science fair and will automatically compete in the National Science Fair International in St. Louis, May 5-8. He and his teacher, Father Charles A. Hall, will receive an expense-paid trip to St. Louis. Cottles also won an engraved plaque, a $100 U.S. Savings Bond and a sterling silver medal.

The fair was integrated for the first time in its history, through the quiet, "behind the scenes" efforts of the CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) Southern Regional Office, located in New Orleans, and other groups and individuals. CORE officials stated that the organization was ready to picket and boycott if the talks failed to have Negroes participate in the fair. Commented Richard Haley, CORE Southern Regional Director, "This is New Orleans' first truly 'fair' science fair".

Cottles won his prizes for his project on "Construction of a Gas Chromatograph and Comparison of Gaseous Alkanes with Standard Gases as Carriers in Gas Chromatography Techniques." Last year, as a junior, Cottles won a finalist position at the National

Science Fair, an honor given to only 420 students from the United States, Puerto Rico, Canada, Japan and Sweden. In January he was named in the Honors Group of the Westinghouse Annual Science Talent Search. Only 300 students in the nation received this honor and there was only one other Honors Group winner in Louisiana. In February, Cottles appeared on the nation-wide ABC television program "Science All-Stars." One of only 32 students chosen for the honor, he received a $250 award and an expense-paid trip to New York for the filming of the program. In addition, Cottles has won numerous local and regional science prizes in Louisiana.

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MASTER

March 29, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
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JONESBORO BOYCOTT RESULTS EXPECTED

Pupil boycott halted pending action on promises

The three week boycott of Jackson High School in Jonesboro, Louisiana, was halted on Monday as an act of "good faith" pending fulfillment of various school improvement pledges. Governor John J. McKeithen visited the boycotted school on Saturday and talked for several hours with Negro students and parents. No specific agreements were reached with him but on Sunday a committee of whites, including the Governor's brother, met with a group of Negroes and promised various school improvements.

The boycott started on March 8 when students heard a rumor that Rev. Frederick Kirkpatrick, physical education director and football coach, was going to be fired for his civil rights activities. The following day the students drew up a long list of grievances about the school and curriculum. For two weeks hundreds of students picketed the school and conducted protest marches through the Negro community, including stops at churches which refused to allow civil rights meetings to be held in them.

On Monday of last week, March 22, James Farmer, national director of CORE, the Congress of Racial Equality, visited Jonesboro to personally assure the people of "CORE's whole-hearted support of their demands and grievances". On Tuesday 67 students made the first of many marches to demonstrate at the Board of Education Building. On Wednesday and Thursday groups of over 200 students and parents demonstrated at the Board building. On Friday the students arrived at the Board building at 6:30 AM and blocked all the doors of the building. By 9 AM 300 students were in the sit-in and the building remained closed all day, as the students continued their sit-in until 5 PM.

Immediate improvements promised for this week were: 1) additional textbooks which teachers would request, 2) additional books and improvements

MORE...

MORE...

in the library to meet Southern Education Association standards, 3) a start on landscaping work at the school, 4) additional water fountains, and 5) the removal of large quantities of trash and debris from behind the elementary school. Additionally, crews from the state highway department from Ruston and Monroe were to start work on improving streets in the Negro section of Jonesboro.

Also on last Wednesday a group of adults met with Mayor L. O. Tait to present a letter demanding street signs and the assigning of house numbers so that the Post Office Department could deliver mail to Negro houses. The Mayor promised immediate action and said that arrangements were being made to have the holes dug for the posts and to have the signs printed. Wednesday afternoon Negroes tested service at three downtown restaurants and a movie theater; all refused service to the Negroes. At the Blue Grill Restaurant the four testers were arrested but were released later in the day without being charged.

On Sunday evening 350 persons marched to city hall in Jonesboro for a prayer meeting in memory of Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, mother of five from Detroit, who was murdered in Alabama last week. While the marchers were returning from downtown police stopped a Negro man, Leman Bradford, who was driving near the marchers. A witness reported that the officers struck Mr. Bradford several times with a nightstick or blackjack and then took him to jail. At the end of the march the group met to consider another march to protest police brutality. On March 11 two other Negro men were beaten, though not severely, by law enforcement officers.

The most critical time of the boycott came on March 11 when city, parish and state law officers barricaded the entire Negro section with roadblocks, barring even an agent from the U.S. Department of Justice.

# # # # #

END.

April 2, 1965

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE SUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
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CORE "SHOWS CAUSE" TO GOVERNOR McKEITHEN; URGES ACTIONS

In a sharply worded letter Richard Haley, Southern Director of the Congress of Racial Equality, reacted to Governor John J. McKeithen's statement that he could not conceive of any conditions that would cause Negroes in Louisiana to demonstrate. Haley told McKeithen, "You are just not informed." The letter listed 15 specific incidents and conditions covering police brutality, public accommodations and voting. Haley called the list "a bare sketch" of the difficulties faced by Negroes in Louisiana. The letter did not include events already known to the Governor, such as the murder of Frank Morris in Ferriday, the burning of two Negro churches near Jonesboro, and the beating of CORE worker William Yates in Bogalusa.

Haley told the Governor that the "rapidly worsening" situation in Louisiana called for "the strongest possible statements and actions from you, of which perhaps your trip to Jonesboro was a beginning." CORE called for McKeithen to take five immediate steps including a meeting with mayors, sheriffs and registrars, a statewide advisory role for a cross-section of Louisiana Negroes, desegregation of all state facilities, equal employment practices at all levels of state government, and compliance with federal regulations for school desegregation.

The specific grievances listed in the letter included refusal of service to Negroes at seven named places of public accommodation in Bogalusa, and at four named places in Jonesboro, where, on March 24, four Negroes were arrested for seeking service at the Blue Grill Restaurant. Haley also reported to the Governor

MORE... MORE...

that in Jonesboro on March 11, Mr. Ernest Thomas, a Negro resident, was hit in the face, while handcuffed, by one police officer while two others poked him with a nightstick and a shotgun. The letter also reported that on March 20, Mr. Royan Burris, a Negro resident of Bogalusa, was kicked and beaten by city and parish law enforcement officers. Also in Bogalusa, on March 29, a tear gas grenade was thrown at a Negro union meeting hall when a session of the Bogalusa Civic Voters League was letting out, the letter said. CORE's letter to the Governor also cited voter registration statistics showing that in the sixteen parishes with 35% or greater Negro population, the Negro share of registered voters is less than 8%. END

# # # # # # # # #

[1965]

Date

CORE SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana
523-7204

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A TELEGRAM SENT TO GOVERNOR MCKEITHEN FROM RICHARD HALEY, SOUTHERN REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF CORE. MR. HALEY STATES THAT CONTINUING REPORTS OF INCIDENTS OF RACIAL VIOLENCE INTIMIDATION PERPETRATED ON WORKERS IN THE CORE SUMMER PROGRAM IN LOUISIANA LED HIM TO DISPATCH THIS WIRE. MR. HALEY FURTHER STATES THIS IS THE SECOND SUCH COMMUNICATION TO THE GOVERNOR. HE RECEIVED NO RESPOND TO THE EARLIER WIRE SENT LAST WEEK.

RECENTLY DISPATCHED WIRE TO YOU ON RACIAL VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION IN VARIOUS LOUISIANA COMMUNITIES. NO RESPONSE. INCIDENTS CONTINUE. YOUR EXPRESSIONS OF SHOCK AND PROMISES OF SEIFT JUSTICE WILL BE OF LITTLE AVAIL TO CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS WHO ARE DEAD OR MAIMED AT THE HANDS OF RACE-CRAZED PSYCHOPATHS.

PROPOSE (1) MEETING WITH CORE REPRESENTATIVES TO HEAR FIRST-HAND STORY OF VIOLENCE (2) THAT YOU VISIT SOME CRITICAL COMMUNITIES AND DISCUSS PROBLEM WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES (3) THAT YOU ISSUE UNEQUIVOCAL STATEMENT OF INTENT TO PROTECT RIGHTS WORKERS AS WELL AS WRONG WORKERS.

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[1945]

CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE
2319 Third Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:

It is perhaps unfortunate for New Orleans that there have not been more public demonstrations showing the dissatisfaction of Negroes with their present civic and civil status. Perhaps this is why the city administration and the community at large have made no real effort to study the local racial situation, no real steps to remove racial barriers to progress.

This petition aims not only to point out growing discontent in the Negro community, and the reasons for it, but also to propose specific steps that may be taken by government to correct this situation. These are practical suggestions, capable of achievement within the every day exercise of powers of municipal and state government.

I believe the Negro community still has a residue of patience--enough to practice quiet self-containment if we are convinced that our civic, business and political leaders recognize the justice of our position, and are sincerely working to implement that justice. But if the immediate future is to be marked by the same "silence in high places" that has marked the immediate past, the Negro in New Orleans must and will seek other avenues of self-expression, hopeful that strong action will awaken a community where strong words are apparently of effect.

#######

n.d.

Geraldine Conrad

Important ideas about the movement

Nature of the problem:

1. Classification of people on the basis of irrelevant classifications causes unjust human suffering. In this county an unfair amount of suffering is imposed upon Minorities. The age-adjusted death rate for non-whites in 1940 was 16.2 per 1,000 as constrasted with 10.2 for whites. Which means that 6 more non-whites than whites died within a given period due to conditions under which they are "forced" to live.

1960 9.4 W 10.0 Non W per

2. International situation: The seriousness of America's failure to make democracy safe for the world is reflected in the policies of newly independent nations. The pattern of political alinement seems to follow - new independence, political connections with the NATO nations, disagreement over the NATO nations policy regarding nations which are not free and the internal status of colored people within the nations, adopting a policy of neutrality or closer connections with the communist world. This can be seen in the actions of India, Egypt, Cuba, and Ghana.

3. Immigration and foreign visitors: Although an attempt is made to indicate that discrimination is directed against American minorities only, this attempt is proven false by the immigration quota which give distinct perference to persons from selected European nations and by the treatment accorded visitors from non-white nations while in this country.

4. Ideas and practice: The ideals of democracy are clear and persuasive. Their adoption by many newly independent nations is proof of their basic and universal value. America has tried to solve the problem, but each time the idea has been denied by intervening interests which produce a compromise short of solution, a compromise which insured the continuation of the conflict.

5. The pending compromise. De-segregation is assured. It is now merely a question of when public insititutions will stop discrimination on irrelevant classifications; however, there is an attempt to sell a new compromise. One in which all public facilities are open to all while a man is free to live in his private world as he desires. The implied message to the segregationists and the moderate is: you cannot discriminate in public institutions but you can discriminate in your private world. (This compromise of judging people on the basis of their merit will lead to the next compromise, equality of public insititutions and psychological separation of humans.)

6. Time: Time is an important variable in the problem. As the struggle to remove unjust and unnecessary suffering continued the extent to which it is resisted will encourage the formation of groups willing to use more drastic means to achieve their freedom. The longer it takes the more the world will become convinced that it is impossible to trust the United States. There is more to lose from too little too late than from too much too soon.

7. National goals: The national goals must make a call to the future and not a cry to stand on the past. Unity of purpose, devotion of cause and desire for attainment are functions of the goal to be attained not results of holding the line in what is universally recognized as unjust and inhuman. Discrimination and de-segregation divides that nation today in much the same way that slavery did in the past. There will be no end to the conflict until people are judged on their merit as persons not as members of certain races or groups.

Nature of the problem:(con't)

8. The category of race: The desire to hold onto the concept of race and the source of identity that is found in this concept forces an unneccessary amount of attention upon differences and causes the lost of acceptance of the more basic similarities. An irrelevant category become the important factor while fundamental questions of intelligence, skills, abilities,etc., are overlooked or disregared. Recent investigation indicate that race prejudice is more belief prejudice than a matter of racial classification. In spite of the rejection of races as a valid concept in a biological sense and the recognition that it is important in a sociological sense, authorities and the populace hold on to these meaningless categories as usefull. Crime, births and groups are more accuractely explained in terms of social-economic position, cultural-geographic position and beliefs than in terms of race.

9/Two fold problem: The battel for complete de-segregation must continue until it is won; however, the pending compromise must be avoided. Psychological seperation should not replace the public seperation that we have today.

10. Institutional reform: Changes in the law, voting habits, schools will be steril unless community reform occurs along with these changes. Harmony of society exists in the hearts of people not in the imposed restrictions to violence and injustice. While one is needed to aid the accomplishment of the other, it should not be believed that institutions without a clear understanding of the real objective will result in a solution of these problems of human suffering. The call must be given for a change of institutions and hearts. Changing the attitudes and beliefs of people amy appear more difficult, but this does not justify postponement of the attempt. Social values must be attached to the behavior of those who do judge and live with people as man to man with regard only for those questions of merit that are critical.

FACTORS CAUSING THE PROBLEM

1. Seperation complex: People do not like to part with things very dear to them. This underscores the need to give to them something that they will hold more dear. Without something to hold more dear, defense mechanism operate and approach behavior is difficult to develop. The values attached to being part of the human race have been so vague until the association of people on the basis of mutual interest and compatibility appears as a lost of indenity. Races, the conept of, has serves as a higher source of identy than national grouping or universal humanity.

2. Castration fears: Intra-psychic process conflict is made operative by the sexual taboos of our cultural. The fear of the lost of man's " most prized possessions" has its orgin in childhood experiences.

3. Fear: Usuualy fear is not directed toward the object but to the nature of what the object represents. The object comes to symbolize fears that the person cannot admit to consciousness. "Racial taboos" provoke fears of separation and castration.

4. Belief: Facts are verfiable and alterable by addition information. Beliefs on the other hand are likely to become difficult to part with because they are considered as absolute truth and, more importantly, because they become a part of a persons system of values. A proven fact may be disbelieved if it conflicts with a belief that consts tutes a integral part of a person personality pattern. The facts can be treated in a logical manner but the belief requires a psychological treatment in addition. The avenue to psychological reconstruction may be internal, external, individual or group and informal or formal.

n.d.

MEMORANDUM

TO: LOCAL CHAPTERS
RE: PUBLIC RELATIONS
FROM: JAMES T. McCAIN, DIRECTOR of ORGANIZATION

1. CONFLICT MAKES NEWS

2. Some of the recent news of conflict has been very distressing to CORE as a national organization. These were not cases of CORE against racial discrimination. They were stories of disturbance within CORE-groups---anger, accusation, repudiation of member against member. They were spread out in newsprint for public consumption. Conflict <u>inside</u> CORE.

3. This hurts our action program, hurts our fund-raising, embarrasses friends and delights the segregationists. It repudiates the spirit and philosophy of non-violence at it's supposed source---the CORE chapter itself, thus giving us the appearance of hypocrites who are not even skillful enough to dissemble the hypocrisy.

4. It is not to be expected that CORE-members will always be in agreement. It is not even to be wished; sometimes great projects develop out of stormy discussions. But it is not simply advisable, it is absolutely necessary, that we, contain our inner problems where they belong---inside CORE. Those individuals who find it impossible to separate public relations with the press and private relations within CORE constitute a real danger to continued effectiveness of CORE on both the local and national levels. We must exercise greater discretion in the future in the public release of information or comments on internal problems of CORE.

****

N.d.

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

Ours is a peaceful, non-violent movement. We ask that you be prepared to return love for hate, kindness for cruelty, and understanding for ignorance.

Be guided at all times by these rules:

1. Follow your group leader's instructions carefully.

2. Maintain a friendly attitude towards everyone, regardless of circumstances. Do not answer insults.

3. Be alert and observant: make a mental note of everything important which happens to your group. Inform your group leader afterwards.

4. Please dress appropriately for a fine restaurant: Men in coats and ties, and women in skirts and stockings.

5. Do not carry any weapons or sharp instruments on your person. Alcohol should not be found on your person or on your breath.

6. Let your group leader be the spokesman for your group. Direct questions which are asked of you to your group leader.

7. No matter what happens to you during this demonstration, you are not to strike back.

In Case Of Any Emergency - Remember Your Group Number, And Call

LA. 3-3927; PA. 8-9801; LA. 3-5777

REMEMBER THAT YOU WILL BE THE FOCAL POINT OF ATTENTION -- ON THE DEMONSTRATION IN BALTIMORE, NATIONALLY: AND EVEN INTERNATIONALLY.

OUR SUCCESS IS COMPLETELY DEPENDENT ON YOUR BEHAVIOR!

House of Welsh
Stay bal
Sue + Dad to dance
N man- "Is this pl broken
down yet? Can we go in here?"

Ed Bromberg- Haywood Ch,
Jenn line-in-
Dec 1

Monroe Motorcade over
Thanksgiving - S. Carmichael
Vigil @ Jail

PRESS Releases -
Gadsden County
North Florida Citizenship
Education Project News Items

1964, August -
1965, February

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GADSDEN COUNTY FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 2 GADSDEN COUNTY CITIZENSHIP PROJECT August 9, 1964

This is a weekly newsletter to be distributed by hand every Saturday. If you would like news to appear in this paper, leave it by Mount Moriah Church, 302 S. 10th Street. Phone 627-7244. The Gadsden County Free Press is dedicated to the idea of equality and justice for all citizens, and seeks to promote these ideas.

— * —

SEVEN REGISTRATION WORKERS ARRESTED

Friday afternoon: Friday afternoon 7 voter registration workers were arrested while encouraging Negroes in Mt. Pleasant to register. All are from Chattahoochee, and there were five Negroes and two whites arrested. The juveniles were let out under their parents custody. They are: Betty Green, Cleola Goodson, Jesse McMillan, and Miles McCray. The three adults are Stu Wechsler, Scott McVoy and Barbara Preston. The trial for the juveniles is tomorrow at 10 a.m. The only way to end this sort of treatment is to register and then vote for a fair sheriff who will not allow injustice. YOU can register this Monday or any Monday at the Gadsden County Times office in Quincy from 9-12 and 2-5. Register this Monday to protest unfair arrests!

— * —

RECORD REGISTRATION LAST MONDAY

Last Monday a record crowd came to the registrar's office to register. 204 Negroes registered, and an equal number were unable to do so because there were so many people. CORE workers brought beach umbrellas and cold water and soft drinks to help fight the summer heat. During the lunch "break" of two hours that registrar Hutchinson takes, about 30 of the people in line decided they would not leave. They sat down on the sidewalk and waited a full two hours to become registered voters. One man said, "I've been here for an hour already, and I don't plan to lose my place in line". Free rides were given by local workers.

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CORE LEADER FACES OPERATION

CORE Field Secretary Patricia Due faces a serious operation in the coming weeks. All our prayers and good wishes go with her.

MOUNT ZION WANTS FREEDOM!!

Last Sunday a CORE task force worker and Attorney Rosenburger, a civil rights lawyer spoke at Mount Zion Church on voter registration. The church gave it's full support to CORE and registration. Rev. Grant, pastor, said that he knew all his members are registered, and the visiting speaker from Jacksonville, Rev. Lee, said that the ballot box is the one place were all men are equal. At the end of the service the members donated a large contribution to the fund used for the drive.

— * —

CORE STAFF MEMBER ATTACKED

Scott McVoy, a white staff member from Gainesville, Florida, was attacked Friday night while driving home from a baseball game. His car was followed by a group of white men, one of which had a rifle with him. He tried to get McVoy to fight with him, but he refused to fight. The man hit him across the face with the rifle and left.

— * —

BIG MASS MEETING COMING SOON!

Sunday, August 16th at 8 P.M. at Arnett Chapel A.M.E. Church there will be a mass meeting! Featured speaker for the evening is Rev. Elton Cox, a minister and CORE Field Secretary who is flying in from High Point, N.C. Rev. Cox is a young man of about 30 who has inspired audiences all over the country. In February of this year he vowed that he would burn himself in oil if a restaurant in his home town didn't desegregate. His story was carried in Jet, and several other minister agreed to join him in his suicide on the steps of city hall. He received several crates of matches and bottles of gasoline in the mail from those who wished to see him dead. Fortunately the restaurant soon changed its policy.

So, keep that date in mind. It should be a wonderful evening for freedom loving people.

— * —

A SECOND LAWYER TO ARRIVE

Attorney Parker and his wife are arriving Saturday to help in legal problems. He is a member of the Fla. bar.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Sunday . . . . 6:30, Mount Moriah Church. Car Pool meeting for those driving Monday.

Monday . . . . REGISTRATION DAY. Rides and information from 627-7244.

Tuesday-Friday Canvassing--check at the church if you can help.

Tuesday . . . . POLITICAL WORKSHOP ON HOW TO VOTE AND USE THE PAPER BALLOT.

— * —

EVERYONE CAN BE A TEACHER!!

People who cannot read or write can register and vote. But, if a person can just write his own name, voting time can be cut in half, and we can be sure that everyone will be able to vote. If every person who can write would teach two persons who cannot just to write their full names, it would help greatly!

— * —

NEW REGISTRATION GROUP FORMED

The old Steering Committee for registration has a new name—the Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County. Any adult interested in working in voter registration can attend a meeting every Monday night at 7 p.m. at Mount Moriah Church. Rev. Crutcher is chairman.

— * —

ST. JOHNS CHURCH WANTS FREEDOM

Johnny Watson, CORE task force worker, attended St. Johns church last Sunday. He found that the people there are very concerned about voter registration. The Church contributed over $30 to the drive. The pastor is Rev. H. Ford. Johnny reports that Blessed Hope and Mt. Calvary Primitive Baptist have invited speakers for this Sunday.

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COUNTY COMMISSION REFUSES TO ACT

The Gadsden County Commision told CORE workers Tuesday that they would not open the books additicnal days so that everyone could register. They offer only the minimum number of days for registration. The county commisioners evidently are not interested in the welfare of the large number of Negroes who are not registered. We should remember this when the next election comes up.

— * —

NEGRO PROGRESSIVE LEAGUE FORMED IN CHATTAHOOCHEE

A new group to help with registratio was formed in Chattahoochee. It meets every Wednesday night. This group plans to provide transportation to the polls, canvas and provide political information. Stu Wechsler "The Hog Man", a CORE task force worker in Chattahoochee, reports that the people there are ready to work. They leafleted the hospital Wednesday.

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GADSDEN NEGROES CONTRIBUTE LARGE SUMS OF MONEY TO HELP WITH THE REGISTRATION DRIVE

CORE workers report that the Negroes of Gadsden County are helping financially in many ways. People give money on the streets, in cafes and in meetings. One charity group gave $100 in cash, another $300 in cash, and churches, businessmen and individuals are giving everything they can to help in the effort. One local worker, Johnny Watson, is being paid directly by the Negroes of Gadsden County through their contributions. Over five hundred dollars has been collected in the past 3 weeks. Anyone interested in how the funds are being spent is welcome to drop by the church to see the books.

— * —

THANKS TO THE CRUTCHERS

The people of Gadsden County and the CORE workers give their thanks to the Crutchers who have been helping actively in the drive since January. Their home has been open for the "tired and the hungry", and both have acted the Good Samaritan to anyone seeking their help, their advise or their support. The church has offered its religious faciliti and its prayers. Without this support, nothing could have been accomplished in the community. A Joshua has come to our county, and we all offer our thanks.

THANKS TO REV. HUNTER

Thanks also go to Rev. Hunter for his continued support of the project. His church makes available space for CORE meetings, staff meetings and other meetings. Rev. Hunter and his wife have opened their home and hearts to people working in voter registration. This sort of support is essential, and

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FREEDOM NOW

GADSDEN COUNTY FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 3 GADSDEN COUNTY CITIZENSHIP PROJECT August 15, 1964

This is a weekly newsletter to be distributed by hand every Saturday. If you would like news to appear in this paper, leave it by Mount Moriah Church. THE GADSDEN COUNTY FREE PRESS is dedicated to equality and justice for all citizens.

— * —

216 REGISTER LAST MONDAY!!!!

216 Gadsden County Negroes registered to vote last Monday, bringing the grand total of registered Negroes to about 2,100. Last Monday's crowd was a new record, the previous record being 204 for the week before!

— * —

JULES DIXIE TO RUN FOR SHERIFF!

Jules Dixie, local chairman of Quincy CORE has announced his candidacy for sheriff. He will run as a write-in candidate opposing the incumbent Otho Edwards. In order to vote in November you must be a registered voter. Register next Monday at the Gadsden County Times office in Quincy from 9-12 and 2-5. When you are registered you will be able to vote in the general election. Mr. Dixie is the first Negro to run for an office in Gadsden County. To vote for him you would have to be prepared to write his name on the ballot. His first major campaign speech will be given this Sunday night at the mass meeting. He promises fair and equal treatment for all citizens of Gadsden County.

— * —

CORE WORKER GOES TO WASHINGTON

Johnny Watson, CORE task force worker is spending this week in our nation's capitol. He is one of four Florida Negroes chosen to attend a national F.F.A. meeting. All his expenses are being paid, and he will fly to and from Washington. He says he hopes to tour the White House this week.

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MRS. CRUTCHER RECEIVES HER M.A.

Mrs. J.T. Crutcher, wife of Rev. Crutcher, received her Master of Arts degree last week from Florida A. & M. University in Guidance Counseloring. Congratulations to a Gadsden County scholar!

MASS MEETING SUNDAY NIGHT IN QUINCY!!

This Sunday night, August 16, there will be a mass meeting at Arnett Chapel A.M.E. Church beginning at 8 P.M. This church is located at East Clark Street. The featured speaker for the evening is Rev. Elton Cox of High Point, North Carolina, who will fly in Sunday afternoon. Rev. Cox is a dynamic young minister and vetern CORE Field Secretary, and he will be speaking to CORE groups around the state this week. Also featured will be Rev. J.T. Crutcher, president of the Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County. Jules Dixie, candidate for sheriff will give his first campaign speech, and Patricia Due will also speak.

So, everyone come on out this Sunday night for a rip-roaring civil rights mass meeting with lots of singing and good fellowship.

— * —

COX TO SPEAK IN CHATTAHOOCHEE!

A mass meeting will also be held in Chattahoochee this Friday with Rev. Cox as featured speaker. If you can't make it in from Chattahoochee this Sunday and if you want to hear Rev. Cox again, plan to be in Chattahoochee this Friday at 8 P.M. The meeting will be held either at Bethel or New Zion—this will be announced later. This meeting is sponsered by the Negro Progressive League of Chattahoochee, the Gadsden Citizenship Project, and the Gadsden CORE group.

— * —

REV. JONES' CHURCH WANTS FREEDOM!!

Rev. Jones' church in Chattahoochee made it clear this last Sunday that its members want freedom and they want it now! CORE workers Stuart Wechsler and Scott McVoy attended church there and found that the members are very enthusiastic in their support of the registration program. The church received the workers hospitably and donated $11.40 to the Gadsden Citizenship Project for use in buying supplies for the drive. Wechsler said: "It was a very encouraging meeting".

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WORKER TO LIVE IN HAVANA

Ira Simmons, CORE task force, is now living and working in Havana. The people there have provided him with an office and a telephone. He reports that many people from Havana will be registering Monday.

SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES

Sunday . . . . . MASS MEETING! 8 P.M. at Arnett Chapel.
Monday . . . . . REGISTRATION DAY, 9-12, 2-5.
CORE meeting, 8 P.M.
Tuesday - Friday . Canvassing. Meet at 4 P.M. at Mount Moriah to canvass city.
Friday . . . . . MASS MEETING! 8 P.M. in Chattahoochee.

— * —

NEGRO SCHOOLS REOPEN

Negro schools in the county opened this week. White schools did not. Many Negroes are disturbed that their children must return to school early in August during the heat of summer while white children remain free to enjoy their vacations. Even the so-called Separate but Equal doctrine is not being followed in Gadsden County schools when Negroes and whites have different school schedules. Negro teachers and students must either miss school or take time off from school to attend late summer national conventions which are necessary to their progress. The Negro school schedule fits the tobacco harvest season perfectly, but what about the academic harvest season??

— * —

QUINCY CORE MEETINGS

Quincy CORE meets each Monday night at 8 P.M. at Arnett Chapel Church. If you wish to join this worthwhile social action group, come out to meetings.

— * —

DONATIONS FROM GAINESVILLE

An informal "Friends of Gadsden County Drive", spearheaded by Mr. John Reynolds of Gainesville has been responsible for sending to CORE workers over a hundred dollars in the past three weeks. Gainesville businessmen, University of Florida Professors and other interested people have been sending money every week to help the drive. They realize that no man is free until we are all free.

GADSDEN COUNTY WANTS FREEDOM!

Gadsden County citizens have led the drive for necessary funds to be used in the county. Local funds are supporting CORE worker Johnny Watson, and over $500 has been donated in the past month by Gadsden Citizens toward this drive. We know that we must all take a part, whatever that part might be, in working for the freedom of all Gadsden County citizens.

— * —

CASES OF 7 ARRESTED ARE REMOVED

The cases of the 7 workers arrested last week have been removed to a Federal District Court. Cases can be removed when defendents feel that they can not get a fair trial in the county court. Defendents claimed that several of their constitutional rights had been violated as a result of their arrests last Friday. In District Court they expect to receive a more fair trial. Attorney Rosenburger and Attorney John Due were lawyers workir on the case. Attorney Rosenburger is a white lawyer from New York who has come t aid Southern Negroes and whites in the fi for freedom. Attorney Due is the husband of Patricia Due, CORE leader in Gadsden County. Two new lawyers arrive today to aid in legal support.

— * —

ATTENTION HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS IN GADSDEN

Did you know that all of the formerl so-called white schools in Florida have been desegregated for the past three year Did you know that a distinguished Negro law student graduated from the University of Florida in Gainesville several years ago? Did you know that there are Negroes in graduate and undergraduate schools at both FSU and the University of Miami? If you are a high school senior and the Negro school near you does not measure up to your academic needs, you should consid attending one of the desegregated univers in the state. NOW is the time to apply. To do this you should write for an applic form. Write to the : Office of the Regi

University of Flor
Gainesville, Flori

Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

University of Miami
Miami, Florida

Ask for the undergraduate catalogue to s if the courses you want are offered at these schools. As the sons and daughter of taxpayers you have a right to go to these schools. Negroes live in the dorm at these schools, and all campus facilities, recreational services and university sponsered clubs are open to a students. Your application must be approved by January, so act now!

— * —

TEACH YOUR NEIGHBOR TO WRITE HIS NAME

In order to speed up voting in November, you can help by teaching an illiterate voter to write his full name.

— * —

INTERESTING NEWS IN FUTURE EDITIONS

Watch this paper for news of new

Gadsden County FREE Press

NEWSLETTER NO. 4 GADSDEN COUNTY CITIZENSHIP PROJECT August 22, 1964

This is a weekly newsletter to be distributed by hand every Saturday. If you would like news to appear in this paper, leave it by Mount Moriah Church. The GADSDEN COUNTY FREE PRESS is dedicated to equality and justice for all citizens and seeks to promote these ideals.

— * —

187 NEGROES REGISTERED LAST MONDAY!!!

187 Gadsden County Negroes became qualified voters last Monday, bringing the total number of Negroes registered in the county to about 2,300. This is an increase of nearly two thousand since January when only 452 Negroes were registered!

— * —

FORMER HONOR STUDENT REFUSED PERMISSION TO VISIT CARTER*PARRAMORE HIGH SCHOOL!

Mrs. Gladys Neal reports that her son Aliman, who graduated in May, was not allowed to make a last visit to his Alma Mater before leaving to begin his studies at Howard University. She said that Aliman was not even given a chance to explain why he wanted to go onto his old campus. She wonders if this refusal is due to the fact that Aliman's fine leadership and enthusiasm for justice was responsible for much of the progress now being made in the county. Shw wonders "what kind of pride for their school will be embedded in the graduates if they are to encounter such embarrassment and humiliation?

IS CARTER-PARRAMORE AFRAID OF PROGRESS???

— * —

REGISTRAR HUTCHINSON READS THE GADSEN COUNTY FREE PRESS.

If you read "Bits And Pieces" in this Thursday's Times, written by the Registrar of this county, you will soon note that he must read carefully the freedom newsletter. We are glad to learn this, because we know that all men need their freedom and want to hear the gospel. We are also happy, although somewhat surprised, to learn of the great love that Hutchinson has for the Negro people. He tells of his strong ties to Negroes and of the many contributions he has made to Negro efforts. Hutchinson seems to think that the good white people of Gadsden County, (and he says there are hundreds like himself) will now refuse to aid Negroes because CORE workers are in town urging people to register and vote. Get this, Editor Hutchinson: Give the Negro a fair break, an equal break, and he won't need a hand-out from his "great white fathers" anymore. If Hutchinson is really so concerned about Negroes, why hasn't he made it convenient for Negroes to register in this county instead of keeping the books open 6 hours a week???

CORE WORKERS SAYS HAVANA WANTS FREEDOM!

Ira Simmons, CORE task force workers in Havana says that people there are ready to register and vote. The entire city has been canvassed and a number of Havana people registered Monday. He has an office at the corners of Conyers and 11th Avenue East. His mailing address is P.O. Box 968 and his phone number is 539-6236. Anyone wishing to obtain information or a free ride to Quincy to register should see Ira.

— * —

C.I.G. TO HAVE MUSICAL BENIFIT

The Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County will sponser a recital on the evening of the 5th Sunday at 8 p.m. at Saint Hebron Church in Saint Hebron. Everyone is invited to come out and enjoy an evening for Freedom.

— * —

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION COMING THIS WEEK!

Gadsden County citizens are urged to watch the Democratic convention this week on t.v. or to listen to it on the radio. The seating of the integrated Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party will be an issue, and large CORE demonstrations are expected.

— * —

MASS MEETING HELD LAST SUNDAY NIGHT!

A mass freedom rally was held in Quincy at Arnett Chapel last Sunday evening with Rev. B. Elton Cox of High Point, N.C. the featured speaker. Also featured were Rev. Crutcher, Mr. Evans of the Business and Civic League, Mr. Campbell and CORE president Jewel Jerome Dixie, Rev. Hunter and Patricia Due. Mrs. Due announced that Jewel Dixie of Chattahoochee will run against Otho Edwards for Sheriff. She mentioned that the two CORE workers who were in jail that night would not have been there had Dixie been sheriff of the county. Mrs. Neal was presented with a Freedom record as a token of appreciation for her work. Aliman, former CORE president, was given a check by the CORE group as a token of their regard. Rev. Cox was concerned about the people who stayed away from this meeting. He told freedom fighters that it "is time to act!" He said that the ballot is the greatest weapon. He also urged Negroes to support Negro businessmen and to require them to provide adaquete services. He stressed the need to vote against Goldwater in November. A large collection was taken for the furthering of registration in the area.

FREEDOM NOW!

[illegible] THIS CITY [illegible]!

[illegible] CHATTAHOOCHEE!

Chattahoochee had its first Mass Meeting last night at New Jerusalem Church. There was standing room only. Rev. Cox spoke there, and everyone had a fine time for Freedom. The freedom choir of that city offered selections; they were very good. Jewel Dixie gave a campaign speech asking registered voters to vote for him for Sheriff. He explained that there are two things a person must do to be able to vote for him. First, you must register. To do this you go to the registrar's office in the Gadsden County Times office on Mondays between 9-12 and 2-5. Then on election day you must write Jewel Dixie on the ballot and put an "X" by his name. He promised fair and equal law enforcement.

Over $60 was collected for the use of the Negro Progressive League of Chattahoochee in its effort to get Negroes registered to vote. It was evident from this wonderful meeting that Chattahoochee wants freedom, and it wants it now!

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REGISTRATION WORKER LEAVES QUINCY

Mrs. Gladys Neal is leaving Quincy for Milwaukee, Wisconsin to pursue educational advancements. She said that she is leaving only in a physical sense because her mind will be strongly dedicated to the new worth of Gadsden County citizens. She said; "It has been a memorable pleasure to have helped in establishing the value of being a true American citizen. This is my life—sharing my body, bucks and ballot for the promotion of human dignity, justice and fair play".

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2 CORE WORKERS ARE RELEASED FROM JAIL

Scott McVoy and Stu Wechsler, CORE task force workers living in Chattahoochee were released from the County farm on Tuesday with an order from a federal court. The August 18th edition of the St. Petersburg Times said in part: "Judge Carswell said Walter Scott McVoy and Stuart Wechsler were illegally tried and convicted in Justice of the Peace Court". The "Justice" is A. B Blackburn. Attorneys for the two men, both white, and for the others who were canvassing when arrested, are appealing to the 5th Circuit Court. So goes justice in Gadsden County! At their trial last Saturday, Attorney Rosenburger, a visiting lawyer from New York, was rudely evicted from the courtroom where he was observing the trial of the workers. Barbara Preston's fine of $50 was paid by the Gadsden County Citizenship Project. (cont.)

The two men told of their experiences in jail. Although they found conditions deplorable, and plan to make a complaint to the State Board of Prisons, they said that some wonderful things did happen while they were in jail. During the visiting period many people came. Co-workers brought cigarettes and books. Friends from Chattahoochee came and brought hot dinners for both boys. Both Negroes and whites were allowed to visit with them.

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PATRONIZE BUSINESSES WHERE YOU ARE TREATED LIKE A FIRST CLASS CITIZEN!

Negroes are urged to consider their treatment in local businesses. Are you called by your first name by proprietors who are more than happy to take your money? Do you have to wait while a white person goes ahead of you with pachages when you were there first? Are magazines featuring Negroes for sale in these places, and are Negroes featured in food advertisements? If not, you may be shopping in the wrong place. Money is equal to businessmen, whether it comes from a Negro or a white. Go where your dollar is respected! You probably worked twice as hard for it! If Negro busineeses don't have something you want, ask that it be stocked. It is time to show these businessmen, some of whom are supporting segregation any chance they get, that they had better shape up. ,Have a buy-in where you are served pleasantly and courteously.

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TEACH YOUR NEIGHBOR TO WRITE "JEWEL DIXIE"

If you know someone who cannot write but who wants to vote for Jewel Dixie, Negro candidate for Sheriff, teach him to write Jewel Dixie! He must be able to write this to vote in November.

CHURCH REGISTRATION BOOK

Each church in this county should have a book in it where people can sign when they have registered. If your church doesn't have such a book, tell your pastor that it is time to start taking a count of those who want to work for the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth. Find out who is not registered and help them to do this.

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WHERE ARE THE SO-CALLED CHRISTIANS IN THE WHITE COMMUNITY??

Rev. Cox said in the mass meeting tha he wonders how a man can love God whom he has never seen when he doesn't love his brother whom he has seen. Why haven't white ministers spoken out in Gadsden County?

Gadsden County Free Press

NEWSLETTER NO. 3 GADSDEN COUNTY CITIZENSHIP PROJECT August 29, 1964

CORE WORKER KIDNAPPED AND BEATEN THURSDAY!!

Stuart Wechsler, a white CORE task force worker living in Chattahoochee, was canvassing on Route 270-A last Thursday when three white men stopped him and told him to leave the farm. He said, "alright", and as he was attempting to leave, he reports he was struck with a cane by Tommy Smith. He then attempted to run into a nearby woods and was chased. He fell down, and they caught up to him and put him into their car and took him to a nearby house. There he was held in a car for about a half hour, and his life was threatened several times. Finally Deputy Sheriff Martins arrived. Smith told Martins to go down the road and they would "finish him off". Wechsler was hit again in Martins' presence. He was then arrested and taken to the Gadsden County Jail where he posted a $100 bond and was released. Another man with Smith was Howard Clark, according to witnesses. The FBI has been notified, and an investigation will follow.

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149 Negroes REGISTERED MONDAY!!

149 Gadsden County Negroes became registered voters last Monday bringing the grand total of registered Negroes to over 2,500 voters. Reports indicate that a few whites were allowed to go ahead of Negroes to register. The Secretary of State's Office in Tallahassee has been notified of this irregularity. All unregistered citizens are urged to register as soon as possible. The books will be open Monday from 9-12 and 2-5 at the Gadsden County Times office, 15 S. Madison in Quincy. They will also be opened during these hours on Thursday and Friday, and beginning Monday week, every weekday until October 3rd, when they close for good. If you have registered, urge your friends to do so, and pass on this information.

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MIDWAY WANTS FREEDOM!!

Steve McVoy, CORE task force worker, reports that residents of Midway are very enthusiastic about registering. During canvassing there last week, all but 5 of the 155 Negroes contacted wanted to register. Many wanted more information about Jewel Jerome Dixie, Negro candidate for sheriff. Monday many Midway residents proudly displayed their "I Am Registered" buttons, showing that MIDWAY WANTS FREEDOM NOW!

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NEW WORKER HIRED

Helen Henderson, a native of Quincy, was hired last week to work as a CORE task force staff member in voter registration. She had been helping out before her acceptance, and she says she is glad to have an opportunity to work full time. She says that registering is the best way that Negroes can gain their freedom in Gadsden County.

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TWO LAW OFFICERS WATCH CORE WORKER ATTACK

Monday morning, in front of the Gadsden County Times office, a white man struck Steve McVoy, a white CORE task force worker who was assisting in registration. A City officer and a county officer were nearby but did nothing. McVoy did not strike back, as he has accepted the CORE principles of non-violence. When he attempted to have the man arrested, he was told that if he pressed charges, he himself would also be arrested for fighting! Efforts to obtain police protection are to no avail, it appears.

McVoy reports that ACLU lawyers are preparing appropriate legal action against the man who struck him.

END INJUSTICE IN GADSDEN COUNTY— REGISTER AND VOTE!!

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TEACH YOUR NEIGHBOR TO WRITE "JEWEL JEROME DIXIE" !!

In order to vote for Jewel Jerome Dixie for sheriff, you must write in his fulle name on the ballot and mark an "x" by it. If you know someone who cannot write, teach him to write that much.

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NEGRO REPRESENTS MISSISSIPPI IN THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION!!!!

Arron Henry, a Negro from Mississipp was seated as a delegate from his state at the Democratic Convention in New Jersey last week. He is the first Negro to represent that state. Most of the white delegates left the convention when this happened. Henry is state chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party. Henry ran for Governor in the last election, but he lost because not enough Negroes were registered. Although it is difficult to register in this state you can, unlike in Mississippi. You should do so immediately!!

BLOOD DONORS NEEDED IMMEDIATELY FOR PATRICIA STEPHENS DUE!!!!

Patricia Stephens Due's Doctor has informed her that due to continuous bleeding she will need blood transfusions immediately. Mrs. Due was rushed to the emergency room of Florida A. & M. University Hospital last Sunday after she had become unconscious several times and suffered a great deal of pain. Doctors reported that she has an infection and other complications which are causing this illness. She is still in the hospital.

Anyone who wants to contribute blood may do so in the following manner. You must go to the Leon County Blood Bank in Tallahassee at 309 E. Gaines Street any weekday. Tell them that you wish to donate a pint of blood to the account of Patricia Stephens Due (give full name). Any person between 18 and 20 must have their parents' permission. If you are between 21 and 40 this is not necessary. N o person over 40 may donate. You should be in good health; you should not have consumed any alcholic beverages within the previous 24 hours, and you should not have eaten just prior to giving. All donations will be appreciated. Our good wishes and prayers are with Patricia duri ng her suffering.

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IRA SIMMONS TO RETURN TO SCHOOL

CORE task force worker Ira Simmons is leaving Monday to go to Howard University in Washington, D.C. He will be replaced in Havana by another worker.

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C.I.G. to sponser a benifit musical program!!!

The Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County is holding a musical freedom program this Sunday evening in Saint Hebron at the Saint Hebron Church. It will start at 8 P.M. Come out to hear some good music and enjoy an evening for freedom.

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QUINCY CORE NEWS

Quincy CORE is trying to bring equal justice and job opportunity to everyone in Gadsden County. But to do this we need the help of everyone. In the near future we hope to contact all businessmen in Gadsden County to try to get better jobs opened to Negroes. We plan to contact the mayor of every city and town in Gadsden to try and bring about better relations between all races. It is our belief that if we can sit down and put our views on the table we can bring peace, happiness and good will to Gadsden County. CORE meetings are held at Arnette Chapel A.M.E. Church in Quincy every Monday nite at 8 P.M. We are asking you to please attend, and bring your thoughts and ideas to CORE.

THE CHAIRMAN

— * —

"Let Us Continue....."

(Frankie Johnson)

JEWEL JEROME DIXIE, CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF SPEAKS TO VOTERS:

"The people of Gadsden County have been informed of some very untrue statements, which I hope to correct. It has been said that I promise to let Negroes do as they please without arrest. But I promise to arrest any person that breaks the law: black or white, rich or poor.

You must understand that the sheriff does not make the law, but enforces it. I know that you know there have been a number of cases where the law was not enforced. For instance, a CORE worker was hit Monday, August 24th, 1964 by a white man. This man was n ot arrested, and he was allowed to walk the street and harrass the people who were trying to register. If this had been a Negro, he wo uld have been arrested and put in jail, if not beat right there on the street. Elect me your sheriff and I say things of this sort will be stopped.

I could give you hundreds of cases of th is sort, but I don't think it is necessary because you know of many cases just as I do.

In the month of September I will begin to campaign in all parts of this county. Get prepared to come out and hear the truth. Then go register so you can be able to vote for Jewel Jerome Dixie on N ovember 3rd for Sheriff of Gadsden County. And bring justice and peace between all men in Gadsden County. If you would like to give to the aid of my campaign fund, you can mail it to Estella Forehand: P.O. Box 63, Quincy, Florida. Or call: 627-7755.

Yours very thankfully,

Jewel J. Dixie

If you vote, the choice is <u>yours</u>.
If you don't vote, the choice is <u>theirs</u>.
If you don't register, you have no choice.

REGISTRATION BOOKS OPENED SIX DAYS A WEEK

If you haven't been to register yet because of the long line outside the registrar's office, or because of having to wait in the hot sun, or because you couldn't get off work on Mondays, YOU CAN NOW REGISTER. The office is now open Monday through Saturday, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 to 5 p.m. Remember--you must register or you can't vote in the November elections, and only through voting can you have a voice in your government.

Become a first class citizen NOW. Don't stand by and say "my vote won't count," because it is the votes of you, your friends, and your neighbors that can end the injustice of this county. YOUR one vote could mean the difference between slavery and freedom, between right and wrong, between justice and injustice!

Go to the Gadsden County Times Office, 15 South Madison St., across from the fire station, and say "I WANT TO REGISTER." The books close on October 4, so don't wait--register now--become a citizen with a voice, a first class citizen!

GADSDEN WELCOMES NEW LCDC LAWYER

Mr. Alan Levine, a lawyer from the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, will arrive in Tallahassee to serve as a full-time lawerr to aid in the Negro's fight for equality and justice. Mr. Levine will devote most of his time to problems of voter registration, but he will also aid in other aspects of this great sturggle for justice.

The citizens of Gadsden County welcome Mr. Levine.

278 NEGROES REGISTER IN GADSDEN

This week Gadsden County gained 278 new first class citizens. This brings the total number of Negroes registered in the county to over 2,700! These citizens have taken the first big step toward freedom, since they will be able to chose the public servants who will represent them. Become a first class citizen today--register to vote!

WE SHALL OVERCOME--

by Rev. J. T. Crutcher

There is an ancient myth which tells of a great warrior who fought a beast that could reproduce itself in seconds. Every time the warrior would cut off the head of the beast another head would appear. This ancient story has much in common with the Negro's plight. We have been cheated of gainful employment for centuries. Even now we have cooks and maids in Quincy making pauper's wages and sending their daughters and sons to college. We have been placed in inferior school buildings with the old law of Separate but Equal, and everybody knows that it was separate but certainly not equal. Yet, despite all the head chopping we have taken--We are still singing "We Shall Overcome." I say to you of Gadsden County, believe that with God all unrighteousness can be subdued. There are genuine white men and women who have been born of His

(cont'd from below left)

Spirit and they constituee the reproduction of a head thatwill speak and live to see that justice and liberty will be in America, even in Quincy. So, people of Gadsden, don't underestimate God--He is over the white man, the black man and all men of the earth. Believe me when I say, we shall overcome.

STRENGTH IN UNITY

For hundreds of years the soil of the South has yielded a rich harvest. When the soil was sown with the seeds of tobacco and the blood and sweat of Negroes, "local businessmen" got rich. For too long Negroes were repayed only by the shackle of slavery and the whip of the opressor. But at the end of the Civil War the "Day of Jubilee" came and the slaves throughout the South were set free. According to law the Negro was then supposed to enjoy all the benefits, rights, and privileges as a citizen of the United States.

Yet today over one hundred years since the "Day of Jubilee" we find that many Negroes of Gadsden County are still living in a state of near slavery. Some people are paid as low as twenty dollars a week for backbreaking work on the farms, working from sun-up to sun-down. Even the very houses they live in are controlled by the farm supervisors. Voter registration workers have been ordered out of these houses by the supervisors--these workers have even been arrested, even though they were made welcome by the people they were visiting. It seems that these people cannot even choose who they wish to have as visitors to their homes. People even tell of beatings and whippings by the alleged "respectable businessmen" of Gadsden County.

(Cont'd on page 2)

GADSDEN COUNTY FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 7 GADSDEN COUNTY CITIZENSHIP PROJECT SEPT. 12, 1964

NEGRO REGISTRATION REACHES 3000

This week the number of Negroes registered in Gadsden County passed the 3000 mark. According to our unofficial count, the three-thousanth Negro citizen was registered at approximately 3:00 Wednesday afternoon. By Friday evening over 3100 had registered, representing over 25 per cent of the eligible voting population.

Negro citizens of this county are showing their enthusiastic desire to gain their rights as Americans by registering to vote. Even on Thursday afternoon, when hurricane Dora was beginning to pound into Quincy, Negroes were huddling under the awning in front of the Gadsden County Times office, waiting their turn to register. Every day large numbers of people are turned away from the registration office when the doors are closed at five o'clock, but they do not give up. Some have returned four and five times before being able to register, but they know that the right to vote is more important than the other things they could be doing with the time they spend waiting in line to register.

Now that the office is open six days a week, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 2 to 5 p.m., you no longer have to stand in the hot sun for hours. Usually, registration takes only a fifteen minute wait, and if you come early in the afternoon, you probably won't have to wait at all. If you have not yet registered, do so at once! The American way of life will succeed only as long as our government represents all the people-- black and white, rich and poor. If you have tried to register before, and found the line too long, or if you haven't been able to register yet, DO IT NOW. 3100 Negroes have become first class citizens in the last months, and they now have a voice and choice in their government. Don't be left out--register NOW so you can vote in November.

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END OF THE LINE

At about 10:00 a.m. Thursday morning Mrs. Della West, who is unable to walk, came to the Gadsden County Times office to register. Six people waiting on line looked on with consternation as she was carried out of the car to the office. Each step was an ordeal for Mrs. West as she sought to exercise her right as an American citizen. The people on line both white and Negro, acting out of human kindness, gracefully permitted Mrs. West to enter the line at the front. Unfortunately, it seems that not all people care to act with Christian kindness, for a dark-haired, husky, heavy-set woman with a cigarette dangling out of the corner of her mouth, sprang to the door arom within the office and snapped, "Get to the back of the line," and slammed the door shut. When Mrs. West finally did get into the office whe was treated contemptuously by the "lady" who registered her.

Will not the whites of Gadsden County let the Negro enjoy even the dignity of old age?

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MISSIIISPPI SCHOOLS INTEGRATE

This month schools in Mississippi desegregated, yet the schools of Gadsden County remain completely segregated. If Gadsden County is really as "progressive" as its white leaders say, why does it lag behind even Mississippi in school integration?

JEWEL J. DIXIE -- CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF OF GADSDEN COUNTY

I, Jewel J. Dixie, Candidate for Sheriff, promise to bring equal law and justice to Gadsden County. But to do this I need the help of everyone, black and white, rich and poor. But to help me improve Gadsden County you must first go register so you can vote.

Negroes are being told by white land owners that they must not register to vote or they will have to move off the farms. Voting is a right no man can take away from anyone. Black and white, God created everyone equal. By that I mean that a Negro has the same right to vote and elect the candidate of his choice as the white man. So go to the registrar's office and register so you will be able to vote and elect me, Jewel J. Dixie, next sheriff of Gadsden County.

If I am elected sheriff you will not have to fear being beaten up or fired if you register. My office will protect everyone, black and white, if their rights are violated.

If you wist to contribute to my campaign, contact Estelle Forehand (p.O.Box 63) Quincy, or call 627-7755.

Register, and vote for Jewel J. Dixie on November 3.

REMEMBER TO REGISTER
MONDAY-SATURDAY, 9-12 A.M.
and 2-5 P.M. at GADSDEN
COUNTY TIMES OFFICE

WHY NOT A PROFIT-SHARING PLAN ON THE TOBACCO FARMS?

In answer to an article in last week's Free Press, the editor of the Gadsden County Times states that tobacco farmers cannot afford to pay their workers any higher wages since every year they must trust to luck and gamble all they have on each tobacco crop. After riding around the county and seeing the beautiful, large homes of these farmers, and hearing about how rich Gadsden County is due to its crop of shade grown tobacco we must conclude that these farmers have been pretty lucky so far.

In case of a bad year a farmer has the wealth of preceeding years to fall back upon. What does the tenant farmer with a large family, who makes twenty dollars a week have to fall back upon? In good years and bad he still makes the same money, still lives in the same rattletrap house without running water (how many farm owners have no running water?), still fears the day his child might get sick because he doesn't have money for a doctor, still fears a beating which might come from his boss, still is treated as a second-class citizen because he is black. The tenant farmer never has a lucky lear.

If the income of the farmer varies from year to year, why not start a profit-sharing plan where the worker gets a decent share of the income? Forty years ago this might have seemed to be a very radical idea, but today companies all over the country give their workers a share of the profits. Why can't tobacco farmers do the same?

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LETTER TO G.C. TIMES SUGGESTS SOLUTION TO PROBLEMS OF SOUTH

We would like to call everyone's attention to a letter printed on the back page of this week's Gadsden County Times. The letter outlines the solution of the problems of the South (and the North and West also, for that matter) and its final paragraph is a statement of a philosophy which the members of the Gadsden County Citizenship Project wholeheartedly endorse and guide themselves by. We congratulate the writer of this letter for his insight.

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THE STAFF OF THE GADSDEN COUNTY CITIZENSHIP PROJECT WOULD WELCOME COMMENTS, SUGGESTIONS, AND CRITICISM ON OUR WEEKLY NEWSLETTER. WRITE G.C.C.P, 302 S. 10th St.

PATRICIA STEPHENS DUE SENDS GREETINGS

Mrs. Patricia Stephens Due has been in Florida A&M Hospital undergoing an emergency operation, sends her thanks to the people of Gadsden County for their thoughtfulness and kindness. She wishes to thank those in particular who responded to the request for blood donations, and those who sent her flowers during her stay in the hospital.

Mrs. Due will be traveling to Atlanta to recuperate, and therefore won't be able to thank each of you in person. She hopes, though, that some portion of her appreciation will be conveyed to you through this newsletter.

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THANKS TO MR. HUTCHINSON

We wish to thank Registrar Hutchinson for correcting the registration irregularities which he had denied existed.

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USE YOUR DOLLARS!

Gadsden County's merchants depend on the dollars spent by Negro citizens to keep their businesses going, yet they treat their Negro customers rudely, call them by their first names, and make them wait until white customers have been served.

Most of these stores have white salesmen and saleswomen, whites as cashiers, white managers, and white attendants. When a Negro applies for a job, he is considered only after all the white applicants have been eliminated.

How have these merchants been able to do these things when a good portion of their customers are Negro? Because none of Gadsden's Negro Citizens have said anything. But these businessmen can be made to change their ways. The dollar is very important to them, and <u>your</u> dollar is just as good as anyone else's dollar. If these merchants realized that, by going somewhere else, you could take your dollar from them, they would start treating you more courteously, they would start hiring more Negroes, and they would begin to serve <u>you</u>, not just the whites who patronize their stores.

So next time you shop, remember that <u>your</u> dollar can change things. <u>Demand</u> the service and products you want, and you will get them. In the mind of a businessman, dollars speak, and they speak loudly!

GADSDEN COUNTY FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 8 GADSDEN COUNTY CITIZENSHIP PROJECT SEPT. 18, 1964

REV. B. ELTON COX ARRIVES

Reverend B. Elton Cox, from High Point, North Carolina, arrived in Quincy this week to help in the struggle of the Negro citizens of Gadsden County to gain their constitutional rights. Rev. Cox will serve as CORE's field secretary for the next month, coordinating the activities of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project, and aiding local CORE chapters.

The Citizens of Gadsden County welcome Rev. Cox, and are thankful that he will be part of their great sturggle.

FREEDOM RALLY NEXT TUESDAY!

Tuesday, Sept. 22 will be a big day for freedom in Gadsden County. A giant Freedom Rally is being held at Mt. Morial Church at 8:00 p.m. featuring the Rev. B. Elton Cox, the combined Freedom Choirs of Quincy and Chattahoochee, and Jewel J. Dixie, Negro candidate for sheriff of Gadsden County. Rev. Cox expressed dismay with the small attendance at the last rally, but we know that he will not be disappointed this time. All lovers of freedom are welcome, so come to Mt. Moriah and show your support for YOUR struggle for freedom.

CIG ORGANIZING VOTER EDUCATION CLASSES

Mrs. Crutcher has informed the G. C. Free Press that the Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County will begin voter education classes in several areas of the county soon. These classes are intended to help inform the Negro citizens of the county of the reasons for voting, and of the issues of the coming election. Watch next week's Free Press for more information.

NEGRO REGISTRATION REACHES 3600

There are now over 3600 registered Negro voters in Gadsden County, according to our unofficial count. These people will be able to chose the officials who will represent them in their government.

If you have not yet registered, do so at once, for there is not much time left. Don't be left out in the coming election--Register now so you can vote on November 3.

A MESSAGE FROM QUINCY CORE

Where are you, my fellow freedom lovers? Yes, you may be represented in our CORE meetings by a friend, but where are you? Are you guilty of standing by and criticizing our progress? The day and time has come when you can only be represented by your presence and your financial assistance. No, you haven't done your part until you have stood up for the right and defeated the wrong.

The evils of our oppressors have driven us into the depths of inferiority, segregation, discrimination, and most of all, fear. We are all trapped by these evils, and we must realize that this struggle for freedom is OUR struggle.

Yes, we need all of you in this struggle, for together we stand and divided we fall.

GOLDWATER OR JOHNSON FOR PRESIDENT?
by Rev. B. Elton Cox

On November 3, 1964, Americans make a choice, and a decision and then you vote for the most powerful man for the highest office in the land and in the world.

This office must be filled by the best man America can offer. The best man in Our democratic processes is the present President, Lyndon Baines Johnson. Why? President Johnson is the most experienced and has been endorsed by more people, more firms, and enlightened news people than the temporary spokesman for the Republican Party, Barry Goldwater.

It is a sure belief that Goldwater is reckless, ruthless, and unreasonable on most issues dealing with the welfare of all Americans. Excuses will not elect a President Votes will do that. Yet another task must be performed, that is, you must REGISTER before October 3, in order to VOTE on November 3.

Real Americans must not defeat Goldwater because he voted against the Civil Rights bill, rather vote against him because he does not qualify to lead the free world.

Real Americans must not vote for Johnson because he is the President now, rather vote for him because he is the best choice to lead the Nation and the free world.

Remember, you can not really "talk" Johnson to victory on November 3, but you can put your vote where your mouth is and do your duty as a REAL AMERICAN. You make the DIFFERENCE--GoddWATER OR JOHNSON

REGISTER NOW OR YOU WILL BE LEFT OUT ON NOVEMBER 3. YOU MUST REGISTER IN ORDER TO VOTE FOR THE CANDIDATE OF YOUR CHOICE.

Freedom Now...Freedom Now...Register

TO THE TEACHERS OF GADSDEN COUNTY

—You pat us (CORE) on the back and say, "I'm with you." You teach your children that good things come to those who sacrifice, but do you practice what you preach?

You don't use your superior education to benefit your people, the Negro race. You won't assist with the financing of the voter registration drive, you won't lend your car to take people to register. You say "I can't, I might lose my job." "The people in the factories can lend their cars, help canvass, and contribute money, but I can't. I might lose my job."

Why are you so self- centered, just because you have a fine home and car? You are made to suffer the same indignities that your brothers working for twenty dollars a week suffer. You are sneered at when you attempt to eat at a "white" restaurant, just as your less fortunate brother is.

It has been said that the Negroes who have money never help those who do not have money. Help your fellow brother, for if you Don't help your own race, do you think the white man will?? Don't be like crabs in a bucket, but join hands, join forces to help the Negro race.

BY THE WAY.....

Incidentally, did you know that one of our so-called prominent Negro citizens, who happens to be the principal of one of our leading Negro high schools, hung up on a CORE tester when she phoned to ask for his assistance in the voter registration drive?

I WANT TO BE FREE!!
by Helen Henderson,
CORE Task Force Worker

I, Helen Henderson, was born and reared in this county. For 33 years and 8 months I was lost. I didn't know what I wanted, or what I wanted to be.

But now I know what I want to be free. So I can have a decent job, a decent home, and the dignity I deserve as a human being.

Do you know the feeling of freedom? I do. It means no more being a second-class citizen. It means that I can eat where I want to, it means that I can go to school a classroom that is modern and well equipped, it means that I can shop where I chose and receive polite treatment.

I say to you, register and vote so you can gain your freedom. A registered citizen is a first-class citizen, a citizen who is free.

REGISTER AT THE GADSDEN COUNTY TIMES OFFICE, 9-12 AM and 2-5 PM, MONDAY THROUGH SATURDAY UNTIL OCT. 3.

THE PLIGHT OF THE POOR

One September 8, 1964 at about 6:30 P.M. Mrs. Louise Horring, a Negro resident of Havana, died of childbirth. Mother of thirteen children, all of them delivered at home, she needed to be in a hospital, but could not afford the extra cost. She could not even afford medical insurance.

And so, she, as a poor woman with hardly enough to support her family, took recourse in delivery at home. There was a midwife during childbirth, but no doctor. A Dr. Sapp of Havana had been telephoned, but since he had had a heart attack four or five years ago, he could not accept maternity cases. The baby was born all right, but the childbirth did not come out.

A dr. Maxwell from Calvary, Ga. arrived on the scene, amid screams of the unfortunate mother he endeavored to remove the childbirth by hand. Mrs. Horring died soon after. Finally, Dr. Sapp arrived on the scene in time to pronounce her dead.

This horrible occurrance would not have happened if she had been in the hospital, or if a doctor had been present while she was giving birth.

Where is the money for a poor person, black or white, to pay for the high cost of hospitalization? Where is there a doctor to answer emergency calls to anyone at any time?

IN REPLY

We are pleased that Suber reads the Free Press so diligently; he might learn something. He might learn that Negroes don't want handouts, that they don't want to become indebted to the farmers, and wouldn't if he paid them a decent wage. Perhaps if wages were higher and diets were better Negroes would not be sick so often.

Suber also states that Negro schools in Gadsden Co8nty seemed to be newer than the white schools, According to the law of the land, however, there should be only schools, not Negro schools and white schools. And what is provided in these nice new schools? In white schools there is an average of one teacher for about every 24 students, while in Negro schools, the average is one teacher per 33 pupils. Suber, if you doubt the truth you can read the facts in the latest bionnial report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. In addition, if you are so interested in the truth you had better start to re'read your couumn as diligently as you read ours.

And by the way, Suber if the white tobacco farmers have it so bad and the Negroes have it so good, why don't the farmers sell out to them and then become tenant farmers on the farms?

FLORIDA FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 9 GADSDEN COUNTY CITIZENSHIP PROJECT SEPT. 26, 1964

NEGRO REGISTRATION REACHES 4000!

There are over 4000 registered Negro citizens in Gadsden County now, according to our unofficial count. If all of these first class citizens vote on November 3, much needed changes in Gadsden County can be brought about.

There is only one week of registration left, so if you have put off registering, YOU HAD BETTER NOT WAIT ANY LONGER. Remember--if you do not register, you cannot vote in the November election, and you will have no choice or voice in deciding who your leaders will be.

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JEWEL J. DIXIE TO SPEAK AT CHATTAHOOCHEE FREEDOM RALLY

Jewel J. Dixie, Negro candidate for sheriff of Gadsden County, will be a speaker at a giant Freedom Rally to be held Tuesday, October 1, at 8:00 P.M. at New Zion Church in Chattahoochee.

Rev. B. Elton Cox, CORE Field Secreaary from High Point, North Carolina, will also speak on the program.

All citizens who want freedom, and want it NOW are invited to hear these great leaders in the Freedom Struggle.

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THANKS TO THE CITIZENS OF GADSDEN COUNTY

Following Rev. Cox's appeal for food, linen, and cooking utensils at last Tuesday's Freedom Rally, many local citizens have been by Freedom House to leave contributions. Without your support, this Freedom Project could never continue; with your help and support the citizens of this county will soon gain their rightful freedom.

Some articles still needed are a kitchen table (small), old bed (without mattress), paper towels and rack, pillows (3), bookshelf, small end table, typewriter, drano, A-jax, Alka-Seltzer, aspirin, first aid kit, dustpan, small lamps (floor and table types), drain dish rack, towel rack, etc. Come by Freedom House and look us over. We belong to you!

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SUWANEE COUNTY NEWS

The Suwanee County Voters League today appointed a seven man committee to visit the Superintendent of Public Instruction to find out why a fifteen man committee appointed by the Board of Public instruction to investigate conditions in county schools does not include a single Negro. In light of the fact that school administrators who are white, have not seenfit to maintain Negro schools in as good condition as white schools, it would seem proper that Negroes be on the body that is empowered to improve the county schools.

IS SEGREGATION IN GADSDEN COUNTY?

-Rev. B. Elton Cox, CORE Field Secretary

Are the Churches open to all, except the Negro janitor?
Are the tax books mixed or only the integrated money in the cash registers?
Are Negroes salesclerks in stores, or just spending money?
Are schools following the May 17, 1954 Supreme Court's decision or just as black as they were on May 16, 1954?
Can Negro policemen arrest all violators or just black ones?
Are the tax-supported buildings open to all citizens, such as the court house, jail, city hall, parks, swimming pools, or only open on a segrega ted basis?
Are the gravevards integrated or do the whites think heaven will be segregated too?
Are Negro maids still riding in the back seats of the whites' cars in the day and in the front seats at night when the white men bring them back from the ....on their way home?
What about restaurants with all tables marked "reserved" except for one in the extreme rear where Negroes are expected to sit?
Are there "Colored" signs up in public places where Negroes spend their money?

Well, only you can answer these queries. God will remind you of them in the "last day".

We in America cannot continue to live in a SEGREGATED nation and expect to die and someday live in an INTEGRATED Heaven.

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THE FLORIDA FREE PRESS

The masthead of this paper has been changed from the Gadsden County Free Press to the Florida Free Press. All of Northern Florida has imposed the yoke of discrimination, prejudice, and segregation upon Negroes, but the fight for freedom has come to all of Florida, and to carry this fight from coast to coast the Florida Free Press Now dedicates itself.

CIG TO BLGIN CITIZENSHIP CLASSES

Citizenship Classes, which are an aspect of Operation Citizenship, a program of education sponsored By the Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County, will begin Tues., Sept.29, 1964 at 8:00 P. M. Classes will be held in the following areas at the following times:

Tuesday, Sept. 29, 8:00 P.M.

HAVANA - Palace AME Church, Rev. Young, Pastor.

Wednesday, Sept. 30, 8:00 P.M.

QUINCY - Mt. Zion CME Church, Rev. Grant, Pastor

MIDWAY - Hagel Chapel AME Church, Rev. Bradley, Pastor

ST. HEBRON - St. Hebron AME Church, Rev. McCormick, Pastor.

The main purpose of these classes is to emphasize the duties of every citizens in helping to build a better community. Specifically, the classes will emphasize the importance of registering and voting, and the issues of the coming election. There will be a special program for those who cannot read or write, emphasizing training in reading and writing. The Civic Interest Group urges <u>all</u> citizens to attend these classes, for only through responsible citizen - ship can Gadsden County become a better place for all to live.

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WALKING CANES AGAINST FREEDOM

The younger brother of a respectable businessman (whose name was mentioned in a previous edition of the Free Bress) has been seen riding around town with a walking cane in the rifle rack of his white pickup truck. Readers of the Free Press and certain alleged law enforcement officers will remember that walking canes were used in the beating of a voter registration worker. It was thought by the attackers that a beating would scare the CORE workers away from Gadsden County. Well, let it be said right here that only a fool would try to hold back the ocean's tide with his hands, and only a bigger fool would try to beat back freedom with a walking cane.

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FREEDOM RALLY HUGE SUCCESS

Last Tuesday Rev. B. Elton Cox addressed a crowd estimated at 250 people at Mt. Moriah Church in Quincy. In his speech, Rev. Cox urged all citizens of Gadsden County

(Continued in next column)

(Freedom Rally, Continued)

to register before October 3, and to vote on November 3. He stated that registering to vote was the only way Negroes could gain their first class citizenship and defeat Goldwater in the coming election.

Rev. Cox also asked the people of Gadsden County to donate cooking utensils, linen, and food to help support the CORE task force workers in Quincy, who, he said, were sleeping on beds without sheets and going hungry because of not enough money to buy food.

He asked why more ministers were not supporting the Civil Rights Movement in this county, and urged citizens to withhold support from those ministers who refused to cooperate with the Freedom Struggle.

Music was furnished by the Freedom Choirs of Quincy and Chattahoochee, and several prominent local citizens were on the program.

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HI THERE AGAIN, SUBER....

Well, once again we lock horns with Suber. Never let it be said by anyone that we held back from shedding a little light on the darkness of ignorance. Yes, Suber, the income of a Negro family might be substantial when all its members work, but have you ever asked yourself if five year old children might not be happier playing games with each other, rather than priming tobacco together under a hot July sun? Have you ever asked yourslef whether a sixteen year old boy might spend his time more profitably in school preparing for his future, rather than in the fields farming another man's tobacco? Have you ever asked yourself what a little child goes through because throughout the day his mother is laboring in a packinc house to get him some food to eat and cannot furnish the constant attention and love all infants need? Have you ever asked yourself if <u>you</u> would be happy with the lot of a tenant farmer And don't say you would work yourself up. Not at those odds, mister. Not when you have to struggle twenty four hours a day to survive!

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THANKS TO TEACHERS

In a recent article in the Free Press, Gadsden's teachers were criticized for taking no part in the Freedom Fight in the county. We wish to say, however, that there are several teachers who have been most cooperative. We appreciate their support, and hope that it will continue in the future.

FLORIDA FREE PRESS

Newsletter No. 10 October 1, 1964
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

REGISTRATION BOOKS CLOSE TODAY

Today is the last chance to register! The books will be closing at 5:00 P.M. this afternoon, and won't reopen until after the election. So, if you haven't registered yet, this is your LAST CHANCE!!! Already almost 4600 Negroes have gained their first-class citizenship, so DON'T BE LEFT OUT. If you want to help chose who will be the next President of the United States, Mr. Johnson or Mr. Goldwater, you must register to vote.

The office is located in the Gadsden County Times Office, right across the street from the fire department in Quincy. The office opens at 9 a.m., so if you want to register, be there early, and be first in line. Remember--if you don't register, you don't vote, and if you don't vote, you have no choice in your government.

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JEWEL J. DIXIE, CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF OF GADSDEN COUNTY.

I, Jewel Jerome Dixie, write-in candidate for Sheriff of Gadsden County, promise to bring equal justice to all. If I am elected s heriff I will improve the conditions of this county, and will promise to enforce the laws.

59% of the population of Gadsden County is Negro. In the past nothing has been done by the Negroes of this county to improve things. But now you must go register so you can vote and cast your ballot for the candidate who will better the Negro's condition in this county.

When we refuse to register and vote, we are refusing opportunities to better ourselves. We are refusing better school facilities, better roads, and better law enforcement.

Laws are not made by the sheriff of Gadsden County, but are to be enforced by him. Laws are not to apply to people of only one race, but should apply equally to all people.

I promise, that, if I am elected, I will strive to be honest and fair to all people, black and white, rich and poor. So, cast your ballot for Jewel J. Dixie, candidate for Sheriff of Gadsden County.

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REMEMBER TO VOTE!

If you are now a registered voter, be sure to use the right you have gained. On November 3., the General Elections will be held in Gadsden county, and in order to help chose the candidates who will represent you in the next four years, YOU MUST VOTE!

The Free Press will carry information on polling places and transportation in the next issue.

FREEDOM NOW.....FREEDOM NOW.....!

FLORIDA FREE PRESS EXPANDS TO FOUR PAGES

In accordance with our plans for expansion of the Free Press, this week we have doubled the size of the paper. We hope to bring not onlly news of the Freedom Movement in North Florida; but also news of social events, church activities, and school programs. If you have any articles of general interest to the Negro community of this county or of the entire northern part of the state, send them to:

FLORIDA FREE PRESS
Rt. 3, Box 428F
Quincy, Florida
Phone 727-8458

All articles must be in by 5:00 Wednesday night.

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TASK FORCE WORKERS TO REMAIN IN GADSDEN COUNTY

Despite the fact that registration will be over this week, the CORE workers presently in Gadsden County will remain on the job, fighting for freedom and justice until the battle is won. The project has been made a permanent project, and will expand into other areas of activity. We wish to thank the many members of the community who have helped us in the voter registration drive, and we hope to have their continued support in our future activities.

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ITEMS STILL NEEDED FOR FREEDOM HOUSE....

We still need the following things for Freedom House: Dust mop, towel rack, drano, floor wax, and an alarm clock. Come by Freedom House and visit us, you are welcome any time.

DEAR HUTCH:

We would like to answer the question posed by your good friend Brig. Gen. Louis Wadsworth. You want to know where we were during the hurricane. First, we will relate a few facts that you did not bother to ascertain in your headlong rush to heap abuse upon the CORE task Force.

At the time of the storm the whole Gadsden County staff volunteered themselves and their cars to both the Gadsden County and Tallahhasee Red Cross. We also let the local C.D. headquarters know that we were available for rescue duty. Although we were not called by either of these organizations we spent the whole afternoon helping people secure their homes and taking them out of areas that might be threatened with fooding. The staff members in Madison and Monticello spent their time taking people to shelters. In Suwannee county the staff consists of only one woman, who had no car. Despite this obstacle, she did what she could in her community.

You ask where was CORE and the NAACP? Neither of these organizations is involved in rescue work, unless you want to call leading America out of the flood af hate and prejudice a rescue mssion. If you think civil rights organizations should engage in a rescue operation why did you not ask where was the Rebublican Party and Barry Goldwater; where was the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Council?

Now we would like to ask you a question. Did the Red Cross volunteer to send aid to Mississippi, an area that we have designated a disaster area? Mr. Huchinson and Gen. Wadsworth, do you feel any need to question the actions of the Red Cross in Madison when Dave Dukes sought shelter from the raging storm and was sent back into wind-driven rain with the words, "Your shelter is at the Negro High School?"

You type us as "totally imbecillic". Is this because we are stupid enough to still believe that the Great American Dream of equal justice for all men is still possible? Is it because we still expect that when our country is fighting a war thousands of miles away to make a country safe for democracy, that a man wont be sent away from the safety of a shelter, back into the teeth of a raging storm because he has bl ck or brown skin?

You call us "misguided". Was Christ misguided when he went out to do the work of God through good deeds? Were the Crus ders misguided when they set out to liberate the Holy land from the heathens?

(Continued at top of next col.)

Dear Hutch (Continued from left)

In the Live Oak editorial the editor says the big question is: "Where are they now?" The answer is we are here and we are here to stay until all men are free. We and others like us will be working until the Golden Rule and the American Dream become a reality.

SIGNED--The CORE Task Force Workers of Gadsden County.

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CITIZENSHIP CLASSES OF "OPERATION CITIZENSHIP"

--By Addie B. Crutcher

On Tuesday and Wednesday nights of this week there were over 90 persons attending citizenship classes in the Havana and Midway communities. The classes were divided into two major groups: illiterates and non-illiterates. Our teaching teams demonstrated the basic techniques involved in writing and allowed individual students to participate. It is felt by CIG that that portion of our citizenship classes which endeavors to train illiterates is of utmost importance in as much as the 1958 illiteracy ruling will be enforced in the coming election. The law states that there will be NO ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO ILLITERATES AT THE POLLS. Therefore, all the citizens of Gadsden County should be anxious to see that all illiterates attend these classes.

The discussion for the non-illiterates in our classes was centered around this major theme: "The meaning of citizenship." Next week we will be involved in pointing out that voting is both a prividege and an obligation.

We the members of CIG encourage you to join these classes. Yes, voting is important, but the intelligent vote makes the difference.

The classes will be held in these areas as the following times:

TUESDAY, OCT. 6 8:00 P.M.

Havana - Palace AME Church, Rev. Young, Pastor.

St. Hebron -- St. Hebron AME Church, Rev. McCormick, Pastor.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 7 8:00 p.m.

Quincy -- Mt. Zion CME Church, Rev. Grant, Pastor.

Midway -- Hagel Chapel AME Chruch, Rev. Bradley, Pastor.

We urge you to attend these important classes, and to bring a friend, neighbor, or relative.

VOTE ON NOVEMBER 3.....

Watch the Free Press for Information on transportation, polling places, and times.

USE THE QUINCY LIBRARY

It has been reported to the Free Press that the Quincy Library is open to all citizens, regardless of race. Several local Negro residents have reported that they received polite and courteous service at the library, and they have been told that they can become members by paying the usual membership fees. The fees are $1.00 a year for students, $3.00 a year for a single adult, $5.00 a year for a couple, and $10.00 a year for a family.

The Free Press is glad that the Quincy Library has decided that members of all races should be allowed use of their facilities, and we urge all Negro citizens who have not used the library in the past to start taking advantage of the services this library has to offer.

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MT. MORIAH CHURCH NEWS
(see page 4 for weekly schedule)

Sunday School will commence at 9:45 a.m. with Supt. Lefell Clary leading the school in devotions. Afterwards the teachers will take charge of their classes. Class discussions will be centered around the Pastoral Epistles in which I Timothy 1:1-11 will be used as scripture. The assembly period will be presented by the Junior department with Mrs. Alarie Raines serving as teacher. Morning worship will begin at 11:00 a.m. with the call to worship by our pastor, Rev. J. T. Crutcher. Music will be furnished by the Senior Choir. Holy Communion will be served at both the morning worship and at the 6:00 p.m. evening service.

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CIG NEWS

The Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County met Monday night at 7:30 P.M. at the dining hall of Mt. Moriah Church. The meeting was conducted by Mrs. Addie B. Crutcher in the absence of the chairman.

Reports were made by both the Carpool committe and the Citizenship Ecucation committee. The Carpool committee is now involved in setting up pick-up places for the various precints around the county. The chairman, Mr. William Robinson, is urging all citizens to offer their cars for use in the carpools on "Jubilee Day."

The Citizenship Education Committee announced that the demonstration workshop was a big success, and that the first Citizenship class would be held in Havana on Tuesday night [see page 1 for story of Citizenship Classes].

(continued from last col.)

LISTEN, LOCAL BUSINESSMEN....

Rumors are circulating around the county that certain local businessmen may attempt to influence their employees' voting. We would like to quote from Ch. 104.081 of the Florida State election laws, for the benefit of these businessmen:

"It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company, association or corporation having one or more persons in their service as employees to discharge or threaten to discharge any employee in their service for voting or not voting in any election...for any candidate....Any persons violating the provisions of this section shall, on conviction be guilty of a misdemeanor. Any firm...or corporation violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars in addition to the penalty of being punished for a misdemeanor..."

So, Mr. Businessman, keep this in mind. One thousand dollars is a lot of money, even for you.

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MAYBE SUBER WILL SOMEDAY SEE THE LIGHT.....

Well, Suber, as they say, "If ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." Yet we won't give up--we will try to awake you from your blissful slumber. Yes, it is true that the segregated schools that the Negroes attend are cut during the peak of the tobacco season. The good white folks have seen to it that the Negro children won't have their tobacco priming interfered with by something as trivial as education. Instead they can start school one month earlier than the white children, so that while the hot August sun is high in the sky these lucky Negroes can swelter in school.

You say that white boys and girls have to pick tobacco now also. That's a very interesting statement. You also state that there are very few jobs in the county that pay as well. It would seem from that statement that something is very wrong in Gadsden county. The rest of the state is growing economically by leaps and bounds, yet this county can't provide enough jobs for its white or black citizens. If the County Commissioners cannot improve conditions in this area, voters, both black and white, should get together and vote them out of office.

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CIG NEWS (continued from left col.)

$30 was presented to the North Florida Citizenship Education Project to help in the publication of the Florida Free Press.

CIG urges all interested citi-

QUINCY CORE SPEAKS

by: Francine Moore
Herbert Knight, Jr.

The Quincy Core held their regular meeting Monday night at 8:00 p. m. Johnny Watson, Vice President of CORE, presided.

Core is conducting a job survey to find jobs for high school graduates. If you are interested in applying for a job come to our next CORE meeting, Monday night at 8:00 p. m. at Arnette Chapel. Clerical training will be given.

Thursday night at 8:00 p.m., a Freedom Rally was held at New Zion Missionary Baptist Church. Rev B. Elton Cox was the speaker. Refreshments were sold by Quincy CORE.

The Quincy CORE would like to thank Blessed Hope, Mt. Zion in Gretna, and St. Stephen, who recently gave contributions to CORE.

The Quincy CORE would like to encourage more people to utiliz e business facilities that are open to members of all races.

Today is the last day to register to vote. CORE would like to urge all citizens who have not yet registered to do so today. And, remember to vote on November 3.

We need you on Monday nights at CORE meetings; regardless of who you are or what you do for a living, we have a job for you.

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CARTER-PARRAMORE HIGH SCHOOL NEWS

The Lions are busy preparing for Homecoming, October 30. Various classes are busy electing sweethearts to represent them. Nominees for Miss Carter-Parramore are as follows: Linda Dixie, 12-1; Sandra Britt, 12-2; Vida McPhaul, 12-3; Marcella Johnson, 12-4; Elouise McMillion, 12-5; Barbara Thomas, 12-6; and Hazel Singleton, 12-7.

Miss Junior is Marilyn Gunn of 11-1. Her attendants are Sallie Williams and Loretta Siler.

The Lions received their report cards Monday.

October 30, Dr. R. Green spoke to the Lions on Crime Prevention.

Twenty-nine N H A members motored to Northside in Havana to attend a leadership Conference on Saturday September 26.

Friday night the mighty Carter-Parramore Lions tied a game with the Monroe Tornados, 6-6.

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AN OPEN LETTER TO THE EMPLOYEES OF THE HOSPITALS OF QUINCY AND CHATTAHOOCHEE

We, the Freedom Workers of this county, have tried to reach you through the Free Press and through leaflets, but it seems that we still do not have your support. Very few of you have appeared at our mass meetings, and even fewer

(Continued in next column)

Open Letter--(continued from left column)

of you have directly aided our project. As we all know this project requires a great deal of work from the Freedom Workers, and our job is even more difficult when we do not have the necessary money.

I am asking you, in the name of Jesus Christ the Divine Ruler of the earth, that you, the children of Israel, whatever color or race you might be, take the first step toward bringing yourselves out of Egypt to freedom. I am asking that every man and woman which this letter reaches to contribute $1.00 toward this great sturggle for freedom. Don't let our hopes for our children's future be cut short--contribute today for yourself and your children.

Now if you can't sin-in, lie-in or show-your-face-in, in the name of God, send us money so we can do it for you.

Your Brothers in Christ Jesus,
The Freedom Workers of Gadsden County.

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MT. MORIAH WEEKLY SCHEDULE

Sunday, Oct. 4th: The Liz zie Williams Circle will meet at the home of Sister C. Shaw at 4:30 p.m: The president, Sister, G. Sandord, urges all members to be present and on time. The Carrie Kent Circle meets at the home of sister Ila McCall at 4:00 p.m. Sisiter Amie Finch, president. All members of the Junior Matrons are urged to meet at 3:00 p.m. with president Pa uline Jones, Sister K. Squire directress.

Tuesday, Oct. 6th: Bring or send your child to the youth prayer hour at 5:00 p.m. at the church. Sister Irene Barkley is in charge.

All adults are invited to join the pastor and officers in our weekly prayer service at 7:00 p.m. We invite members of the community to share with us this hour of prayer. Rev. Crutcher will preach a sermonette.

Wednesday, October 7th: The Junior Choir will practice at 7:00 p.m: Sister K. Squire, the directress, is looking forward to seeing all youth at this rehearsal.

Thursday, Oct. 8th: All Sunday School teachers will meet at 7:00 p.m. with Supt: Clary.

Saturda y, Ocotber 10th: The Rosebud Choir will practice at 4:00 p.m. President Debra R. Williams is asking all children from ages 5-11 years of age to be present.

WEEKLY THOUGHT: "The most helpful sermon is not the one which makes up our mind for us, but the one which wakes up our mind for us." From Uncomfortable Preaching.

FLORIDA FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 11 OCTOBER 9, 1964
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

VOTE ON NOV. 3!

On November third, 1964, the registered citizens of the United States will go to the polls to select the men who will run our government. Many important issues are at stake, issues that concern every American citizen.

One of the most important decisions we will have to make is the choice between Lyndon B. Johnson and Barry Goldwater for President of the United States. We can not afford to stay home on election day, since we may wake up the next morning with a man whom we do not want as President. If you have registered, it is your right and your duty to vote for the candidtate of your choice on November 3. Remember, many important decisions have been made by ONE VOTE. So, don't say "My one vote won't do any good". If Goldwater has 5000 votes, and Johnson has 5000 votes, YOUR VOTE COULD MAKE THE DIFFERENCE! You, your friends, and your neighbors must vote if you want to help choose our next president.

The polls open at 7 A.M. on November 3, so be there early. Remember, YOU CAN TAKE TIME OFF FROM WORK TO VOTE. If your employer refuses to let you take off to vote, he is violating the law. If you have no way to go vote, call one of the numbers listed on the leaflet attached to this newspaper. YOU HAVE NO EXCUSE FOR NOT VOTING. If you have registered, don't throw away the right you've won--Vote on Nov. 3.

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CITIZENSHIP CLASSES

The Free Press would like to urge that all citizens attend the Citizenship Classes being held all over Gadsden County. If you have never voted before, and would like to find out how to mark a ballot, of if you are not sure which candidate to vote for, come to the Citizenship Classes of the Civic Interest Goup. Trained Instructors will discuss voting, candidates, and answer the question "why do we vote?"

There are special instructors to help teach those who cannot read or write to write their own names, so they will be able to vote in the election. If you know anyone who cannot read, bring them to the Citizenship Class nearest you.

If Gadsden County is to have responsible government, its citizens must be aware of the meaning of voting. Come to the Citizenship Classes and become more responsible citizens.

The classes are held in these areas at the following times:

TUESDAY, OCT. 13-8:00 P.M.

Havana--Palace AME Church, Rev. Young, Pastor

St. Hebron--St. Hebron AME Church, Rev. McCormick, Pastor

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 14, 8:00 P.M.

Quincy--Mt. Zion CME Church, Rev. Grant, Pastor

Midway--Hagel Chapel AME Church Rev. Bradley, Pastor

Scotland--St. James P.B. Church Rev. Simmons, Pastor

Chattahoochee--New Jerusalem Church.

CARS NEEDED FOR NOV. 3

Cars are needed for the carpool for election day to carry people to and from the polls. We need cars and drivers from Gretna, Chattahoochee, Quincy, and especially Havana. If you have a car that will be free, or if you can drive your car on Nov. 3, call Freedom House, 627-8458, and leave your name, address and phone number. There are 4700 Negro voters who will need a way to get to the polls, and we need at least 100 more cars to make sure that they will be able to vote on Nov. 3. Call us and volunteer your car--we need your help to make election day a "day of jubilee".

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FIRST COMMUNITY CENTER TO OPEN

Gads den County's first community center will open soon in Chattahoochee, reports the North Florida Citizenship Education Project. The center will feature a library, and will be a meeting place for freedom-loving citizens of Gadsden County.

Plans are underway for such a center in Qunicy, which should be open by the end of the year. Watch future editions of the Free Press for more information.

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THANKS

Thanks to the school principal who anonymously donated a n alarm clock, a mop, drano, floor way, and a towel rack. We hope to have your support in the future.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

The Florida Free Press:

As a Caucasian Citizen of North western Florida I would like to ask you a few questions, and also point out a few facts.

As you know, segregation between Caucasians and Negroes has been going on in the south for many, many years. For this reason why do you think it necessary to force integration upon us all at once? Wouldn't it be much easier and pleasanter for all concerned to take it gradually and slowly? Remember equal opportunities also mean equal responsibilities. Be sure each of you is ready for this fefore doing anything drastic.

The second point I wish to make is fairness. Do you think it is fair to ruin a person's business just because you have the right to do so? Let me make myself clear on this matter. Because of the age-long tradition of segregation in the south, many white people will refuse to eat at a restaurant that serves Negroes. These restaurants, theatres, barber shops, etc. need their white business to stay in business and make a living. Hadn't you really rather be with your own race and feel more comfortable?

The third and last point I wish to make is on school facilities. Take Carter-Parramore High School and compzre it with Quincy High School. Which is the more modern and best equipped? I'm sure if you check, you will find that most of the Negro Schools in this state are more modern and better equipped than the white schools.

To sum up this letter, I ask this. Are you ready, I mean all

(continued in next column)

Letter to the Editor, Continued.

of you ready to take the equal responsibilities that come with equal rights? Do you in all fairness and earnestness want to go to white restaurants, theatres, etc? Last but not least do you truth fully think the white schools have more to offer than your own? and would you be happier there?

For reasons I'm sure you can understand I am signing this letter as below.

Anonymous

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WHY WE CAN'T AFFORD TO WAIT--
A Reply by the Editors of the Free Press.

We appreciate the rational tone of the letter printed herein--we only wish that the editors and writers of the Gadsden County Times would present their opinions in as mature a manner. However, we feel that the writer of this letter has been blinded by his environment to some rather serious consequences of his opionons.

Because of lack of space, we will not attempt to answer each of his points separately--we will do this at a later time. We will, instead, answer what seems to be the central point of his letter, which, we feel, can be stated as "why are you pushing integration so fast?"

When a man discovers that he has cancer, he does not hope for only a partial cure--he wants to be completely cured. Nor does he waste any time in beginning the cure. He realizes that he cannot be cured overnight, but he knows that every effort he makes will make the cure come that much faster. (Continued on Page 3)

SAMPLE BALLOT

Below is a sample of part of the ballot you will be voting on on Nov. 3. To vote for Lyndon Johnson, simply make an X to the right of his name. To vote for Jewel J. Dixie, write his name on the line below Otho Edward's name, and place an X to the right of his name. The Free Press will have a complete sample ballot in two weeks.

ELECTORS For President and Vice-President	
REPUBLICAN	
BARRY GOLDWATER For President	
WILLIAM MILLER For Vice-President	
DEMOCRATIC	
LYNDON B. JOHNSON For President	X
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY For Vice-President	

SHERIFF OF GADSDEN COUNTY	
OTHO EDWARDS (Dem.)	
JEWEL. J. DIXIE	X

JEWEL J. DIXIE

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF OF GADSDEN COUNTY

PROMISES FAIR AND EQUAL LAW ENFORCEMENT FOR ALL CITIZENS, RICH AND POOR, BLACK AND WHITE. WRITE IN JEWEL J. DIXIE'S NAME ON NOV. 3

Paid Political Advertisement
Paid for by Jewel J. Dixie Campaign Treasurer.

Why We Can't Afford to Wait--
(continued from page 2)

America has discovered that it is suffering from a cancer called racial discrimination. And, now that the disease has been identified, a cure must be initiated. We have no time to loose, for every day the cancer gets bigger, every day it becomes that much harder to cure.

The cure for this disease is racial integration--not so much because the black man wants to sit with or eat with the white man, but because as long as facilities are separate, they are unequal. The south was given 100 years to try to make the "separate but equal" doctrine work, but the attempt ended in failure. Honestly, are the "colored" bathrooms as clean and well cared-for as the "white" ones? Are the back entrances to restaurants and movie theatres equal to the front ones? Are Medical facilities for Negroes up to the standards of white facilities? Yes, there are exceptions-- occasionally you will find a colored rest room which is as good as or better than a white restroom, but they are exceptions.

We say to the writer of this letter, look carefully at the Harlem riots. They were caused because the officials of New York City sat by and let things change slowly. People can endure horrible conditions only so long before an explosive situation results. We want to avoid another. Harlem, we want to make Gadsden County a place where all people have a chance--an equal chance. Those who say that we are pushing too fast should look carefully at the problem. A careful analysis will reveal that, if we are to avoid a second Civil War (which, in the 20th century would mean the end of the United States), we must move even faster--we must cure this cancer at once. It will mean sacrifices, but if we are to preserve our democracy, we must sacrifice. We call upon all citizens to think carefully, then act to save our country from a cancerous death.

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NEWS FROM CARTER-PARRAMORE

Tuesday and Wednesday, the sev nth through eleventh grades took the California Achievement test. Members of the honor ociety, Alonga Hamilton, Daisy Moye, Carolyn Greene, Elouise Williams, L. C. herman; Johnny Lee Watson; Sulvia Booth, Elouise McMillion, Betty Martin, Rosco McNealy, Lenora Stephen, Leonard Farmer, Sandra Britt, iola Banks, and Marcella Johnson served as proctors. They are all active members of the Anna ent Chapter of the National Honor Society.

(continued in next column)

Carter-Parramore News
(continued from left column)

Last Friday night, the Carter-Parramore Lions journeyed to Pensacola to play the Washington Bulldogs. Alfred "Gargo" Johnson made one touchdown and Charles "To-Jo" Robinson made two. The Final score was 20-14 in favor of C-P. Congratulations for the victory!

Friday night the Lions will play Northwestern High School of Jacksonville.

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MT. MORIAH NEWS

The Sunday School Supt. is urging all teachers and students to assemble at 9:45 a.m. for devotion. Morning worship will begin at 11 a.m. with the pastor reading the call to worship. Music will be rendered by the Junior and Rosebud Choirs. At 3 p.m., the pastor, officers, Jr. Choir and other members of the congregation will render services for the Mt. Zion CME Church, Evening worship will begin at 6 p.m. Visitors are invited to each of the services.

Weekly Activities

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12: The Deaconess Board will meet at the parsonage with Sister Addie Crutcher at 3 p.m., Sister Ethel Bryant, president. Sister Janey Dupont is asking all members of the young matrons to meet on Sunday at 4:30 p.m. with sister T. Williams.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14: "Lord, teach us to pray". Parents of Mt. Moriah and the community are asked to see thay your children are a part of the youth prayer hour at 5 p.m. Sister Irene Barkley is in charge. The entire membership and community is invited to attend our weekly prayer at 7 p.m.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16: All Sunday School teachers are invited to attend Bible Study and teacher meeting at 7 p.m.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18: The Senior Choir will practice at 7 p.m. Sister Carrie Gordon is the president.

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I WAS WONDERING.....

The cold front has brought a change to the police force. Recently, you should have seen the Negro policemen riding in the front seat of the police cars. I wonder if this cold front brought them the right to arrest any person violating the law and not just Negroes? It is time that a cold front or storm came and gave those people the initiative to question their limited duty and position on the force.

I am still wondering when will the "Toms" and "Mr. Charlies" acknowlege that color is only skin deep and the true part of a man is hidden within.

WHERE ARE THE MINISTERS?

The Freedom Fight in Gadsden County has support from many segments of the community. People from all walks of life are participating in and contributing to the movement. Even school teachers, whose jobs depend upon the whims of the white school board, have been actively participating in this great struggle for equality.

Yet the men who should be the leaders of a fight for human dignity, the ministers of Gadsden County, are hidden away, not even taking a small part. Of course there have been three or four who have been very, very active, and we are thankful for what they have done. But where are the other 50 or 60?

You, the ministers of this county, are not required to please white bosses. You have only to please God. You have no fear of loosing your job, yet you still refuse to allow CORE workers to speak in your churches, refuse to allow civil rights groups to use your churches for meetings, and even refuse to contribute money to the struggle.

You tell us to trust in God, yet you are unwilling to practice what you preach. You know that God meant all men to be equal, yet you are afraid to speak up for equality. If you really trust in God, you would stand up for what you believe is right.

Again we ask--where are you, the leaders of God's churches, the supposed leaders of Gadsden County? Why aren't you out with us, fighting to gain man's God-given rights for all citizens?

You don't have to sit-in, eat-in, wide-in, or swim-in to take a part in the struggle. If every minister in Gadsden County would take up a collection every two weeks for the freedom movement, if every minister would urge his congregation to register and vote, you would be doing a great service to your race and to God. Call us at Freedom House, 627-8458, or come by and see us. Tell us what you will do to help. We need you, and we need you now.

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The FLORIDA FREE PRESS is a weekly publication of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project, Quincy, Florida. We welcome your support, financially and spiritually. The Free Press also welcomes contributions to and criticism of the content of the paper. If you have an article or letter you wish to have published, send it to:

FLORIDA FREE PRESS
TT. 3, BOX 428-F
QUINCY, FLORIDA
Phone 627-8458

All articles and letters must be in by 5:00 Wednesday night to be published in that Friday's paper.

C. I. G. NEWS

The Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County met on Monday night at 7:30 p.m. in the Mt. Moriah Dining hall. New members were present from the Havana area. The chairman, Rev. Crutcher, gave words of thanks to the Task Force workers, C.I.G, members, and other local citizens who assisted in the Voter Registration Drive. He urged us to continue to join hands in the fight for freedom. Mr. William Robinson, chairmsn of the carpool committee, presented an election day transportation plan for the entire Gadsden County. It was pointed out that the cooperation of the entire community is needed in the assistance of taansportation for voters on "Jubilee Day". Mrs. Addie B. Crutcher made a report on the citizenp ship classes. It was pointed out that the Quincy area had responded least of all to these classes. Task Force Worker Steve McVoy presented the Task Force proposed project for the next six months.

C.I.G. invites all citizens to attend its next meeting, Monday, 8:00 p.m. at Mt. Moriah.

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CITIZENSHIP CLASSES OF "OPERATION CITIZENSHIP"
by Addie B. Crutcher

This week citizenship classes were held in Havana, St. Hebron, Midway, and Scotland. Both students and teaching teams worked enthusiastically in preparation for Jubilee Day. The voting proceedures for Gadsden County were demonstarted by some members of the taaching teams. Afterwards the classes involved themselves in a mock election. Other members of the teaching teams were busy assisting illiterates with reading and writing.

Those citizens who attended this week's classes will teach other persons at home what they have learned.

Will Nov. 3 be your first time voting? It is a known fact that over 3000 persons will answer yes to this question. If your answer is yes, you need to accept the opportunity of voter education.

(see page 1 for schedule of citizenship classes for this week)

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CITY REGISTRATION BOOKS OPEN IN HAVANA

All residents of Havana should note that registration books for the city elections opened today. If you have not yet registered for the city elections, you should do so at once. Call 539-6236 for more information.

SINCE WE CAN'T HAVE FREEDOM YESTERDAY,
LET'S HAVE IT NOW!

FLORIDA FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 12 OCTOBER 16, 1964
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

CARS NEEDED FOR JUBILEE DAY

Cars are still needed to provide transportation for voters on Nov. 3. Over 4600 Negro Voters will need a way to get to the polls to vote on "Jubilee Day", and many will be unable to vote unless cars are available to take them to vote.

If you have a car that will be available on November third, or if you have no car but can drive on Nov. 3 , call Freedom House, 627-8458 as soon as possible. At least 50 more cars are needed if we are to be certain that all people will have the chance to vote. Call us now--tell us that we ca n count on your car for election day.

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BREAKTHROUGH!!

The first major breakthrough in race relations in Gadsden County occured this week, when a white man and woman visited Freedom House to tell us that they support the freedom fight in Gadsden County. This man and womah, both residents of Quincy, wished to remain anonymous, for obvious reasons. They said they could not openly support our activities, but would make financial contributions to help the struggle.

In another incident, a Negro maid visited one of the Negro leaders of Quincy to report that her employer, a white woman, was in favor of what the Negro in Gadsden County is doing to win his freedom. She reported that her employer would lend financial a ssistance to the project.

At last the white citizens of this county are realizing that the Negro has a right to the freedom that the white man has enjoyed for so long. We encourage support from all citizens, black and white, and we hope that white citizens who believe in justice will throw off their fear and come to the aid of their Negro brothers.

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THANKS TO THE CITIZENS OF NORTH FLORIDA

The staff of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project wishes to thank the citizens of North Florida who have contributed to the project. Thanks to the many people who have brought donations of food, furniture, and household supplies to the Freedom House, thanks to the citizens who ha contributed money to the project, and thanks to the citizens who have actively participated in the freedom fight.

If you have not yet contributed to this great struggle, come by Freedom House--we need everything, especially financial assistance.

CITIZENSHIP CLASSES OF "OPERATION CITIZENSHIP"

By Addie B. Crutcher

Have you attended a citizenship class? If you haven't you are invited to attend on this week the class nearest you. Members of the Civic Interest Group are aware of the large number of persons regi--tered who have not voted before. Therefore, we are motivated to help them accept the responsibility of citizenship by teaching: 1) illiterates how to write, 2) explaining and illustrating the steps used in voting, and 3) answering such questions as "why do we vote?" and "How do I choose a candidate?"

In order to insure good government, citizens must be aware of both their priveleges and oblications. The main perpose of these classes is to teach persons to become more responsible citizens.

On. Nov. 3rd will you be alle to choose intellegently or will your ballot be invalid because it is improperly marked? Become a more intellegent voter by attending these classes on the following dates and places:

TUESDAY NIGHT - 8:00 p.m.

Havana Area: Palace A.M.E. Church

St. Hebron Area: St. Hebron A.M.E. Church

WEDNESDAY NIGHT - 8:00 P.m.

Quincy Area: Mt. Zion C.M.E. Church

Scotland Area: St. James P.B. Church

Midway Area: Hagel Chapel A.M.E. Church

Chattahoochee Area: New Jerusalem Church

FRIDAY NIGHT - 8:00 p.m.

Sycamore Area: St. James Missionary Baptist Church

PRECINCTS FOR ELECTION DAY

If you have wondered where you are to vote on November 3, here is a list of the precincts in Gadsden County. Simply look at your registration certificate and find your precinct number, then find the location of your polling place below:

PRECINCT NO.	PLACE
1	American Legion Hall in Quincy
2	Old vacant house--former store--near old mill site in Jamison
3	Barber's Store at Concord
4	City Hall in Havana
5	Joyner's Store in Midway
6	L.L. Owen's Store at Wetumpka
7	McBride Store at Sawdust
8	P.M. Johnson Store in Sycamore
9	Fire Station in Chattahoochee
10	Parramore's Store in Mr. Pleasant
11	Faircloth's store at Hardaway
12	City Hall at Greensboro
13	Armory in Quincy
14	Smith's Store at Hinson
15	Community House at Cretna

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THE FLORIDA FREE PRESS is a weekly publication of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project, Rt. 3, Box 428-F, Quincy, Florida. We welcome comments, criticisms, articles, and contributions to our paper. Without your ideas and financial support, we cannot continue to publish this paper. All articles must be in our office by 5:00 Wednesday afternoon for publication in that Friday's paper. Send articles and contributions to Florida Free Press, Rt. 3, Box 428-F, Quincy, Fla. Ph. 627-8458

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SAMPLE BALLOT

Below is a part of the ballot you will be using on November third. Write your name on line provided on "stub no. 1", then mark a cross (X) next to the name of the man you wish to vote for. To vote for Jewel J. Dixie for Sheriff, write his name directly under Otho Edward's.

SAMPLE BALLOT GENERAL ELECTION
GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA
Precinct No. 1, November 3, 1964

No. 8326 STUB No. 1

First Qual C.P.
Signature of Elector

A.R.C
Initials of Issuing Official

SAMPLE BALLOT GENERAL ELECTION
GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA
Precinct No. 1, November 3, 1964

No. 8326 STUB No. 2

A B C
Initials of Issuing Official

SAMPLE BALLOT GENERAL ELECTION
GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA
Precinct No. 1, November 3, 1964

To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot, mark a cross (X) on the square tt the RIGHT of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot write his name in the blank space provided for that purpose.

ELECTORS
For President
and Vice-President
Vote for Group

REPUBLICAN	
BARRY GOLDWATER For President WILLIAM MILLER For Vice-President	
DEMOCRATIC	
LYNDON B. JOHNSON For President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY For Vice-President	X

SHERIFF OF GADSDEN COUNTY Vote for One	
OTHO EDWARDS (Dem.)	
JEWEL J. DIXIE	X

CARTER-PARRAMORE HIGH SCHOOL NEWS

Monday, the Social Studies Department presented a chapel program. The theme of the program was "The United Nations--the Hope of the World." An impressive skit was presented concerning the "why" of the United Nations.

The seniors completed the State Twelfth Grade Test Wednesday. We hope that they made a very good showing.

Tuesday and Wednesday, the Lions voted for Miss Carter-Parramore and her attendants. We are anxiously awaiting the results.

Homeroom mothers met with the chairman, Mrs. Ethel Stokes, Tuesday at 5 p.m. in the cafetorium.

Miss Senior is Dorothy Shaw. Her attendants are Shirley Wiggins and Lillian Green.

Miss Junior is Marion Gunn. Sallie williams and Loretta Siler are the attendants.

Miss sophomore is Peggy Webb. Virginia Barnes and Barbara Williams are the attendants.

Richard Anderson on 12-2, attended the Nationall Convention of the New Farmers of Ameriea in Atlanta, Georgia, October 4-8. Richard received a third place award of $50 for his dramatization of the Creation. Congratulations, Richard!

The office practice class under the direction of Miss B. Moore is busy addressing envelopes to be sent to citizens for the Gadsden County Tuberculosis and Health Center.

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C. I. G. NEWS

The Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County met at 7:30 P.M. on Monday in the dining hall of Mt. Moriah Baptist Church. C.I.G. is currently engaged in making preparation for Jubilee Day (Nov. 3rd). The carpool committee reported that some sixty cars were available to furnish free transportation to voters. Sixty more cars are needed to adequately accomodate the expected voters. The chairman, Rev. Crutcher, is asking the entire community to join in the carpool project. He is asking all persons who have available cars to call in this information at 627-7244 (Mt. Moriah), or 627-8458 (Freedom House). There were two members coming from Chattahoochee. It was reported by the voter education committee that another citizenship class will be organized in Chattahoochee on this Wednesday night. The committee reported that many citizens taking advantage of the classes. The chairman challenged each C.I.G. member to put all of his effort toward getting every registered voter to the polls on Jubilee Day.

(Continued in next column)

C.I.G. News (Continued from left column.)

It was pointed out by the chairman and task force worker McVoy that every effort was begin made to assure justice for all on Jubilee Day.

C.I.G. is open to all interested citizens on each Monday night at 7:30 p.m. in the Dining Hall of Mt. Moriah Churdh.

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MT. MORIAH NEWS

On Saturday morning some of the members of the Red Circle and Sunshine Band motored to Perry, Florida to participate in the youth activities of the First Bethlehem Baptist Association. Both groups appeared on the morning program before the women delegates. The Red Circle very beautifully sang a selection on the talent program on Saturday night. Top places were won in the oratorical contest by two of our youth. Miss Annie D. Jackson won first place and Miss Alice Woodard received second place. The group was accompanied by Mrs. Addie B. Crutcher, Mrs. Julia Jackson and Mrs. Irene Barkley.

Sunday school will begin at its regular hour with Supt. L. Clary in charge. At 11:00 a.m. morning worship will begin, music will be rendered by Choir No. 1. Evening worship will begin at 6:00 p.m. Visitors are always invited to attend our services.

Weekly Schedule

SUNDAY, OCT. 18th: The Junior Matrons will meet at the patronage at 3:00 p.m. with Sister Crutcher, Sister Pauline Jones, president.
TUESDAY, OCT. 20th: All Children are urged to attend the Youth Prayer hour at 5:00 p.m., sister Irene Barkley in charge. On last week the bible story hour featured our pastor, Rev. Crutcher. The adult prayer hour is at 7:00 p.m. A sermonette will be preached by the pastor.
THURSDAY, OCT. 22nd: Choir No. 2 will practice at the church at their ususl hour. All members are asked by president Marie Betsey to be present and on time. Bible study and teachers meeting is at 7:00 p.m.

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VOTE ON NOV. 3 !

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REMEMBER, HAVANA RESIDENTS: Registration books for the city elections are open now. Call 539-6236 for m oe information or for transportation.

QUINCY CORE SPEAKS

Quincy CORE members Johnny Watson, Betty Jackson & Linda Dixie attended the University of Florida --Mississippi football game in Gainesville on October 10. On the way, the group tested a filling station in Perry, Florida, to see if it had complied with the Civil Rights Law, which prohibits discrImination in filling stations. The group was refused permission to use the restroom at the station, and the attendant refused to give them a receipt for the gas they had bought.

Thursday night, the Quincy CORE held a special teenage "patio party" at the Royal Savoy. Despite the small crowd (due to the bad weather), the party was a success. We hope that many of those who were at the party will be at next week's CORE meeting.

We cordially invite you to attend our CORE meetings, Monday nights at 8 at Arnette Chapel. We need your help to make Quincy a better Quincy.

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JEFFERSON COUNTY NEWS

CORE Task Force worker Sidney Daniels, in conjuntion with the Jefferson County voters League, assisted in the registration of over 900 new registrants in Jefferson County from August 26 to October 3. When Daniels entered Jefferson County on August 17, registration was at a standsdill. With only 638 Negro voters in the county, registration books were closed in an effort to keep more Negroes from registereng. Daniels, working with lawyers from the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, succeeded in having the bocks opened again.

Daniels then began a door-to-door canvassing of Negroes in the county. At first, only 43 Negroes agreed to go register when the books reopened. But soon after, people began coming from all parts of the county. On October 3, when the books closed, 1538 Negroes were registered to vote in Jefferson county. This represents over half of the eligible Negro voters in the county.

At present CORE task force workers in Jefferson County are involved in a "get out the vote" campaign, including the organizing of a carpool and conducting voter education classes. Daniels reports that he expects a large turnout on election day and he soon expects that the changes he and the local citizens of Jefferson county have been working for will become realities.

Congratulations to worker Daniels for a job well done.

MINISTER ARRESTED IN MONTICELLO

Rev. Major Gaffney, of Monticello, Florida, was arrested on Sept. 23 for "improper parking", while transporting Negroes to the registrar's office to register. He had beer assisting CORE worker Sidney Daniels in the Jefferson County voter registration drive.

Rev. Gaffney reports that he was followed two miles by a deputy sheriff, then arrested for improper parking. He was released after pssting a ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR cash bond. His trial ws set for Dec. 2 1. We can see from this misuse of law enforcement powers that intimidation and discrimination is not limited to Gadsden County, but is present all over northern Florida.

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MADISON COUNTY NEWS

On Wednesday morning at 9:00 a.m. 63 students and 5 parents met with the Madison County School Board. The purpose of the student's presence was to impress upon the board the need to provide better educational facilities for Negro children.

The group made several suggestions, some of which were: More textbooks, athletic equipment, an auditorium, a foreign language added to the curriculum of the high school, more frequent visits to the schools by the superintendent, roof repairs, a change in the name of the Madison County and Greenville Training Schools to more appropriate names, and the initiation of a plan to integrate the entire Madison County school system by the 1965-66 school year.

The board stated that they would take the sugrestions under consideration and inform the group as so their decisions as soon as possible.

Freedom Fighters Attend Grand Jury Hearing

On Wednesday, Oct. 7, Jacquelyn Franklin, Aadie Jones, Wanza Gallon, Lula M. Pride and Mike Geison met with the Madison County Grand Jury in an attem pt to get an indictment against Tommie Edwards, owner of the White Top restaurant in Madison.

The group hoped to get an indictment because Edwards charged them $1.50 for coca-colas and threatened to kill Geison recently when the group attempted to eat at the restaurant.

At this time, it is not known if the grand Jury returned an indictment against Edwards.

FREEDOM NOW* FREEDOM NOW*

FREEDOM NOW!!!

VOTE

NOVEMBER 3!

7 A.M. TO 7 P.M.

VOTE AT THESE PLACES:

PRECINCT NO. 1: - - - - - - - - - American Legion Hall in Quincy

PRECINCT NO. 2: - - - - - - - - - Old vacant house--former store--
near old mill site in Jamison

PRECINCT NO. 3: - - - - - - - - - Barber's Store at Concord

PRECINCT NO. 4: - - - - - - - - - City Hall in Havana

PRECINCT NO. 5: - - - - - - - - - Joyner's Store in Midway

PRECINCT NO. 6: - - - - - - - - - L.L. Owens' Store at Wetumpka

PRECINCT NO. 7: - - - - - - - - - McBride Store at Sawdust

PRECINCT NO. 8: - - - - - - - - - P.M. Johnson store in Sycamore

PRECINCT NO. 9: - - - - - - - - - Fire Station in Chattahoochee

PRECINCT NO. 10: - - - - - - - - -Parramore's Store in Mt. Pleasant

PRECINCT NO. 11: - - - - - - - - -Faircloth's store at Hardaway

PRECINCT NO. 12: - - - - - - - - -City Hall at Greensboro

PRECINCT NO. 13: - - - - - - - - -Armory in Quincy

PRECINCT NO. 14: - - - - - - - - -Smith's Store at Hinson

PRECINCT NO. 15: - - - - - - - - -Cummunity House at Gretna

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IF YOU NEED TRANSPORTATION

SEE OTHER SIDE....

IF YOU NEED TRANSPORTATION

CALL:

AREA	PHONE	MEET AT
WEST QUINCY	627-8031	JOANNE'S PLACE
CENTRAL QUINCY	627-7244	MT. MORIAH CHURCH or FREEDOM HOUSE
EAST QUINCY	627-8857	SHAW QUARTER
HIGH BRIDGE	627-3486	HIGH BRIDGE CHURCH
ST. JOHN	627-3671	BARKLEY GROCERY
ST. HEBRON	627-3373	COMMUNITY GROCERY
MIDWAY	224-0409	HAGEL CHAPEL AME CHURCH
HAVANA, CONCORD, JAMISON, HINSON	539-6236	PALACE AME CHURCH
MT. PLEASANT	856-5277	OAK GROVE CHURCH
GRETNA, SAWDUST	856-5277	BEULA HILL CHURCH
SYCAMORE	442-4439	HOME OF REV. JONES
CHATTAHOOCHEE	663-2540	HAPPYTOWN GORCERY
HARDAWAY, GREENSBORO	856-5396	MORNINGSTAR CHURCH

CALL THESE NUMBERS--
OR GO TO MEETING
PLACE LISTED HERE--
A CAR WILL BE WAITING
TO TAKE YOU TO

VOTE

ON NOV. 3

FLORIDA FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 13 OCTOBER 23, 1964
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

F.B.I. PROMISES HELP ON ELECTION DAY

The Federal Bureau of Investigation in Tallahassee recently assured the North Florida Citizenship Education Project thatagents would be available on November third to investigate any election violations. Since federal law prohibits discrimination in voting in national elections, the FBI is standing by to defend the rights of Negro citizens in Gadsden county in case they are denied their constitutional right to vote.

A lawyer and two law clerks from the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee will also be present in Quincy, observing voting proceedures and investigating illegal activities of election officials.

Three new Task Force workers and an additional field secretary will be in Gadsden to help in the election day activities. These task force workers will reman in North Florida after Nov. 3 to aid the program of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project.

Citizens of Gadsden County need not worry that they will be refused the right to vote, since freedom-loving people from all parts of the country are behind them in their fight for equality. Vote on November third--the stakes are too high to stay home!

* *

CITIZENSHIP CLASSES OF "OPERATION CITIZENSHIP"

by Addie B. Crutcher

More citizens are accepting the responsibility of first class citizenship by attending the classes which are under the supervision of C.I.G. members. This week, over two hundred newly registered persons received voter education information and engaged themselves in the dis ussion of election issues. The class activities were climaxed with all the persons perticipating in a mock election.

We the members of the Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County, the CORE Task Force workers, and other interested citizens salute these persons who have become more awate of the importance of an intellegent voter.

Let this serve as a challenge to other newly registered citizens to attend a class in your community on this week.

* * * * * * * * *

CITIZENSHIP CLASS SCHEDULE

TUESDAY NIGHT - 8:00 p.m.

Havana Area; Palace A.M.E. Church

St. Hebron Area; St. Hebron A.M.E. Church

WEDNESDAY NIGHT - 8:00 p.m.

Quincy Area; Mt. Zion C.M.E.Church

Scotland Area; St. James P.B. Church

Midway Area: Hagel Chapel A.M.E. Church

Shiloh Area: New Zion A.M.E.Church

Chattahoochee Area: New Jerusalem Church

THURSDAY NIGHT - 8:00 p.m.

Gretna Area: St. Mary Baptist Church

VOTE

AND THE CHOICE IS YOURS!

DONT

VOTE

AND THE CHOICE IS THEIRS!

VOTE ON NOVEMBER THIRD--THE STAKES ARE TOO HIGH TO STAY AT HOME!

JEWEL

J.

DIXIE

CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF OF GADSDEN COUNTY
PROMISES FAIR AND EQUAL LAW EN* FORCEMENT FOR MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL RACES. VOTE FOR JEWEL J. DIXIE, WRITE-IN CANDIDATE FOR SHERIFF

MAN DOES NOT LIVE BY RIGHTS ALONE

by Addie J. Crutcher

What will it profit a man, a people, a Negro to gain all the rights in the world and be lacking in the skills, knowhow and knowleges necessary for exercising and enjoying these just rights?

This question does not in any way place the gaining of Civil Rights in a secondary role, but it very simply points out that the struggle for Freedom is both the struggle for man's rights from the unjust and has struggle to accept the responsibility and obligation of these deserved rights.

If we are to break loose from our role as second class citizens, we must win not just rights but also gain the abliliy to exercise those rights. Gaining the ability to exercise these rights involves getting out of your seat, turning off that T. V. and going to that citizenship class in your community or that adult education class in your school. Yes, gaining the ability to exercise these rights involves even more than soaking in the knowlege acquired about voting, or the candidate, but it demands that you put this know-how into practice. In other words, gaining the right to vote isn't good enough--but exercising this right through the ballot makes the difference.

* * * * * * * * *

THE FLORIDA FREE PRESS is a weekly publication of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project, Quincy Florida. We welcome articles, letters, and comments concerning the Free Press. We also welcome financial contributions. All articles must be at Freedom House by 5:00pm Wednesday to appear in that Friday's paper. Send articles, etc. to:

FLORIDA FREE PRESS
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

BLACK AND WHITE, UNITE!

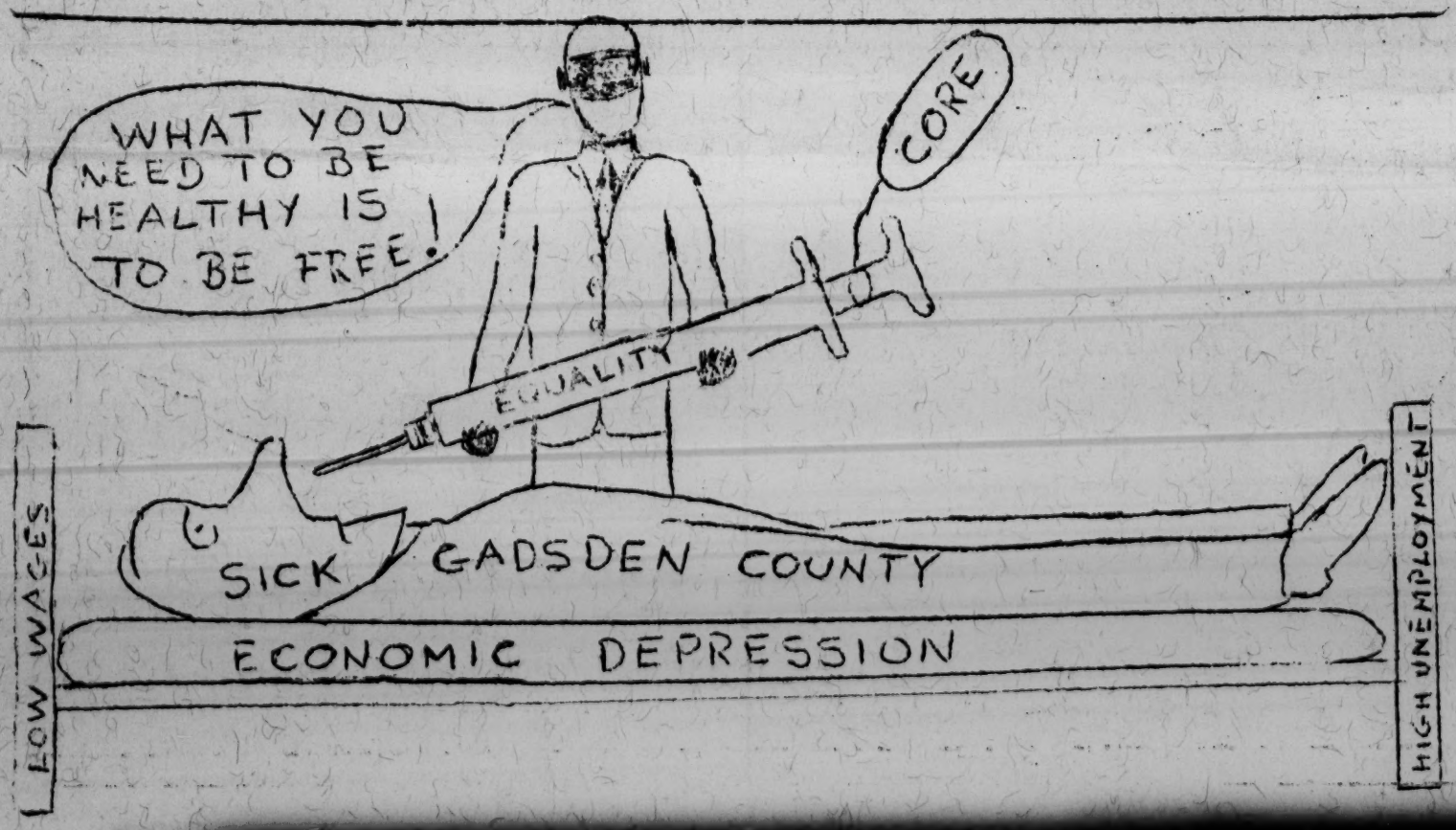
In less than two weeks the people of Gadsden County, along with the rest of the nation will march to the polls to decide who will lead and what policies will govern their nation in the near future. From coast to coast candidates vie for the support of the people by explaining how their election will benefit the country. But in Gadsden County the politicians appear to be doing the same thing they do all year--NOTHING! Nowhere has there been a discussion of the issue. What is worse, there is no opposition to any of the candidates running in the county. Why? Have the present office holders dowe such a good job that there is no need of change or do the people in power wield such great power over the people both black and white that no one dares to oppose them? Bear in mind that in the past ten years Florida has been the fastest growing state in the union, but while Florida marches forward, Gadsden County appears to be trotting backwards.

In 1950 Gadsden has the eighteenth highest income in Florida but in 1962 it was all the way down to 28th.

While other counties have more industry coming in, Gadsden has been able to add only 59 new industrial jobs in the last two years.

Unemployment in Gadsden County is 11.3% of the working force, twice that of the United States. This means that 1300 people do not have the means to feed their children. Although higher percentage of Negroes are unemployed, there are still many whites who are out of work.

The only people that gain from racial hatred are the "men at the top", the men who get rich when they pay low wages and charge high prices. Black and white must unite to fight for better wages and better living conditions.



QUINCY CORE SPEAKS
by Francina Moore

The Quincy chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality held its weekly meeting Monday night at 8:00. The vice-president, Johnny Lee WAtson was presiding.

The Quincy CORE is in the process of exploring the possibilities of Negroes being hired in some of the more decent jobs. The chapter expects this to be one of its more important projects. Since the Negro unemployment rate is slightly higher than that of the whites in Quincy, it is felt that the effectivenesss of the job project lies in the cooperation of Quincy's many businessmen.

Quincy CORE is also in the process of testing all service stations to find those with segregated entrnaces or restrooms and file charges with the Civil Rights Comission. The Quincy CORE would like for all freedom-loving people to cooperate with them by discontinuing to patronize any business or place where distinctions are made in services or restrooms.

The Quincy CORE wishes to thank the Gadsden County Choir Union No. three (3) for their contribution of $150. The Quincy CORE wishes also to thank all other groups and organizations for their contributions. We invite all interested citizens to attend our meetings, Monday nights at 8 at Arnette Chapel A.M.E. Church.

* * * * * * * * * *

MT. MORIAH CHURCH NEWS

Rev. Carl Alan Thomas will be presented by Pastor J. T. Crutcher on Sunday as both the guest minister of Mt. Moriah and the entire Quincy area. Rev. Mr. Thomas is presently serving as professor of religious education at the Florida A & M University. He is the former pastor of the Inter-Racial Church, Mott Haven Reformed Church Bronx, New York. His pastorate includes Somerville and Ridgewood, New Jersey. Rev. Thomas' close identification with student programs has taken him to most European countries and throughout the United States. "Protestant Profile," a radio program, featured him on last year as host minister. This Christian gentleman, religious educator and world traveler is the author of three books.

The pastor, Rev. Crutcher and members of Mt. Moriah Baptist Church invite the entire community to hear this very dynamic and provocative speaker.

* * * * * * * * *

VOTE ON NOV. 3.

MT. MORIAH WEEKLY SCHEDULE

Tuesday: "Lord Teach Me to Pray." The youth of the church will have their prayer hour at 5:00 p.m. Young MiSS Lolita Jackson will be in charge of leading the hymns. The bible story will be given by the pastor. All adults are invited to their weekly prayer hour at 7:00 p.m. Services will be led by the deacons A sermonette will be preached by Rev. Crutcher.

Thursday: Supt. Lefall Clary is asking that all Sunday School teachers meet at 7:00 p.m. for the purpose of making monthly church school plans and bible study. The Deacon Board will meet at 8:00 p.m All deacons are asked to be present and on time. Deacon L. Gordon Chairman.

Friday: All members are asked to meet at 7:30 for our regular morthly conference.

Saturday: The Senior Choir will practice at 7;00 P.m. All members are urged by President Carrie Gordon to be present and on time.

GNEERAL ANNOUNCEMENT: The pastor is urging each member to support the women of the church in the Donation Day Project.

* * * * * *

NEWS FROM CARTER-PARRAMORE

The Lions are busy preparing for Homecoming. The results of the election are:

Miss Carter-Parramore-- Linda Dixie, 12-1.

Senior Attendant--Alice Dupont 11-1

Junior Attendant--Vicki Donald, 11-2

The Good Etiquette Club presented Chapel program Wednesday. The Club gave examples of good etiquette.

You are cordially invited to attend the coronation of Miss Carter-Parramore Wednesday night, October 25, at 8:00.

The teaching and nursing scholarship examination was administered to students of Carter-Parramore and Northside Tuesday.

P.T.A. meeting was held Wednesday night. We would like to encourage more parents to attend P. T.A. meetings.

Open house will be November 12. Parents will have the oportunity to visit the school on this day.

* * * * * * *

THANKS FOR DONATIONS

We wish to thank the many donations that have been sent to the Free Press from outside Gadsden County. A contribution was received from a group in Gainesville, Florida, another from a family in Logan, Utah, and an anonymous donation from Tallahassee. Many other contributions, too numerous to list, have been received. Thanks.

SAMPLE BALLOT

Below is a part of the ballot you will be using on November third. Write your name on the line provided on "stub no. 1", then mark a cross (X) next to the name of the man you wish to vote for. To vote for Jewel J. Dixie for Sheriff, write his name irectly under Otho Ddwards' name.

SAMPLE BALLOT GENERAL ELECTION
GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA
(STUB NO. 1)
NOVEMBER 3, 1964

Initials of Issuing Officer
a.B.C

First Class Citizen
Signature of Elector

SAMPLE BALLOT GENERAL ELECTION
GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA
NOVEMBER 3, 1964
(STUB NO. TWO)

Initials of Issuing Officer
a B.C.

SAMPLE BALLOT GENERAL ELECTION
GADSDEN COUNTY, FLORIDA
November 3, 1964

To vote for a person whose name is printed on the ballot, place a dross (X) mark in the square at the RIGHT of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote. To vote for a person whose name is not printed on the ballot, write his name in the blank ppace spoveidd for that purpose.

ELECTORS
for President
and Vice-President
(Vote for Group)

Democratic	
LYNDON B. JOHNSON For President HUBERT H. HUMPHREY For Vice-President	X
Republican	
BARRY M. GOLDWATER For President WILLIAM E. MILLER For Vice-President	

For Sheriff (Vote for one)	
OTHO EDWARDS (Dem)	
JEWEL J. DIXIE	X

PRECINCTS FOR ELEFTION DZY

Here is a list of voting places for election day, November 3. You may vote only in your own precince, from 7 in the morning to 7 in the elening. Look at your registration certificate and find your precinct number, teen find your polling place on this list:

PRECINCT NUMBER	PLACE
1	American Legion Hall in Quincy
2	Old Vacant house--former store--near old mill site in Jamison
3	Barber's Store at Concord
4	City Hall in Havana
5	Joyner's Store in Midway
6	L.L. Ownn's Store at Wetumpka
7	McBride Store at Sawdust
8	P.M. Johnson Store in Sycamore
9	Fire Station in Chattahoochee
10	Parramore's Store in Mt. Pleasant
11	Faircloth's Store at Hardaway
12	City Hall at Greensboro
13	Armory in Quincy
14	Smith's TTore at Hinson
15	Community House at Gretna

REMEMBER TO VOTE ON NOVEMBER THIRD**CALL 627-8458 FOR MORE INFOR* MATION OR FOR TRANSPORTATION TO THE POLLS.

FLORIDA FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 15 NOVEMBER 6, 1964
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

RECORD NUMBER VOTE IN ELECTION!

OVER 3500 NEGROES VOTE

November third was a great day for the newly registered citizens of Gadsden County. On this day over 9000 citizens voted, almost half of whom were Negroes. Negro voters flocked to the polls all day long, and waited in line with white voters, waiting to express their choice for president of the United States and for the other important ofrices that were to be decided in the election.

Supervisor of Registration J. Love Hutchinson conducted the election fairly and, on the whole, did an excellent job. However, city police and deputy sheriffs, together with a few election officials, uused every method in their power to discourage Negroes from voting. Cars participating in the transporting of Negroes to the polls were stopped by police, searched, and drivers were threatened with arrest.

The unofficial results of the election are as follows; Lyndon B. Johnson, 4376 votes, Barry Golewater, 4566. However, there still remain almost 500 absentee ballots to be counted, so the election could go either way. Jewel J. Dixie, Negro write-in candidate for sheriff, received 1529 votes, while Otho Edwards received 6328 votes. Thus Mr. Dixie received about 20% of the total vote, a high number for a write-in candidate. It is estimated that he would have received close to 4000 votes if his name had appeared on the ballot.

NFCEP PREDICTS NEGRO VOTING MAJORITY IN 1965

CORE task force workers working with the North Florida Citizenship Education Project report that extimates show that Gadsden county will have more Negro voters than white voters by the 1966 elections. It is expected that there will be 8000 Negro voters by October of 1965, and over 10,000 by the elections in 1966.

* * * * * * *

JEWEL DIXIE SAYS THANKS

I would like to thank everyone who gave me their support and vote during my write-in capaign for sheriff. We lost, and won, for this is only a beginning.

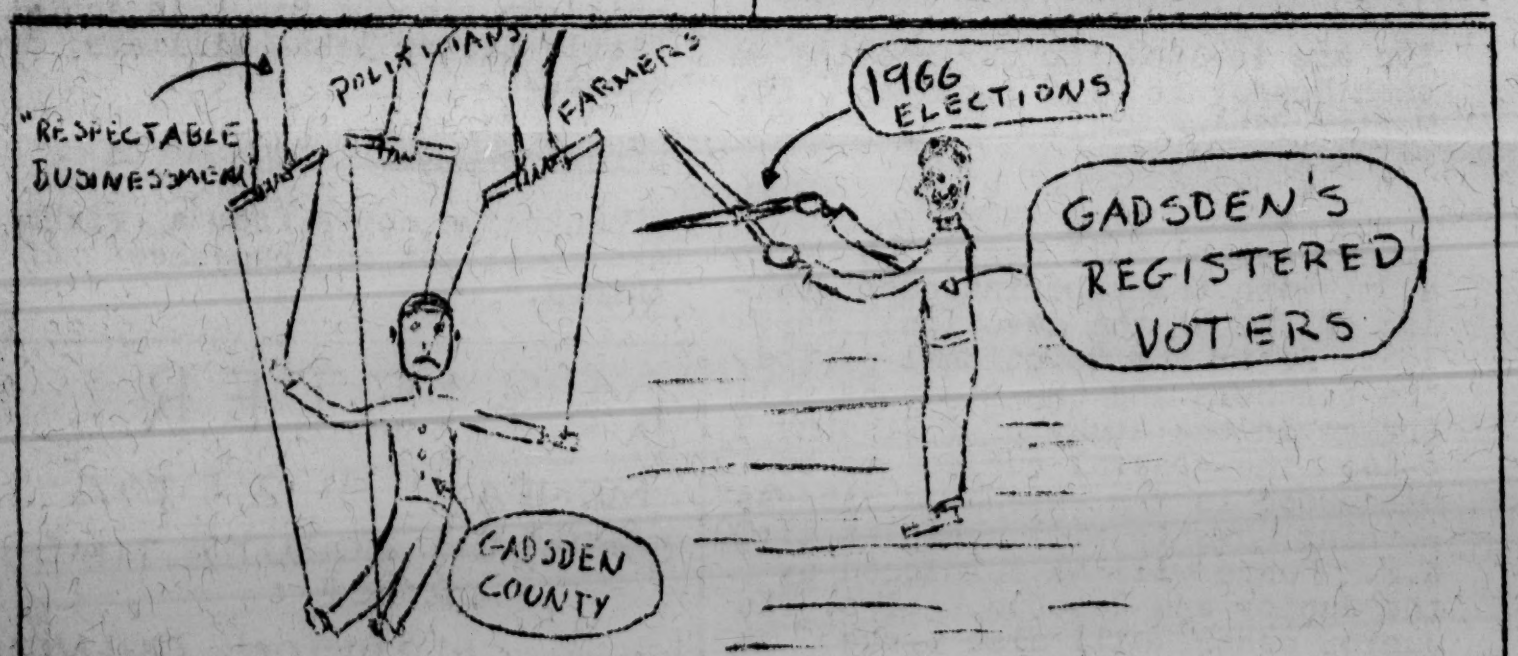
Thanks
Jewel Jerome Dixie

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THE FLORIDA FREE PRESS is a weekly publication of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project, QUINCY, Florida. We welcome criticisms, comments or articles for our paper. We also welcome financial contributions, since it is only with your support that we can continue to publish this paper. Send contributions and articles to

FLORIDA FREE PRESS
Rt. 3, Box 428-F
Quincy, Florida

FREEDOM NOW...FREEDOM NOW.....



PLEASE, MR. VOTER, CUT THE STRINGS! I CAN WALK BETTER BY MYSELF--I'M NOT A PUPPET!

CORE SPEAKS

Gadsden CORE has been busy canvassing all areas of Gadsden County. Since we have accomplished a part of our goal, we can see a new day now.

The Testing Project on the findings of discriminating facilities was interrupted by a more important project (a get out to vote canvass). Now that the canvass is over, we will again find ourselves on the road toward making Quincy the Quincy we see in the future.

Monday Quincy CORE agreed to send three representatives to the Southern Regional Conference in Durham, North Carolina. The representatives are Johnny Watson, Betty Jackson, and Francina Moore. The conference in convening Nov. 6 and 7th.

As you know Quincy CORE is an interracial group organized to remove the color line. Quincy CORE'S doors are open to all people who have the desire to work for the new tomorrow.

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C. I. G. NEWS

On Monday night vice - president Robinson presided over the meeting. Persons present engaged themselves in making final plans for Jubilee Day. The signs for the cars were inspected and funds for gas were turned in. The drivers in the car pool familiarized themselves with transportations rules.

The Chairman, Rev. Crutcher, wants to take this opportunity to thank all C. I. G. members, local citizens and white freinds who aided us on Jubilee Day with transportation, gas, money, food and words and prayers of encouragement. The group salutes all citizens who were responsible enough to exercise their right to vote on Nov. 3rd.

You are invited to our meeting on each Monday at 7:30 p.m. at Mt. Moriah Dining Hall.

* * * * * * * *

MT. MORIAH NEWS

Sunday School will begin at 9:45 a. m. with the superintendent taking charge of the devotional service. After the devotional period, the teachers and the students will engage in the study of 2 Timothy 1 6-14. The general subject to be discussed is "An Unashamed Witness" Morning worship will begin at 11:00 a.m. Music will be furnished by the Junior and Rosebud Choirs. The Junior ushers will also serve at both the morning and evening services. Visitors are always welcome to attend our services.

REGISTRATION BOOKS OPEN AGAIN MONDAY

Registration books will be open again this Monday. The office will be open 9-12 a.m. and 2-5 pm. on Monday at the Gadsden County Times Office at 15 S. Madison St., across from the Fire Station.

If you haven't registered yet, you should register Monday. In 1966 there will be serveral importan elections coming up, and you should be registered. Remember -- if you want to vote, you must register first.

* * * * * * * * *

MT. MORIAH WEEKLY ADTIVITIES

Sunday, Nov. 8th all ladies are urged to attend the general mission meeting which will meet at 3:00 p. m. at the church. The meeting will concern itself with the following major issure: (1) Thanksgiving Baskets, (2). Donattion Day, of officers. The deaconess board will meet at 4:30 p. m. at the parsonage with Rev. & Mrs. J. T. Ctutcher. Sister Ethel Bryant, president is urging all deaconnes to be present and on time.

Tuesday, Nov. loth: "Men ought always to pray." All children of the church and community are invited to attend the Youth Prayer hour at 5:00 p. m. A Bible Story will be presented by Rev. Crutcher during the Story Hour. The Adult Prayer Serivee will begin at 7:00 p.m.

WEdensday, Nov. 11th: The senior choir will practice at 7:30 p.m. at the church. The president, Sitster Carrie Gordon is askig all members to be present and on time.

Thursday, Nov. 12: All Sunday School teachers are to meet with Supt. Clary at 7:00 p. m. for Bible study.

Saturday, Nov. 14th: The Rosebud Choir will practice at 8:00 p. m. All parents are asked to have your children present for this activit: Little Sister Debra Williams, president.

WEEKLY THOUGHT

"Thanksgive comes from a right attitude, not an abundance of things."

REGISTER

MONDAY, 9-12 & 2-5

GADSDEN COUNTY TIMES OFFICE

15 S. MADISON, QUINCY

TO VOTE, YOU MUST REGISTER!

FLORIDA FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 19 DECEMBER 4, 1964
NORTH FLORIDA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROJECT

CHATTAHOOCHEE AND QUINCY COMMUNITY CENTERS NEED YOUR HELP!

Many things are needed desperately for the Community Center in Chattahoochee and Freedom Hall in Quincy: We desperately need chairs, lumber, paint; tables, bookshelves, books, magazines, pencils, paper, crayons, toys, nursery furniture, and, of course, MONEY. It is impossible to have a complete program without your help. If you have anything you can give us to help out, please call 627-8458 or come by Freedom Hall in Quincy, or come by the Community Center in Chattahoochee.

These centers are yours, and if they are to continue and grow, you must support them. Even a small contribution will help; whether it be a nickle or a dime, an old chair or table, a notebook you don't need any more, or last month's magazines. Support your community Centers with everything you can!

****

NEWS FLASH!!

Did you know that on last Friday representatives of the Civic Interest group were refused permission to make a tour of the county jail? Why was this so? Aren't we citizens of Gadsden county? Isn't it our right as taxpaying citizens to tour a public facility? We WILL NOT stop here with this refusal.

****

FREEDOM LIBRARY OPENS IN QUINCY

The Freedom Library, located in Freedom Hall on South Adams Street will formally open this Monday. Almost 1000 books on all subjects are in the library, and all citizens of Quincy are invited to come read, browse, or check out books. The library will be open every afternoon from 1 p.m. until 10 p.m., including Sundays.

Also in the library is an excellent record collection, including jazz, classical, folk, and popular music.

Come by and visit your library--we welcome all visitors, no matter your interests or age.

****

RADIO-TV CLASS TO CONTINUE

The Radio and TV service class sponsored by Freedom Hall will continue this Tuesday night at 7:30 p.m. in Freedom Hall on South Adams St. If you are interested in learning a new trade, come to this class Tuesday. For more information, call 627-8458.

TALENT SHOW

Come one, come all. The first social event of the season will be held at Chattahoochee Community Center this Friday night. It will feature some of the most talented entertainers in Chattahoochee. Come out and see pig meat McCray, the famous comedian. Come out and see the fantastic dancing team of Walter and Sam. Hear the golden tones of Betty Martin, and many other famous Chattahoocheans. Don't forget, come to the big talent show Friday night.

****

FREEDOM HALL PLANS BIG PROGRAM

Plans far underway by the North Florida Citizenship Education Project and Quincy CORE for an extensive program for the Quincy area. Included in the plan is a Negro history class for elementary school children, an arts and crafts class for older children, and a nursery school for children of mothers who work in downtown Quincy.

It is planned that these projects will begin within two weeks, if enough money for supplies is available. Watch the Free Press for more information on these programs.

FIGHT FOR FREEDOM!
JOIN CORE
MEETINGS MONDAYS AT 7 P.M.
AT
FREEDOM HALL ON S ADAMS ST.

REGISTER!
TO
VOTE
MONDAYS 9-12 A.M.
2-5 P.M.
AT
GADSDEN COUNTY
TIMES OFFICE
(ACROSS FROM FIRE
STATION)

PROGRESSIVE CLUB FORMED

A meeting at the Chattahoochee Community Center this Wednesday was the scene of the formation of an adult group formed to aid the center in its activities. Mrs. Altomese Jackson was elected president of the organization; Janette Langston, Secretary; Mrs. Ruby Graham, Recording Secretary; and Mr. John Spieghts; Finance Secretary. The group, to be named the Progressive Club, has stated that its main function will be fund-raising to help maintain the Center program. It will also take part in planning the program and helping to carry it out. Some of the plans made for the Center are a sewing class and a recreation period for pre-school children.

Mrs. Jackson expressed the hope that many more citizens of Chattahoochee would become members of the club. She stated that unless the people of the community get behind the center and support it, it did not stand a chance of success. Meetings are to be held the first Wednesday of each month at the Center, and everyone is asked to attend the meeting.

****

HEATER PROJECT
by Betty Martin

Myers McCray and others are trying to raise $35.00 for the purpose of buying a gas heater for the Chattahoochee Community Center. Since it is a worthy cause, we feel that if you are called for a donation you should give freely to this cause.

Many activities will be held to raise money for the heater. The plans are as follows:

1. Talent Show
2. Square Dance
3. Hootenanny
4. Formal Dance

There will be an admission to all of these activiteis, so when the time comes, give freely.

It's your center, not ours, why not make the best of it?

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THE FLORIDA FREE PRESS is a weekly publication of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project; Rt. 3, Box 428-F, Quincy, Florida. The PRESS welcomes letters, articles, and criticisms of all sorts. We also welcome financial help, since this paper is published only with your help. Send all articles and contributions to: FLORIDA FREE PRESS, Rt. 3, Box 428-F, Quincy, Florida. All articles must be in by 5:00 Wednesday evening to appear in that Friday's publication.

REGISTER

C. I. G. NEWS

Calling all citizens of Gadsden Calling all Freedom Loving citizens of Gadsden. This is C.I.G.'s call to you. Will you answer this call by joining this group on Monday night at 7:30 p.m? How can we operate as first class citizens for a better county without your cooperation? C.I.G. is striving to enroll 500 new members by Jan. 1. You may join as either an associate member or an active member. The associate member pays $1 to join and support the group, Whereas the active member pays $1 to join and $1 per month dues and works actively with the organizations projects. We call all people to join, rich and poor, black and white. CIG urges you to join today and participate in "Operation Citizenship", with its three point program of voter registration, citizenship education, and general county improvement.

****

QUINCY CORE NEWS
By Francina Moore

At its meeting Monday night, Quincy CORE decided that on this Saturday members of CORE would test public facilities in Chattahoochee. It was noted that in the past, Negroes had been refused service if all of Chattahoochee's restaurants.

Plans were made for a party, to be held on December 21. The party is to be held at the Royal Savoy in Quincy, and a contribution will be asked of everyone who attends.

Methods of raising money to support CORE's projects were discussed Linda Dixie reported on the progres of the stamp project. Miss Dixie reported that it is hoped that the group will soon be able to use the stamps th get office equipment of some sort.

It was pointed out that many items are still needed for Freedom Hall, especially chairs and tables. A request was made to all members to contribute at least one chair by next week.

Quincy CORE invites all Freedom-Loving people to join with us to bring equality to Quincy. Meetingss are held each Monday night at 7:00 p.m. in Freedom Hall on South Adams Street. Come join us. Even if you are unable to directly participate in our projects, your ideas and financial support is welcomed.

****

OPERATION DIALOGUE CONTINUES

Initial results form "Operation Dialogue", a program designed to find what the citizens of Quincy want, indicate that the three most important issues in the minds of Quincy residents are better schools paved streets, and better job opportunities.

The project will continue until all 500 houses in the area are done

FLORIDA FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 20 .N.F.C.E.P. December 11, 1964

CORE OFFICES BURNED

Six fires, set by an arsonist in the headquarters of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project did some damage to three rooms in the six room suite. According to police an anonymous tip was phoned in to the Department of Public Safety at about 3:30 a.m. Tuesday morning. On arrival firemen found six fires burning. The flames were extinguished within twenty minutes of the first alarm. The blazes, started with Kerosene soaked rubbish, did some damage to the floors and furnishings In addition some reports and papers appeared to have been deliberately destroyed by the arsonist.

CORE workers were aroused out of their beds at 4:00 a.m. and were told of the fire. Mr. Spiver Gordon, on viewing the work of the arsonist said, "Florida at one time had the reputation of being one of the better of the Southern States, but this proves that the haters in Florida have come out of the same rotten barrel as those in Mississippi and Alabama." He emphasised the fact that although the records were destroyed, duplicates of everything were available and that the arsonist had "wasted his time. He did not scare us and he did not inconvenience us

Mr. Gordon commended the Department of Public Safety on the prompt and efficient way in which they handled the situation.

TERROR IN HAVANA

Four Gadsden Negroes Sunday attempted to eat at the Havana Terminal diner in Havana, and were refused service, then threatened with a shotgun.

Johnny Watson, Vonciile Gibson, Charlie Hall, and Steve Hendley arrived at the diner at 3:30 p. m. A waitress barred their entrance to the diner, which is required by law to serve people of all races. Several minutes later the manager arrived, removed his shotgun from his car, and loaded it. Watson and Miss Gibson were held at gunpoint in a telephone booth while employees of the diner and a nearby filling station attacked a white CORE observer standing across the street. The observer, Miss Arlene Bock, was thrown to the pavement, and her camera was ripped from around her neck.

Watson and Miss Gibson were taken inside the filling station and were threatened with death. Finally, after being held for almost and hour, they were released, but were told by the manager, "If any nigger ever comes to my place, someone will go to hell. As long as I can pull a trigger, no nigger will ever use the front door of my place."

Miss Bock's camera was later returned to her, but the case was completely destroyed and the film had been removed.

White bystanders hurled insults at Miss Bock and the Negroes, and several times the cry "Kill them, kill them!" was heard.

The group left at approximately 5 p.m., and, after consulting with their lawyers, they attempted to have charges brought against the manager and employees of the diner. However, County Prosecutor Lines refused to issue warrants for their arrest. Thursday morning the group

Terror in Havana (continued)

went to Tallahassee to have the state prosecutor issue warrants A lawsuit is being considered b the group against the county 'fo failure to uphold law and order.

A complaint was filed with th Federal Bureau of Investigation and agents quickly investigated.

Monday afternoon Richard Williams, white COFF volunteer, was arrested in Havana while taking th group to Quincy for interrogationb the FBI. He was charged with "D proper Drivers License," though h had on his person a valid drivers' license at the time of his arrest.

Williams was held in the Gadsden county jail for two days, and while in jail Williams was beaten by whites who were released from their cells as Williams was taken to a cell.

Tuesday night a protest rally was held in Havana. The meeting demanded the immediate relaese of Williams, the arrest of the men at the diner, and the immediate desegregation of the diner. The peo ple of Havana demanded that la and order must be upheld, and that illegal and discriminatory treatment of Negroes must stop in Gadsden county.

Wednesday a group of Havana residents met to determine what action to take to bring about the realization of the demands of Havana's citizens. The group decided upon several direct and indirect techniques to be used to end discrimination and segregation in Havana, and to bring justice to Gadsden county.

REGISTER!

MONDAYS - 9-12AM 12-5 PM

CALL 627-8458 FOR FREE TRANSPORTATION

GROUP CHARGED $7.11 FOR HAM SANDWICHES

Miss Linda Dixie and Mr. Herbert Knight, Jr., both of Quincy, were charged $7.11 for a ham sandwich at B & B restaurant in Quincy this week. After demanding that the money be refunded, Quincy CORE began negotiations with the management, but to no avail. It was decided that direct action was needed, and an "eat-in" was instigated. Approximately 15 Negroes filed into the restaurant Saturday afternoon, and the restaurant decided to close rather than to serve them.

Tuesday a negotiation committee from Quincy CORE attempted to discuss the matter with the manager, but were again told that the management had nothing to discuss. The committee demanded that the $7.11 be refunded, that discriminatory treatment of Negroes end, and that Negro employees released as a result of the incident be immediately re-hired.

Wednesday a letter was received from a "representative" of the management. It stated that none of the demands of CORE would be met, and further stated, "The management would rather have a bunch of hogs eat there than you and your kind."

Quincy CORE reports that direct action will continue at the restaurant this week and until their demands are met.

****

GALLOWAYS REFUSES SERVICE

Three young Negro ladies were prevented from eating at Galloways restaurant in Chattahoochee last Saturday afternoon. The three, Mrs Annette Harriston, Mrs. Gloria Jones, and Mrs. Charity Marlowe, decided to get a hamburger while in uptown Chattahoochee. As they approached the restaurant a waitress rushed to the door and locked it. This is just the latest in a long series of incidents at this particular place. Galloways continues to flaunt the legality and morality of the Civil Rights Bill.

****

MANY THINGS STILL NEEDED FOR COMMUNITY CENTERS

Many items are still needed for the Community Center in Chattahoochee and Freedom Hall in Quincy. We still need chairs, tables, paper, pencils, art supplies, books; records, table and floor lamps, envelopes, stamps, and anything else that the community is able and willing to donate. We wish to thank those who have contributed, and we hope that they will continue to support the program in Gadsden county in the future.

Of course, we can always use financial help. If you have a quarter or fifty cents you could spare, give it to your community center. They are your centers.

CLARKS REFUSES TO SERVE -- VISITORS THREATENED WITH KNIFE

Four visitors from Winter Haven Florida stopped at Clarks Motor Court in Quincy Saturday for lunch. A man who appeared to be the manager appeared and told the waitress to tell the visitors to leave. The man then picked up a chair and menacingly approached the group, and yelled "Get out!" Another white man pulled out a knife and approached the group, chasing them to their car. The group left without being served.

The incident was reported to the NFCEP office, and lawyers are presently planning legal action against the extablishment.

****

QUINCY CORE TO PRESENT "ANYTHING GOES" BARBEQUE

Quincy CORE is planning an "anything goes" barbeque over Christmas vacation. The party will be given December 21 at 7:30 p.m. at Joanne's Place in Quincy.

Quincy CORE welcomes everyone to this gala event. All proceeds will go toward financing the program of Quincy CORE, and donations will be accepted at the door.

Come out on December 21 and have a ball. You're all invited.

****

RADIO-TV CLASS TO CONTINUE

The Radio and TV service class sponsored by Freedom Hall will continue this Tuesday night at 7:30 p.m. in Freedom Hall on South Adams St. If you are interested in learning a new trade, come to this class Tuesday. For more information, call 627-8458.

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THE FLORIDA FREE PRESS is a weekly publication of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project; Rt. 3, Box 428-F, Quincy, Florida. The PRESS welcomes letters, articles, and criticisms of all sorts. We also welcome financial help, since this paper is published only with your help. Send all articles and contributions to: FLORIDA FREE PRESS, Rt. 3, Box 428-F, Quincy, Florida. All articles must be in by 5:00 Wednesday evening to appear in that Friday's publication.

****

OPERATION DIALOGUE CONTINUES

Members of Quincy CORE and the NFCEP task force continue work on "Operation Dialogue" this week.

If a CORE worker comes to your house this week, tell him what you want so see done in Quincy. We want to know what you think is important, since it is your city.

****

FIGHT FOR YOUR FREEDOM--JOIN CORE

If you can't join, help us in

WE SHALL OVERCOME

WE SHALL OVERCOME

We the staff workers of CORE have a message for the people of Gadsden County, both black and white, friend and enemy. There is a shadow over this county. A shadow that casts a pall over the lives of every man, woman and child that draws breath. It is the pall that is caused when hate rules the lives of the people. We do not say that the majority of whites are governed by hate, but we do say that for too long the hate of a few has remained unchecked like a canecrous growth just below the surface. The decent people, the ministers, the respectable businessmen, the Christian working people have too long reacted to the injustices done to the Negro people with a shrug of the shoulder or the cry of the helpless, "what can one man do?" They have turned their backs on the suffering of the black people. They have closed their eyes to the brutalities committed by the supposedly "respectable businessmen" of the county, A CORE worker was beaten and threatened with death on the farm of a "respectable businessman." This farmer has a long line of brutalities to his credit, but he is white and he is rich and so at one time he was elected to a county post by the white people of this county. Decency had nothing to do with this decision. On this man's farm and on others people work for low wages and under deplorable conditions But the respectable white people say that these things are necessary to keep the county wealthy and thus they excuse this inhuman behavior.

Restaurants in Chattahoochee and Havana have refused to comply with the Civil Rights Bill, when Negroes have come seeking service. Owners have threatened them with death, assaulted them and cursed them. Why don't the County officials demand that these men obey the law, a law which is both legal ly and morally right? What are the whites of this county waiting for? Are they waiting for someone to be killed for wanting something to eat?

In the past CORE workers have been beaten, jailed under false pretenses and harrassed continually. Whites have excused thes incidents, saying that we were outside agitators. But we were just trying to get people out to register. Our work was condoned and we were congratulated by the government of the United States. Yet we were beaten, arrested and not one white man raised his voice in protest.

Now as the Season of the Savior comes upon us Gadsden County has been visited by a rise in tension. As the spirit of love descends upon the rest of the country, the spirit of hate has reared its ugly head into clear view in Quincy. The office burning, the beatings, and threats if left unchecked will lead only to one thing.....deaths. The whites of this county should realize that if they do nothing to end this tension b correcting the se conditions, that when the blood is spitt, it will be on their hands.

We would also like the people who have burnt our office, the ones who have beaten us on the farms and the ones who have threatened us with death, to know that we do not fear the flames, we do not shirk from the blows of hatred, and if death takes one of us, two more will take his place. We shall not only remain in Gadsden County, we will persevere, we shall not only continue our activities , but WE SHALL OVERCOME.

****

FREEDOM D Y IN LIBERTY COUNTY

For the first time since Reconstruction a drive is on in Liberty County to g t all eligible Negroes registered to vote. Meetings have been held in St. Lukes Church near Bristol to acquaint the peop le with the importance and metho of registration. On Saturday, December 12, 1964 history will be made when Liberty County has its first Freedom Day. Many Negroes from all o er the county have exrressed the wish to go down to the registration office and have their name out on the books. The FBI and Justice Department along with many newspapers have been notified of the coming Freedom Day.

****

DEPUTY THREATENS CORE FIELD SECRETARY

Tuesday night at approximately 10:30 Mr. Spiver Cordon, Field Secretary for CORE, went to the Gadsden County jail in Quincy to post bond for Richard Williams, CORE volunteer. Mr. Gordon politely asked to post bond, and Deputy Sheriff Robert Martins began accusing Mr. Gordon of "Threatening" him and "cursing " him. Mr. Gordon denied the charges, and Martins then picked up a club and approached Mr. Gordon with it menacingly. Martins stated "I ought to lay you out!" Mr. Gordon calmly folded his arms and said "go ahead". Martins again threatened Mr. Gordon, and then put down the club.

Mr. Gordon stated that he did not appreciate being treated in this way, since he had approached Martins in a gentlemanly manner.

C.I.G. NEWS

Members of the Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County are in the process of a gigantic memebeship drive and survey of needed community improvements as voiced by this county. Five hundred (500) questionaires have been distributed within the next two weeks 1,000 more questionnaires will be distributed to ministers and local citizens throughout the county. This material will be tabulated and presented by the first of the year.

The group ws also working untiringly to reach the 500 members ship mark by January 1965. Seven new memberships were presented at the last meeting. A report was given by the president on the meeting with ex-gov. Collins.

C.I.G. is inviting all citizens who are interested in the improvement of this county to meet with them on each Monday at 7:30 p.m.

****

CARTER-PARRAMORE HIGH SCHOOL NEWS
by Linda Dixie

Friday, the Lions began taking their first semester examination.

The Glee Club and Band presented their annual Christmas Recital; "Behold The Star," Friday night.

The Lions received the first edition of the "lion's Echo"Tuesday, December 8.

Our first home basket ball game will be held Saturday night, December 11 in the school gymnasium. Come cheer the roaring Lions to victory.

****

MT. MORIAH CELEBRATES MEN'S DAY

The brotherhood of Mt. Moriah under the chairmanship of Deacon Lefall Clary is presenting its annual Men's Day Program on this Sunday. The entire church activities will be under the leadership of the men of the church and men of the community. Sunday School will begin at 9:45 a.m. Morning Worship will begin at 11:00 a.m. with the prayer period. Laymen speakers will be featured during morning services. The Reverend Mr. Carl Allen Thoman, world traveler, author, teacher, and Christian minister will be featured as the guest speaker at the afternoon service, which will be held at 5:00 p.m. The men of Mt. Moriah along with the general membership welcome visitors at each of these services.

****

JOIN HANDS FOR FREEDOM AND EQUALITY NOW.....

JOIN CORE.
Meetings Mondays at 7, Freedom Hall

MT. MORIAH WEEKLY SCHEDULE

MONDAY: The Christmas Program Committee is asking all children of the church to practice at 5:30 p.m.

TUESDAY: Youth Prayer Hour is at 5:00 p.m. with Sister Irene Barkley serving as directress. All adults are invited to the adult Prayer Hour at 7:00 p.m.

THURSDAY: All Sunday school teachers are urged to attend Bible Study at 7:30 p.m. The senior choir will meet at 7:30 p.m. for their regular practice.

****

CALL FOR FREEDOM

If you believe in Justice and equality, that laws are made for all men, regardless of race, call the County Prosecutor, Mr. W. D. Lines, call the manager of the Truck Terminal Diner, Mr. Rannie Forehand. Use your freedom of speech to demand justice now Write to demand Forehands arrest. Let these men know where you stand now: Help bring freedom to Havana now.

****

GADSDEN COUNTY JAIL CONDITIONS

There are a few things that should be called to the attention of the public about conditions in the Gadsden County Jail.

Why do prisoners live in the stench of rotten food; in the dampness of wet floors, in the darkness of windowless cells? And why must they eat with their fingers when there is no soap to wash with?

Why do jailers let some prisoners beat others?

What kind of deputies do we have who are afraid to give their names, who threaten people with clubs if they come to bail anyone out of jail? Why do certain deputies dislike getting out of bed to do their duty if necessary? Why does the jailer find it necessary to carry a blackjack in his hip pocket? Why do the deputies swear so much?

Is Gadsden County Jail being run by competent officials? Perhaps someone who is a better judge of this than I can explain these things to me.

Charles R. Williams

****

REGISTER!!

TO VOTE

CALL 627-8458

FLORIDA FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 21 N. F. C. E. P. DECEMBER 18, 1964

BARRIERS FALL IN LIBERTY COUNTY

On Wednesday, December 16, 1964, the all-white voter's list became a thing of the past in Liberty County. Where eight years ago Negro registrants were greeted with a rein of terror, shootings and burnings, today 62 Negroes registered in an atmosphere of peaceful quiet. At 9:30 a.m. the Negroes drove up to the Liberty County Court House in Bristol. A few minuees later Mrs. Jones, President of the Liberty County Voters League, became the first Negro on the registration books. Registration proceeded throughout the day without a hitch. At approximately 5:00 Mrs. Bessie Reese, the registrar, closed the doors to her office after all the Negroes who had desired to register had done so.

Mr. Spiver Gordon stated that "This is just the beginning. There shall be liberty for all in Liberty county." He went on to say that voter registration and citizenship education classes would continue in the county, with Task Force worker Stuart Wechsler responsible for the area.

****

"ANYTHING GOES" BARBEQUE TO BE PRESENTED AT FREEDOM HOUSE

The "Anything Goes" Barbeque to be presented by Quincy CORE on December 21 will be held in the back yard of Freedom House, across from Stevens Elementary school on West 4th Street.

The Barbeque will begin at 7:30 and will feature food, refreshments, and dancing. Everyone is invited, and all proceeds will go toward financing the freedom fight in Gadsden Cojnty.

Come out on December 21 and have a ball. You're all invited.

****

"CHRISTMAS AND THE STARS" DANCE TO BE PRESENTED AT CHATAHOOCHEE

The members of the Chattahoochee Community Center Club are sponsoring a semi-fommal dance which will be held on Christmas eve night at 8:00 p.m. at the Center. The young people and adults are invited, the theme for the occasion is "Christmas and the Stars". The attire is Semi-formal, and Formal for girls; party dresses, dressy dresses, and evening gowns are appropriate (in other words, dress up.) For boys, suits and ties are appropriate. (Please don't come shin-dig style).

Admission is $.75 per couple for students and $1.50 per couple for adults. Please come out and spend Christmas in the stars.

****

FREEDOM NOW!

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CORE TO WORK IN LAFAYETTE COUNTY

With the beginning of Negro registration in Liberty County, Lafayette remains the the only county in the state of Florida that has no Negro registrants. It has been cited by the Justice Department as one of the Southern Counties systematically excluding Negroes from registering. Mr. Spiver Gordon stated that CORE will begin working in the county some time early next year. He stated that just as Lafayette came to the aid of the American Revolutionaries in the fight for Freedom against the British, so CORE will aid the Negro people of Lafayette County in their fight for Freedom.

****

ANOTHER HAVANA RESTAURANT REFUSES TO SERVE NEGROES

Two Havana Negroes were refused service at the Havana Motel and Restaurant last Tuesday. The two, students at Northside High School, were told by the manager, Mr. Graham, "You'd better leave before there is trouble, because I don't want to serve you."

The group left soon thereafter, and immediately forwarded information on the incident to CORE lawyers.

The goup will attempt to obtain a federal court injunction against the restaurant this week.

REGISTER TO VOTE!

MONDAYS 9-12 A.M.
2-5 P.M.

AT

GADSDEN COUNTY TIMES OFFICE

15 S. MADISON ST.

(ACROSS FROM CITY HALL)

MASS MEETING IN HAVANA

A mass meeting will be held at Palace A.M.E. Church in Havana Friday night at 7:30 p.m. The meeting will be for the purpose of planning action for the next few weeks in Havana's struggle for freedom.

All residents of Havana are invited to this meeting. Come out Friday night and support the freedom fight in Havana. Help bring equality and justice to all citizens of Havana.

****

RESIDENTS REQUESTED TO CONTINUE PHONE-IN

Residents of Havana are requested to continue to phone Mr. Rannie Forehand, manager of the Havana Terminal Diner, Mr. W D. Lines, County Attorney, and Judge A. M. Blackburn, Justice of the peace, to request that Mr. Forehand be arrested for his attack on four Havana residents who attempted to eat at his restaurant.

Residents are also urged to sign the petition begng circulated to demand Mr. Forehand's arrest. If you have not seen a copy of this petition, call 539-6236 for more information.

****

RADIO-TV CLASS TO CONTINUE

The Radio and TV service class sponsored by Freedom Hall will continue this Tuesday night at 7:30 p.m. in Freedom Hall on South Adams St. If you are interested in learning a new trade, come to this class Tuesday. For more information, call 627-8458.

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CORE WORKER CLEARED OF PETTY LARCENY CHARGES

David S. McVoy, CORE task Force worker in Quincy, was cleared of charges of petty larceny this wednesday. Charges against McVoy were dropped by Mr. Strickland, Leon County Prosecuting Attorney.

McVoy appeared in Leon County court Wednesday at 10:00 a.m. and was informed by the judge that charges against him had been dropped.

A START IS MADE

Before CORE began work in Gadsden county we were told that it was a rough place and that we would be lucky if a few hundred Negroes registered. Approximately 3000 people registered with a minimum of trouble. Liberty county we were told, was a hell - hole. Many people expressed amazement that we would try and work in such a bad county. Yet a few days ago the all-white registration became a thing of the past, again with a minimum of trouble.

The rough ways were made smooth, the darkness brightened not by the actions of CORE alone but because people were willing to stick together and to make sacrifices in the name of freedom, just as in years gone by people stuck together, made sacrifices, even died in the name of Christ. There is nothing that people, both black and white, cannot accomplish if they join hands together and put their faith in God.

A start has been made in the counties that we have worked. Much needs to be done. The schools are still segregated and unequal. Restaurants constantly abuse the dignity of the Negro by refusing to serve them. Police brutality and perverse and arbitrary treatment in the courts of law are still present in Florida. A man's chances of getting a job are limited if his skin is black. These are the things that we will be working to eliminate in the coming year.

Stuart Wechsler,
CORE Task Force

****

ROBINSON'S
PURE
STATION
SOUTH ROBERT STREET

FOR THE FINEST GASOLINE, OIL, AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLIES.
AND...
COURTEOUS SERVICE!

JOIN
CORE
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
FOR
FREEDOM NOW!
MEETINGS MONDAYS AT 7:00 P.M.
AT
FREEDOM HALL - SOUTH ADAMS ST.

THE BIG WHITE SANTA

It is a Thursday night, and everything is bustling with the pre-Christmas rush.

"Big sale, free goldfish, and Santa, too," advertises the local ten cent store, and children and adults come running, and push open the door.

The clerks are all smiling (and so are the customers, for they are getting a 10% discount!)

I wonder how's Santa doing in this small Southern town? Right now, he's giving free ballons, and asking adolescent boys "What do you want for Christmas?" Now he's asking that little girl if she's been good.

Shyly but innocently happy stands a yound dark skin girl, standing right in front of Santa and staring him in the eye. Is he looking? Well, he not smiling, and he's turning his head. She stands waiting for five minutes, and then walks away, for Santa speaks only to those on his left. Maybe she's figured out that this is not the real Santa, for he is speaking only to children that any ordinary Southern white gentleman would.

Must Santa play safe too? I always read in story books that Santa was from the North Pole, and after all, only penguins and reindeer live up there. And you know, you really can't go much farther north for a Santa, so where is our young dark skin girl to go for her Santa?

---from The Voice of Americus

****

CORE WORKER ARRESTED -- CAR SEARCHED BY POLICE

Johnny Lee Watson, Vice-chairman of Quincy CORE was arrested on last Saturday night by Quincy police on a charge of " Improper Tail Lights". He was released on $35 bond.

Mr. Watson explained that the switch which opertated the lights of the car was not working, and that a temporary switch had been substitited. The police found this switch to be illegal, even though the tail lights worked properly.

While Mr. Watson was in jail, police searched his car, going through personal papers and documents.

Mr. Watson stated that his treatment by Quincy police was polite and courteous, but that conditions in the Gadsden County Jail were horrible. He stated, "I didn't mind any part of the ordeal except the filthy condition of the jail." He suggested that local citizens, both black and white, should investigate the jail and its operation.

Stuart Wechsler, CORE task force worker who bonded Watson out of jail, stated, "City police were polite, but jail officials were not only crude, but rude."

WHY REGISTRATION IS IMPORTANT IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

(The following is a paper written by a tenth grader in Monticello, Florida explaining why she feels that registering to vote is so important to the Negro citizens of Jefferson County.)

Voter registration is important mainly because it's one of America's sacred priveleges.

All citizens must vote to support HONEST, EFFICIENT OFFICIALS and wise policies if our democratic form of government is to succeed. In general, the right to vote is given to all citizens who obey the law. It is important for voter registration workers to be in Jefferson county because the people don't understand that their vote will count. In fact, I did not understand why people voted. In Jefferson County, I have heard it said that a Negro would just be wasting his time voting, and that if a Negro voted it would be put into the waste basket. Many people don't understand that the United States constitution gave us the right of suffrage when the American people added the 15th and 19th amendments.

The 15th amendemnt, which was passed in 1870, states that no one may be denied the right to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

The 19th amendment was passed in 1920, and says that the right of citizens of the U. S. to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the U. S.

Education is a problem here. Many of the people in the county have not been to school and can not read or write. Since CORE has been here many who could not read have been taught, and they have registered to vote. I do hope we can do more to make Jefferson county a better place for all people to live. I know we can do it since we have taken the first step in education, that is, with the many who were not registered. Some day we may have paved streets in Jefferson county where Negroes live. We will some day get jobs down town. I hope to see some day a Negro working in a job that my ONE vote put him in. I know we have a new Jefferson county; but I am hoping for a better one.

I hope all of the people in Jefferson county will readyand answer my cry by registering to vote. You must register--this is one thing we all can do to make this a better place to live.

Signed,
A future voter.

****

MANY THINGS ARE STILL NEEDED FOR FREEDOM HALL IN QUINCY AND THE COMMUNITY CENTER, IN CHATTAHOOCHEE. CALL US AND GIVE WHAT YOU CAN.

CHATTAHOOCHEE COMMUNITY CENTER NEWS

The members who help support the Community Center would like to extend many thanks to the people who contributed money towards the heater fund. The heater has been installed and these who visit the center can really enjoy it.

Attention adults! If you don't belong to the Chattahoochee Adult Club, you should join at once. The purpose is to support the Center. As of now only 23 members belong. We need at least 75 members. If you are interested contact Mrs. Altomese Jackson, or Mr. John Snieghts at once.

If you have any christmas decorations you would like to give to the center; contact Miss Louise Mcmillian, or Miss Gwendolyn McClellan. Things such as bells, trees, crepe paper and a tree would be appreciated.

Many thanks to Mrs. Emma McMillian for the use of 8 chairs ft the Community Center.

****

CARTER-PARRAMORE NEWS

At last Friday came. Everyone was ready to depart from the den for Christmas, but before leaving the Lions had individual club parties.

Wednesday night, the Glee Club gave excerpts from the Christmas recital.

The Blue Review, sponsored by the Zetarettes, which was anticipated for December 21, has been postponed.

The Senior class is busy preparing for the Senior play. Students have begun reading for parts. The Lions would like to wish each of you a very merry Christmas and a most prosperous New Year.

****

VOLUNTEERS TO WORK IN GADSDEN OVER CHRISTMAS VACATION

Four volunteers, two from Ohio and two from Gainesville, Florida, will come to Gadsden County next week to work as volunteers on the North Florida Citizenship Education Project.

These volunteers, all college students; will work with specific programs, such as the extablishing of Nursery Schools, Negro history classes; and fund-raising for the pro Thetvolunteers will also be engaged in voter registration work, trying to get all elibigle Negroes in Gadsden County registered to vote.

WE NEED YOUR HELP. We nedd a place for these people to stay. We also need food. If you could have a freedom volunteer stay with you for two weeks, or if you could have volunteers eat at your home one or two meals, you would be doing a great service to the fight for freedom. PLEASE call us at 627-8458 if you want to help.

****

QUINCY CORE NEWS

The Quincy CORE is busy recruiting members for the Freedom Army. During the holidays CORE volunteers will canvass from door to door in the city and out.

The Freedom Library still needs current magazines. If you desire to give a subscription, contact Miss Linda Dixie, telephone 627-6054.

Quincy CORE is still continuing their stamp project. The stamps will be redeemed to get equipment for Freedom Hall.

The Quincy CORE invites you to an "anything Goes" barbeque Tuesday night, December 21, at Freedom House across from Stevens Elementary school.

The Quincy CORE wishes you and yours a very merry Christmas and a most prosperous new year.

"Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

****

"ANYTHING GOES"

BAR-BE-QUE

COME ONE COME ALL...

LET'S HAVE A BIG BALL!

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21

7:30 AT UNTIL.....

FREEDOM HOUSE --

ACROSS FROM STEVENS

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.

"PEACE ON EARTH, GOOD WILL TOWARD MEN"

MERRY

CHRISTMAS AND

HAPPY

NEW YEAR

—THE STAFF OF N.F.C.E.P. & QUINCY CORE

FREEDOM PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 28 N. F. C. E. P. JANUARY 29, 1965

Civil Rights Act of 1964

THE ACT

(This is the first in a series of articles concerning the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and its effect upon the people of North Florida)

There are eleven parts or Ti les in the Civil Rights Act 1964. Each one has a special purpose designed to assure all Americans, regardless of color, that their rights under the Constitution will not be violated.

Title II of the Civil Rights Act deals with publics accommoda tions such as hotels and motels, restaurants, lunch counters, movie houses, gasoline stations, theaters and stadiums....so long as the covered facilities eit er effect interstate commerce in there operation, or are supported in their discriminatory practices by State action."

The Title states that "Discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin is specifically forbidden in the types of establishments mentioned above, it also states that "....no person may intimidate t reaten or coerce anyone for the purpose of interfering with the rights created by this title."

Simply put the Title means that a person cannot be turned away from any public accommodation because he is a Negro.

If a reataurant owner violates the law he can be brought to court by a citizen or the Attorney General of the United States.

Throughout the South restaurants are serving Negroes. In Gadsden County, particularly in Quincy, most of the cafes, restaurants and lunch counties are opening their doors to Negroes. One restaurant owner (who does not wish to have his name mentioned) stated that "The Bill is the best thing that could have happened to us. A lot of us wanted to desegregate a long time ago, but we were afraid. Now the Bill has given us the reason to open our doors to all people." Of course, there are still some restaurants owners in Florida who feel that they can moch both the morality of the Act and the Federal Government. CORE has been testing to determine which restaurants still discrimate. When the time comes this information will be forewarded to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights and appropriate action will be taken. The owners of these restaurants, such as Clarks Motors Court in Quincy, B. and B. Cafe in River Junction and the Havana Truchstop face fines of up to $200 per day if they continue to refuse service to Negroes.

The doors have been opened--- use them. If any difficulties are encountered write a letter to the Justice Department of the United States, Washington 25,D.C. or contact CORE at Ma. 7-8458.

Remember it is your right to eat wherever you chose.

* * * * * * * *

CAPITAL CITY CRUELTY?

This week a CORE task Force worker visited the Tallahassee Welfare office. She was shocked and angered to find that t e capital city of Florida does not have free medical care for some of its most needy families. In order to qualify for the very limited services offered by "Vocational Rehabiliatation" a citizen must first bring a statement from a physician. "But how does that help those who do not have the money to pay for the doctors examination? She asked Mrs. Willer, a supervisor in the Welfar office. Mrs. Miller answered "unfertunately it doesn's".

Are you the citizens of Tallahassee going to lie down and let the city officials deprive you of necessary medical serv.- ices? Or are you going to stand up and protest? If you want to stand up and fight CORE will stand with you.

* * * * * * * *

BEHOLD! how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity!

-------- 133 Psalm 1st verse

* * * * * * * *

Register TO VOTE

Gadsden - Mon 9-12 2-5

Liberty - Weds " "

Lafayette Mon & Fri 9-12 2-5

VOTE = Hope.

* * * * * * * *

FREEDOM NOW----LET'S FIGHT FOR--- FREEDOM

CORE LIBRARY

Lack of information? or perhaps you feel like reading ? Well the Quincy CORE is glad to say they have the right place for you. It is equipped with books that have sold millions and millions of copies; books such as TO KILL A MOCKINGBURD, EXODUS, GONE WITH THE WIND and many more.

The most popular book of all is James Peck's FREEDOM RIDE. This vivid, deeply moving story tells for the first time in book form of the nonviolent direct action to end segregation that is penetrating the South today. Before its on the scene report of the 1961 Freedom Rides, it tells of the author's experience with Jim Crow Bibles used in Southern Courts, of segregated churches, shoeshine stands, buses; schools, prisons, restaurants, rest rooms and waiting rooms.

It tells of a swimming pool in New Jersey where w hites could enter simply with the purchase of a ticket, but wh ere Negroes had to apply for membership to the "Sun And Surf Club" and wait forever. It tells of the student jail-ins, w here decent citizens preferred to submit themselves to imprisonment rather than give up th eir "fightless fight" for humanity. And finally it tells of the now historic first Freedom Ride.

The auth or, James Peck, is a man whose quite but passionate concern for human rights earned him fif tythree stitches in his head w h en, in Birmingham, Ala he and other Freedom Riders tried to show that Negroes and w hites had th e right to eat together in a bus terminal lunch room.

Quincy CORE invites you up to the library to have a look a round. Ev eryon e is welcome.

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CHATTAHOOCHEE COMMUNITY CENTER

There will be a Valentine's Day Dance at the Center on Saturday night at 8:00 p.m. Admission will be $.35 a piece. Everyone is invited to come and have a good tome.

The people of Chattahoochee would like to thank Ronnie Jones for extending f inancial assistance to the Center.

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POLICE POLITNESS

CORE w orkers Sadie Jones and Le Faucette would like to thank the two Tallahassee Police Officers for assistance above and beyond the call of duty in aiding them with a flat tire.

THEDICUS WEST JR. WINS PRINCIPALSHIP FOR STUDENT GOVERNMENT DAY

The students at Carter-Parramore High showed by popular vote last Friday that Thedious West Jr the son of Mr. Thedious West Sr. and Mrs. Ruby West, was the choice for principal on Student Government Day. Thedious is a member of the graduating class of '65. In the election Mr. West Jr. ran as the candidate on the Blue Party ticket.

Also on the Blue Party ticket was Eyvonne Wells who won the race for Assistant Principal. She is the first young lady to be elected to the position of Assistant Principal in the history of Carter-Parramore. There has been one girl elected to the position of Principal; in 1962 Miss Liza Armstead was electee to th at post.

The victors had been opposed by White Party candidates Roscoe McNealy and Myers McCray . The Blue Party rolled up an impressive vote total against their opponents.

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TALLAHASSEE ELECTIONS

The elections coming up soon in Tallahassee should not be taken lightly. At stake are many, many important issues; better schools and roads, equal and fair police protection and a greater voice in the management of your city. These are only some of the things that will be decided when the people of Tallahassee go to the polls. Examine the issues carefully, determine w ho is the best candidate and then go to the polls and v oice your choice by voting for that man. It is up to you to make allahassee a betteer place to live in. No one else is going to do it for you.

BILL'S SERVICE STATION
South Roberts Street
for the
Finest Gasoline, oil and
automotive supplies.
Bill Robinson prop.

J and J
Body Shop S. 10th
"We take the dents out
of your car without putting one in your wallet.
C. R. Hainer.

FLORIDA FREE PRESS

NEWSLETTER NO. 27 N.F.C.E.F. FEBRUARY 6, 1965

Special Tallahassee Edition.

CAPITOL CITY, DISCRIMINATION AREA

It is very obvious that Gadsden and the surrounding Counties are not the only ones that are engaged in daily discriminatory activities. The Capital which is only 21 miles from Gadsden County has one of the most effective discriminatory practices in the entire North Florida area.

Lets take a tour in downtown Tallahassee. Where? The dry good stores, the Courthouse, the City Hall, The Capital Building, and the restaurants. They are all beautiful and cheerful from the outside but once inside you feel curious. Why? Because not only are these buildingsall white on the outside, they are all white on the inside too. Where are the black employees? Where are the liberal employers? With a population of 82,000 when 33% of these people are Negro, certainly there are some that are qualified for positions other then domestic work?

We must all join in the fight for equality for all. Not tomorrow, but now. In certain areas the housing is way below standard and the conditions are horrible. Still the occupants can't miss oneweek 's rent without the landlord's threat to throw them out, and reminding them constantly that she is not responsible for any kind of repairs. The Capital City of the Sunshine State is not sunny at all for it's Negro inhabitants The sjadow of discrimination has not yet been pierced by understanding and love, as a result many Negroes are forcedto live in the slum section of Tallahasse and decent employment is barred to many. Tallahassee can not patit self on the back because it has desegregated lunch counters. This is just the first step on the road to equality.

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POLICE HARASSMENT TALLAHASSEE STYLE

(The following article was writ- by CORE Task Force worker Le Ann Faucette)

If you are from out of state, have a 71 year old Negro woman in your car who you are talking to register and have been in the state only the days, you will be arrested in Tallahassee. You will be asked to post a $50 bond. If you work for CORE you never have $50, so you go to jail until the bondman gets you out.

When you go to court you find that the judge is surprised that you were stopped because he doesn't know that you work for CORE. You are sure that he will be sorry that he dismissed the case when he finds out that you do work for CORE. You wonder whether or not you will get off so easy next time.

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TALLAHASSEE PUBLIC SERVANT

The Negro citizens of Tallahassee will be surprided to hear that one of the candidates for the office of city commissioner, Mr. William H. Cates does not feel that the city had any racial problems; that he does not feel that there is a need for a biracial committee. In an interview with two CORE workers Wednesday, Mr. Cates further stated that Negroes in Tallahassee do not want better living conditions. When asked what he would do, if elected, to improve schools, housing and employment for Negroes he evaded the answer. When asked if he would attend a meeting of interested voters he said that he might come. It appears that Mr. Cates does not regard the Negro vote as important. Perhaps this is because in the past we have not used the power of the ballot to let our views be known.

Let us prepare now to let Mr. Cates and others like him know that they must listen to the needs of all the citizens of Tallahassee, not just the white citizens.

REGISTER TO VOTE

Liberty Wednsday 9-12+2-5
at County Courthouse

Lafayette - Monday 9-12-2-5
Wednsday
at County Courthouse

Gadsden - Monday 9-12-2-5
Gadsden County Times Office

The VOTE IS The Voice of the People

EX-CORE TASK FORCE WORKER RUNS FOR THE STUDENT GOVERNMENT PRESIDENT AT UNIV. OF FLA.

James Dennis Harmling, a graduate student in psychology and an ex-CORE Task Force worker in Northern Florida has announced his candidacy for the student body President at the University of Florida under the FREEDOM party banner. Running with Harmling is the first integrated slate of candidates in the history of University of Florida politics. Negro students are representing the College of Pharmacy, the Freshman and Sophomore classes and the College of Engineering on the slate. The FREEDOM party's platform is based upon civil rights ideals and specific programs for liberalization of campus life at the University of Florida. The Party supports the abolishment of mandatory ROTC, equalization of curfews between men and women student and political freedom for students and faculty. Further, one of the planks of the FREEDOM party is a student body financed summer freedom school and tutorial programs for the Negroes of the state. The FREEDOM party urges that the university administration (tool that rules) should return to its proper function--service of the academic--comunity--not control of it. The FREEDOM party has received the endorsement of local civil rights groups.

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QUINCY COMMUNITY CENTER

For the past two weeks the CORE project in Quincy has been receiving cartons of equipments: books of all types, educational materials, materials for sewing classes------all this and more is being domated to the people of Quincy so that a community center can be established here.

A center in Quincy could serve many purposes. Parents who have to work could send their young children to the center where they would receive proper attention and pre-school training Teenagers would have someplace to go on weekends other than jukes or clubs. The center could also be for adults of the community. At the center there would be an opportunity to take courses in Negro history, remedial reading, health education, cooking and sewing classes or any other type of course that people feel is needed in the community.

This center can not be put in operation by CORE alone. We can only help get it started. The peope of Quincy must do the bulk of the work. The businessmen, churches, teachers, civic clubs and the rest of the citizens must pull together. Right now there is no building to house a center, no people to staff it no money to finance it. All there is is a great need for the center and we hope there is also the will to get one started. First of all we need a building large enough for the center. If you can help us in any way please get in contact with us at Fe.7-8458 or come to the CORE office on ADAMS Street.

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AN EXPRESSION OF THANKS GOES TO MR. J.Q. KELLY

The menbers of the Civic Interest Group of Gadsden County and the North Florida Citizenship Project wishes to express their deepest appreciation to Mr. J.Q. Kelly, owner of Jitney Jungle and other businesses in Gadsden County, for his contribution to the group's first Emancipation program which was held on January 22 1965. Mrs. Due and the members of the Civic Interest Group would like to apologize for the late apreciations. They would also like to thank Mr. Kelly for donating the refreshments for the prbgram.

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THE FLORIDA FREE PRESS IS A WEEKLY PUBLICATION of the North Florida Citizenship Education Project; Rt. 3, Box 428F, Quincy, Florida. The PRESS welcomes letters, articles, and criticisms of all sorts. We also welcome financial help. Since this paper is published only with your help, send all articles and contributions to: Florida Free Press, Rt. 3, Box 428F, Quincy Florida. All articles must be in by 5:00 Wednesday evening to appear in that Friday's publication.

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HELP WANTED

The Quincy CORE Chapter is search for FREEDOM fighters. The search is not in regard of race creed or color. Would like to have any person who wishes to enhance human dignity for all mankind. You may apply at the FREEDOM HALL on South Adams Street or call 627-8458.

------CORE

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Next Meetings - April 4, 10 a.m, 617 East Mitchell Avenue, Cincinnati (Brokaw home).

May 16, 10 a.m., Hilander Center, 1625 Riverside Drive, Knoxville.

MINUTES OF OPERATION FREEDOM BOARD MEETING - March 14, 1964

The meeting convened at 10 a.m. at Highlander Center.

Board members present: Clarence Nelson, Lloyd Danzeisen, Maurice McCrackin, Jack McKart, Miriam Nicholas, Polly Brokaw, Juanita Nelson, Myles Horton, Conrad Browne, Ella Baker, Virgie Hortenstine, Walter Tillow, Frank Gordon, Ernest Bromley.

Guests present: Lesha Gringus, Werner Petri, Robert Tenney.

The meeting began with remarks by chairman Clarence Nelson, followed by self-introductions by all present. V. Hortenstine suggested a change in minutes of previous meeting. A motion made by M. Nicholas was passed deleting the words, "Instead of having a meeting at this time" (see para. #1 in Feb. minutes). V. Hortenstine said that her original suggestion had been that a meeting be set up between OF and local committees in the Tennessee counties to see if the local committees clearly understand OF's feeling on loans and repayment, and to see if OF clearly understands the feeling of the local committees.

The treasurer's report was read by M. Nicholas [appended] L. Danzeisen moved approval of expenditures reported. P. Brokaw seconded. Motion carried. It was also noted that the complete three-year financial record had been audited and that a CPA had written a statement, copies of which had been sent to board members.

J. Nelson presented a list of questions and recommendations from the Philadelphia chapter of OF. It was decided to hold the questions in abeyance in hopes that many of them would be answered during the day; and that J. Nelson then ask the ones remaining.

W. Tillow said he came from Atlanta mainly to present a matter troubling SNCC now. 95 out of 137 SNCC workers have not completed their college education; many of these left school to do SNCC field work, receiving subsistence money only. He said that about $30,000 is needed, that much of this money can probably be obtained from foundations if OF, which has a tax-exempt status, would act as receiving agent for the funds.

L. Danzeisen said that $30,000 appeared to be too low an estimate because 100 students would then return to school with only $300 each, an all too inadequate amount for college expenses these days.

E. Baker said she works closely with SNCC, that SNCC has a plan for putting many college students into summer field work; and that many of these would be southern Negroes who, probably even more than other students, would need this coming fall $300 in order to continue their education. The scholarship aid, she said, is mainly for this purpose; and that the figure of $30,000 is, therefore, the correct one.

M. Horton said that any group should seriously consider how it uses its tax-exempt status; that such is hard to obtain and may be quickly lost. "You ought to use it to the fullest extent you can," he said, "but don't let a technical violation deprive you of it." He explained that Highlander has had experience in obtaining and losing tax-exempt status; and that he has felt it wise to use such status only where endeavors are in line with the group's activity, so that any risk will then be bound up with the will and integrity of the group and not be a risk which would automatically imperil."

J. McKart said he wondered if handling of such funds might not create quite an added burden of bookkeeping in OF. M. Nicholas said that she thought it wouldn't.

W. Petri, guest, said it is imperative that OF take on this responsibility and handle these funds because the program of SNCC is very important and OF is the only group in a position to do so.

E. Bromley said Anne Braden had mentioned the scholarships in a phone conversation recently and said she was strrongly in favor of OF's handling this, and would vote that way if she could be present. He then said that OF had a question something like this to face several months ago when the Bevels presented a plan for a grass-roots leadership education project in the Delta which would call for purchase and maintenance of property. So that the plan could try to obtain tax-exempt funds, OF, after much discussion, had decided to let earmarked funds go through its treasury for one year, it having been said that the project hoped to have its own tax-exempt status in twelve months. He said that OF had decided to do this largely on the basis that the project, although not exactly OF's emphasis, was similar; that it would be temporary, and that it would involve OF in no way other than to channel earmarked money through its books.

He then said that he doesn't feel so much in favor of OF's involvement in this project because scholarships to help volunteer leaders to go back to school, although a worthy enough project in itself, does not seem to fall within, or be similar to, the program and policies of OF.

V. Hortenstine said she hadn't realized that inducement was needed to obtain volunteers, that there had, in her experience in W. Tenn., seemed to be more people volunteering than could be gainfully used. Some questioned that this is true. M. McCrackin said thatBill Hansen, SNCC worker recently in Cincinnati, said that this is true of white workers.

M. McCrackin then asked whether in this program scholarships would be given to all applicants or whether some criteria other than the fact a student wants to work in the field of civil rights would be applied. W. Tillow said he didn't know but that in his mind the plan ought to have a nearly equal representation of OF and SNCC board members on the scholarship committee.

M. McCrackin then said that OF has been raising money on the basis of economic crises of an emergency nature and that he thought a good deal of misunderstanding will arise if it now tries to raise money for scholarships for education as well; that even if it is said that OF is merely lending its tax-exempt status, the fact remains that its name on a fund appeal for scholarships means that OF is raising money for scholarships; and it also means that it is involved in administering it - both being matters bearing on the question of OF policy.

Further discussion was postponed in deference to expressed need to get on to the business of determining the direction of OF's program.

M. Horton said he was not very well acquainted with the loan program of OF, but that he felt money should be loaned with two things in mind: (1) Whether a person really needs it, (2) Whether loaning to him will tend to help him to be more independent and able to do for himself.

He said that the Farm Security Administration of the 1930's offered knowledge along with money; that people didn't get the money unless they took the advise being given. It always happens, he said, that some who need money being offered never get it because they are too inarticulate or too embarassed. He said he didn't know what it is that should be exacted from people along with the granting of OF loans to them, but that people should be left in a better situation than they were in before. If not the program fails.

Someone said that the unique thing about OF is that it gave immediate help to Haywood and Fayette County people who were hit the quickest and the hardest; and that this at least helped the individuals not to be bowled over backward but to retain their posture, even though these postures seemed less than perfect (leaning on the sharecropping

system, on business owned privately and based on the profit motive, etc.)

J. Nelson said that she doubted that one should look for much criteria in granting loans, and that we should not be trying very hard to change a person's way of life. "We seem to demand from people we are trying to help," she said, "a more idealistic way of living than we adopt for ourselves - cooperatives maybe, or something else."

A discussion followed on whether to concentrate our limited resources and energy in giving emergency aid such as was given at first in W. Tenn., or whether to concentrate in an area and help work with people as they confront problems of business deficit, business expansion, problems of personal health, community projects, etc.

E. Baker said that OF ought to continue in its original role of "emergency need." V. Hortenstine felt that OF should put down deeper roots in a place, and should put more concentration in one area, like Haywood and Fayette Counties.

J. Nelson said she felt OF should limit its program in scope and in geography - give emergency help only, but in a concentrated area, one area at a time, not trying to move all over the map of Mississippi and W. Tenn.

M. Horton said he thinks it possible that some emergency help robs instead of helps, in that it leaves the person in the same situation with no more hope or independence, and with the same problem to face over again, like planting a crop.

Someone pointed out that in OF's experience, people who had no shelter were provided with shelter, those suddenly without food were provided with food, people losing tractors and houses were able to keep these, people suddenly on the blacklists of banks were granted loans to plant a crop, etc.

M. Horton asked how much better off a person is this year merely because he was loaned money last year to plant a crop. The reply was that he at least was not forced out of the county, which is the hope of the opposition; that he has been given a chance to do what he wanted to do, and that he could this year or next year go back to the bank and begin borrowing again.

It was suggested that because this kind of help is imperative and is OF's genius, perhaps OF should concentrate on making this kind of emergency help available now in Canton, that it should have done so in Birmingham, etc; and that OF should try to provide says for follow-up work to be done through other groups (SCLC's leadership training-type programs, Highlander program, or some other).

E. Baker, when asked, said that Birmingham's potential for taking care of emergency needs in its crisis was far greater than some other places, like Canton.

In a discussion on the merits or demerits of continuing long-time work in one area, it was mentioned that sometimes people do not respond spontaneously and tell the worker, who comes to try to help, everything that has gone before - what attempts have been made to assist, etc. M. Horton said: "Well, what do you expect? These people may have already seen ten saviours before you arrived - they may already have been saved ten times. You ought to be able to understand that they might not be just waiting and hankering to be saved again. Of course they're not going to rush up and tell you about all those other times they were saved. I wouldn't either."

After lunch someone brought up the scholarship matter again. Lloyd D. said he felt that this need of these students is one of real need, that it is a crisis in their lives, and that their plight, therefore can be said to be "desperate" much like that of victims OF has already given assistance to. E. Bromley said he did not see it this way; that although the program may be a very worthwhile one, he did not think of these needs as desperate in the sense OF has been using the term.

After a little more discussion L. Danzeisen moved that OF board say yes to the

request from SNCC and proceed to set up whatever is necessary to carry it out. This was seconded by M. Nicholas. The discussion following the motion was partly on the merits of the program, but mostly on whether it fitted the policy of OF. Some felt that although the program is not that of OF, it doesn't necessarily need to be in order for OF to say go ahead and use OF tax exemption.

There was an expression that it is mostly a question of whether the matter is legal - whether the OF charter covers such. M. Horton, when asked, said he thought it would come within the charter, but that this didn't by itself necessarily decide whether OF's tax-exempt status would or would not be revoked.

C. Browne said that E. Baker's use of the plural - Operations Freedom - seemed very appropriate, and that it might be possible to have one operation called operation scholarship, operation student aid, or something else describing the function. Someone else said that because these young people seem to be under stress in trying to finish their education, money which is put in their direction could be likened to "run money," and might even be called that.

C. Nelson turned the chair over to L. Danzeisen and spoke in support of the motion, emphasizing that there is a real need here, and this is something OF can do. Polly Brokaw, M. Nicholas, J. Nelson also spoke in favor.

E. Bromley said he does not question the value of the program being suggested but that he does question OF's sponsorship of it; that he had a couple of years ago felt somewhat the same regarding work camps when they were suggested for OF - he had, without questioning the value of work camps, opposed the sponsorship of work camps by OF. He also said that he had not been one of those on the board most anxious to obtain the tax-exempt status, and would not be the most anxious to retain it, but that he felt that some of those wishing now to put it under risk may be the first to want action to get it back if it is lost, which entails a long and expensive court struggle; that although this bridge can be crossed when we come to it, we ought to realize that having to cross it is at least a possibility.

After a little more discussion, M. Nicholas said she wished to withdraw her second. After no one offered to second the motion, L. Danzeisen said he would think over a new motion and present it before the session's close.

J. McKart reported that on his recent trip he found in Fayette County three elderly people living in a tent. The three comprising the family of Holmes have been living in a tent for four years, which is now almost rotted away. Mr. Holmes had registered and voted. The board took action to spend "an amount in the neighborhood of $1,500" to purchase something better than a tent for this family - perhaps a used trailer. J. McKart and L. Danzeisen will see to the purchase. Before the action was taken it was noted that present OF policy does not allow for expenditures on houses. V. Hortenstine moved that an exception be made in this case. This was seconded by E. Baker, and passed.

This $1,500, it was noted, takes nearly all the money in the treasury. Also that OF does not have any fund appeal out. A number of expressions were made that OF must decide today what its direction and focus will be.

After supper there was a discussion on focus. J. Nelson said she thought OF ought to decide to be an "emergency helper," to "get people back where they were;" that OF board ought not to feel immoral in not being able to continue in one place for a long period of time when other emergencies are fast coming up and will go unmet. "I do not feel," she said, "that unless we can stay around for a long time we ought not to give that first help in the worst of the emergency."

M. Horton said that to be realistic you would have to admit that in most instances you really haven't changed a situation very much even if you have been there a long time. "But you may have made a change in the people," he said, "and that is what counts. You must leave something behind you, and that something must be in the people."

A motion made by Lloyd Danzeisen, seconded by E. Bromley and amended, was passed with little discussion: "That the program of OF now be focussed on instances of need in trouble spots of Mississippi which have come out of the freedom struggle; that these small geographical areas be taken one at a time; that a brochure, news releases, and newsletters be written and sent out highlighting this; that wherever necessary a person or persons representing OF go to the area and report the case, working with a local committee wherever one can be maintained."

In order to make it clear that this motion should not be interpreted as a withdrawal of the kind of help OF has been giving in W. Tenn., the following motion was drawn up and passed: "We will continue to serve the needs in Haywood and Fayette Counties."

E. Baker was asked for suggestions regarding the implementation of the motion. She mentioned Canton, Hattiesburg, and the case of Mr. Allen's family in Liberty, Miss. (Mr. Allen, only witness to Mr. Lee's murder, was himself killed recently. The sheriff who investigated Mr. Allen's death is the one who had beat him up in 1962).

C. Nelson asked L. Danzeisen about the motion regarding the scholarships. L. Danzeisen said he had not yet drawn up a motion. C. Nelson asked for a motion which might be tabled. W. Tillow offered the following motion which was seconded: "That OF set up a student aid fund to provide assistance to students in need because of their involvement in the civil rights movement; and that a five-member committee be set up to approve the grants, such committee being composed of two members from SNCC and three from OF."

P. Brokaw moved that the motion be tabled. E. Baker seconded. Motion was tabled by vote. It was agreed that a full discussion of student aid would be included in the minutes.

The question was asked: Who is going to Mississippi for OF? J. McKart said he would be glad to make the initial trip to see the proper people at the trouble spots and relay the information regarding needy cases so that appeals could go out soon.

It was decided to hold the next meeting on schedule - April 4, at 10 a.m. in Cincinnati (617 E. Mitchell Ave.), and to hold the next meeting at Highlander on May 16. Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

Ernest Bromley
secretary

OPERATION FREEDOM Financial Statement - March 1, 1964

Balance on hand - February 1, 1964

Operation Freedom Loan Fund			172.74
Operation Freedom Operating Fund			6638.39
		Total	6811.13
Receipts from Feb. 1 to March 1	Gifts		260.00
No loan repayments			
No receipts from other sources			
Disbursements from Feb. 1 to March 1			4382.33
Loans		2850.00	
Houston Malone	600.00		
E. V. Braswell	600.00		
Artie D. Webb	400.00		
Eugene Knight	700.00		
Henry L. Holt	400.00		
Elizabeth Kelly	150.00		
	2850.00		
Gifts		1532.33	
Emmett Knight*	400.00		
Ruby Davis (for Ruleville sewing project)	72.33		
Viola McFerren (for Fayette Co. League)	50.00		
Mary Shields	150.00		
Clarence Williams	200.00		
Annie Lockett	200.00		
Percy Powell	145.00		
Sara Lemmons	315.00		
	1532.33	4382.33	

Balance on hand - March 1, 1964

O. F. Loan Fund, Provident Bank	172.74
O. F. Operating Fund, Provident Bank	2516.06
Total	2688.80

*Note: Check was also written to Emmett Knight on same date for $500.00 by mistake; it was cashed and the $500.00 was redeposited.

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ADMINISTRATIVE FUND

Balance on hand - February 1, 1964			364.22
Receipts from Feb. 1 to March 1, 1964			1143.00
Gifts	1129.00		
Brochures	2.00		
Records	12.00		
	1143.00		
Disbursements from Feb. 1 to March 1, 1964			294.27
To Jack McKart (coordinator's expenses		75.00	
To Community Church of Cincinnati (toll calls)		3.52	
To Community Church of Cincinnati (toll calls)		16.12	
To Maurice McCrackin (REA charge, shipping cloth to Mississippi)		7.50	
To Jerome Lehrer, CPA (for audit)		150.00	
To Viola McFerren (for expenses to League of O.F. coordinator)		39.00	
To Central Trust Bank (bank charges)		3.13	
		294.27	
Balance on hand - March 1 1964			1212.95

Next Meeting - Time and place of the next meeting will be set later; see enclosed card.

MINUTES OF OPERATION FREEDOM BOARD MEETING - April 4, 1964

Present: Lloyd Danzeisen, Maurice McCrackin, Miriam Nicholas, Amos & Polly Brokaw, and Ernest Bromley.

L. Danzeisen chaired the meeting. A motion was made and passed that the minutes of the March meeting in Knoxville be approved in the form duplicated and sent out. The treasurer's report will be given next time (only 3 weeks since last detailed report was made, and J. McKart, who has some of the records is now in Mississippi).

Some discussion was given to the possibility of obtaining the services of a bookkeeper for a few hours a month to record the disbursements - this being a part of the work which the auditor has said that a third person should do. M. Nicholas said she would inquire.

E. Bromley reported that J. McKart had phoned from Hattiesburg once and from Canton once. He has been able to find responsible people in each place to be Operation Freedom's contact. Also, Jack said he had seen the Holmes family in Fayette County (now out of the tent finally and in a nearly completed house), and that he had given them the $500 the O.F. appropriations committee had voted to give at this time on costs of completing the construction.

There was a discussion regarding work in Mississippi which has seemed to many to call for somebody who can spend nearly full time and perhaps live in Mississippi, moving from town to town. Several said J. McKart might not be able to continue what he is doing as coordinator because he will need to secure a paying job, and does not want to take from Operation Freedom anything more than the expenses of transportation, food while on trips, etc. L. Danzeisen and P. Brokaw will talk with McKart and express the group's feeling that it hopes he will consider working for a time for O.F. with a subsistence base pay. The Brokaws said they want to devote an upstairs room in their house to Operation Freedom - that whoever is coordinating work for Operation Freedom should consider his free, and live there and work from there when not in the south. M. McCrackin reported that he had written to a fellow suggested by McKart and that he has not yet had an answer.

The decision at the last meeting that geographical areas be taken "one place at a time" was discussed. It was felt that this does not mean that O.F. will withdraw help from an area when it moves on to the next "hot spot." It means that O.F. will concentrate its attention on a hard-hit area both in its contact with the people and its appeal for funds, but that this does not mean that it closes the door to the same type of emergency aids which might come from areas where it has already worked - which naturally would be having less of the deperate, emergency need.

M. McCrackin reported on some requests that had come in. Decision was left for appropriations committee. A small brochure was approved, to be drawn up immediately upon McKart's return. This will appeal for emergency funds, highlighting either Canton or Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

It was decided to go ahead when possible with an appeal to foundations for completing the work on Fayette County's community building. M. McCrackin will inquire of the National Council of Churches' possible interest in this. L. Danzeisen will write a letter to Dr. Arthur Evans regarding work at the new center in Fayette County as it develops. M. McCrackin will write to Dr. Evanses brothers in Crossville, Tennessee, Drs. William and Jonathan Evans.

Ernest R. Bromley, secretary

PLEASE CHECK AND RETURN

The May meeting of Operation Freedom had been scheduled at Highlander (Knoxville) on Saturday, May 16. Several board members now find they will not be able to attend on this date.

This is to ask if you can plan to be present at a meeting at Highlander on the following dates. Please check boxes beside dates you could attend, and return by April 14.

☐ Saturday, May 23

☐ Saturday, June 6

Either of these is quite far in the future, so check if you can plan to attend a meeting in Cincinnati on this date:

☐ Saturday, April 25

You will receive a notice in the mail of the next meeting date. Be sure to sign name to card.

From _____

_____

_____

!

Operation Freedom
c/o Ernest Bromley
10208 Sylvan Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio
45241

NEWS FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FROM: Operation Freedom
932 Dayton Street
Cincinnati 14, Ohio

"CIVIL RIGHTS VICTIMS IN HATTIESBURG NEED HELP," SAYS OPERATION FREEDOM WORKER

Cincinnati, Ohio - April 13, 1964 - An Operation Freedom worker in the Hattiesburg, Mississippi area reports that many people who have taken a stand for freedom are now being subjected to "loss of jobs, economic boycotts, and other harassments."

The Operation Freedom worker, Jack McKart, said: "A minister lost his job as a schoolbus driver for the county, lost small plumbing jobs, lost his credit with Hattiesburg merchants, lost some church members, and was the victim of shots (fired into his house) - all because he had registered to vote.

"A woman who worked as a maid was fired when she told her employers she planned to attend the street rally of Rev. John Cameron, a Negro Baptist minister running for Congress from the 5th District of Mississippi...A man was fired from his job at a country club after it was learned that he was among the picketeers in front of the courthouse on January 22, 'Freedom Day'...A mother of three children was fired from her cleaning job at a local radio station for her part in voter registration."

Operation Freedom, a national group with headquarters in Cincinnati, was organized more than three years ago to give emergency assistance to people in the south who suffer because of their activity in civil rights. The treasurer of the group, Rev. Maurice McCrackin, said: "Operation Freedom will now attempt to give the same kind of emergency help to the stricken in Hattiesburg as it has given elsewhere. Operation Freedom is attempting to give the type of short range emergency assistance that will enable these people to stay in their area in order that they might try to effect the basic changes necessary for a better life."

Three years ago, Operation Freedom gave major assistance in the Haywood and Fayette county area in western Tennessee when hundreds of people were evicted from their homes because of registering to vote or attempting to register. A newly-published brochure of Operation Freedom begins: "Whereas registering to vote began on a large scale in Haywood and Fayette counties, Tennessee, it certainly did not stop there. Because these people stood their ground bravely, people in other areas of the south began to register and to face reprisals."

Rev. Mr. McCrackin, whose address is 932 Dayton Street, Cincinnati, also said: "Operation Freedom is the only organization devoted solely to carrying on such a program of assistance. It channels money wholly and directly to the people needing assistance. Urgent needs are greater than the dollars Operation Freedom has available."

-30-

Mike

103 No. 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana
April 4, 1964

Mr. Rennie Moore
306 Ivey Street
Plaquemine, La.

Dear Mr. Moore:

We find it necessary to disturb you at this time with a few problems in our area. Since becoming involved with CORE we(the young people)of Monroe would like to work on other projects besides VEP.

In this town we have found Negroes discriminating against one another; Several local business places have petitions in their establishments therefore in the near future we have plans to deliberate with the proprietors of these establishments and see what agreements we can make.

In order to work toward progress in this community the establishments should remove their petitions or close because we know it will be a hinderance to the movement.

This is the first project on our agenda and we would like for you to please consider the matter and think along with us at the present time.

Enclosed is a petition from this group(CORE Workers) in Monroe, Louisiana.

We shall be awaiting your answer soon.

Respectfully,

Bennie Brass

cc: Mr. James Farmer

Mr. Michael Lesser

C27

PETITION

As citizens of this parish(Ouachita), of the state of Louisiana and participants in the Civil Rights Movement, we feel there are activities we would like to engage in besides VEP since the Registration Rolls will be closed for several months.

On this 4th day of April in the year of nineteen hundred and sixty-four we humbly submit our signatures.

Miss Sarah Louise McCoy
Mr Bennie Brass
Miss Ruth Kay Buckley
Miss Louise Marie Coates
Mr. Larry Lynn Hill
Mr. Jerry Belton
Mrs. George Dobson
Mr Leland Sears Jr.
Mr Donald Ray Dawson
Mr Bobby Joe Garner
Mr. Bruce Taylor
Miss Vera Stewart
Mr. Ricky Dyer
Mr. Jimmie Andrews
Charles White
Mr Wallace Brady
Mr. Charley Bass
Miss Bessie Mae Donald

Miss Mattie Nicholas
Mr. Alfred Dorsey Jr.
Mrs. Verdie C. Worten
Miss Carla Brown
Mr. Leroy Davis
Miss Alice J. Ward
Howard Ellis
Mr. Leroy Jackson
Mr. Henry Gordon
Mr. Jimmy Burrell
Mr. Ben Burrell
Miss Mattie Davis
Miss Dorothy Higgins
Miss Christie Hurd
Mr. Richmond Sims

April 9,1964

Dear Dick:

Enclosed is a duplicate of a letter we received in the office. This letter is for your information. If you should like to call Ronnie and discuss this letter, please do so.

I understand an electric mimeograph machine is being given to us the earlier part of next week to be sent to the south. I have suggested that the machine be sent to you at the southern office. Money is still our problems here. Keep us inform on Mary,s progress.

Sincerely,

Nobker

Operation Freedom
932 Dayton Street
Cincinnati 14, Ohio
April 11, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Haley,

Enclosed you will find a copy of the new Operation Freedom appeal. I am writing to ask you if you could distribute some of these appeals, possibly to friends, persons in organizations to which you belong, etc. Anything you can do to get this appeal before people will be helpful because you no doubt realize that if Operation Freedom is really to be of assistance in Hattiesburg and Canton, large amounts of money must be raised. Also, is there anything you can do to get national CORE to give this appeal some mention, possibly in the CORE-lator or through a news release? Ernest Bromley has sent Mr. Jim Peck a copy of the appeal and a copy of a news release we sent with the appeal to nearly 70 publications, so they know about this at the CORE office in New York. I know this is probably asking a lot of you, but the needs are so great that we just simply must ask. Hope to hear from you soon about this. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jack McKart

P.S. In a few weeks, Operation Freedom might possibly put out an appeal similar to this one but focusing on Canton instead of Hattiesburg.
When I was in CAnton last week I met George Raymond and he made it possible for me to talk with various people in Canton...this helped a lot.

The next meeting of Operation Freedom board will be on Saturday, May 23 at Highlander Center, 1625 Riverside Drive, Knoxville, Tennessee. Beginning time will be 9 a.m. instead of 10 a.m. Note: the minutes contain items which will be given special attention at this meeting.

MINUTES OF OPERATION FREEDOM BOARD MEETING - April 25, 1964

Present: Carl Braden, Miriam Nicholas, Lloyd Danzeisen, Maurice McCrackin, Rosemary Moss, Virgie Hortenstine, Polly Brokaw, Ernest Bromley. Guests: Lesha Greengus.

Minutes of the last meeting were approved by vote, in the form sent out to board members in the mail. Treasurer's report was submitted by M. Nicholas. She reported that Mrs. Helen Rombold, a professional bookkeeper,has been located to record disbursements and make financial reports. This work will take approximately three hours a month. The idea of having a third person in the handling of Operation Freedom finance is the suggestion of the auditor, Jerome L. Lehrer. J. McKart has done this part of the work since the new bookkeeping system was set up in January; but he has been in Mississippi twice recently and, therefore, could not keep up with the entries needing to be made.

The expenditures read in the report were approved by motion and vote. [The report is appended] M. Nicholas pointed out that $2,038 has come in since the new sheet (Hattiesburg) was printed and sent out; and that about $1,600 came in as a result of the newsletter sent out earlier, which had asked Operation Freedom constituents for a dollar or so to help on administrative costs.

E. Bromley reported that the executive committee had arranged with Roger Phenix, an Antioch College student, to do three months of on-the-spot work in Mississippi (or wherever needed) for Operation Freedom, and that J. McKart and R. Phenix are now in Mississippi together, J. McKart having gone to help acquaint R. Phenix with the existing situations and with the plans he had already made for providing Operation Freedom assistance in Hattiesburg and Canton.

M. McCrackin said that R. Phenix had been recommended highly by Antioch teachers and others, that he had spent several days in Cincinnati with members of the board, and that he showed a sympathetic and mature concern in Operation Freedom's endeavors. P. Brokaw, V. Hortenstine, C. Braden spoke similarly. M. McCrackin said that the three-month agreement was that all expenses would be provided, plus $5 per week.

As minutes of the last meeting indicated, J. McKart has felt unable to spend as much time in Mississippi as he thinks should now be spent there, and that Operation Freedom, therefore, was in the process of trying to find someone to go there to live.

There was a unanimous expression of hope from the board that J. McKart continue to do coordinating for Operation Freedom, especially now in the capacity of accepting engagements to speak on campuses, in churches, and before other audiences, telling what is going on in the south and what Operation Freedom has done and is trying to do; and to appeal to foundations for funds to complete the community building in Somerville. L. Danzeisen and P. Brokaw were again asked to consult with J. McKart when he returns from Mississippi, and to see what his personal plans are.

To put this on record, a motion was made, seconded and passed that "R. Phenix be engaged until September 1 as coordinator, and that J. McKart be encouraged to act as co-coordinator; that L. Danzeisen and P. Brokaw talk with J. McKart to see what his personal plans are. This arrangement will be re-evaluated prior to September 1."

C. Braden reported on recent telephone conversations with Mr. Redfearn and Mrs. Lemmons (both of Fayette County). Each family has a financial crisis requiring several thousand dollars to alleviate. As in the recent past, Operation Freedom is unable to meet these requests. He reported that in the case of the Redfearns he had made a proposal which may be of monetary value.

The matter of student aid came up. This is the matter which came up in Knoxville at the March 14 meeting, a motion on which had been tabled. M. McCrackin said it was his understanding that decision on this was to be made at the next Knoxville meeting, at which time more people who originally discussed it would presumably be present. This was also the understanding of other board members.

C. Braden presented a problem several groups now face - that of inability to finance legal cases on civil rights. Several civil rights groups, he said, are dissatisfied with the conduct of the NAACP's "Legal Defense and Educational Fund." This legal defense group has a tax exempt status, so it can get the large amounts of money necessary to conduct the many legal cases arising. The catch is, he says, that although a new legal defense group is needed (one with a policy of undergirding strong civil rights stands), it will be difficult to begin one unless it can also have access to gifts that will be "tax deductible." He said that one of the respected civil rights lawyers of New York City, William Kunstler, said recently that the only way to get such group in motion would be for Operation Freedom to accept gifts of money into its tax exempt treasury and then pass them on to the legal defense fund.

Because this application to Operation Freedom regarding funds for legal defense falls into the same general category as the application to Operation Freedom regarding funds for civil rights student-workers who want to continue their college studies, it was decided to treat with it at the same time - at the May 23 meeting.

A motion made by M. McCrackin, seconded by C. Braden, said: "The request that Operation Freedom act on the student aid matter and the request that it act on the legal defense matter will be discussed, in the hope of coming to a decision, at the May 23 meeting in Knoxville; that both matters will be approached from the standpoint of policy - whether acting in these situations would conform to Operation Freedom policy; and if it does not, what to do then." This motion passed unanimously.

A motion was made and passed that Lesha Greengus be made a member of the board. A motion was made and passed that the coordinator be responsible to the secretary, E. Bromley (incase coordinator is making a report or asking for guidance from the board), and that if the secretary is unreachable, to contact the treasurer, M. McCrackin.

The report from R. Phenix and J. McKart had come during the week by telephone: In both Hattiesburg and Canton, a 3-person committee is acting with R. Phenix. Some of the needs J. McKart learned about three weeks ago have been alleviated. At the direction of the Operation Freedom appropriations committee, several hundred dollars have been loaned or given in Fayette County, in Clarksville, and Hattiesburg, Miss. The board approved a suggestion by J. McKart that R. Phenix be allowed to spend time, not needed specifically on Operation Freedom matters, keeping an up-to-date list of people who, because of civil rights stands, have had to apply for surplus food, FHA, welfare, etc. (Knowledge of these situations can sometimes in itself be of immense help.) This had previously been done by somebody working out of the Canton office of the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO).

M. McCrackin reported that he consulted John Wilson about the possibility of the National Council of Churches, in its Mississippi program, doing something about com-

pleting the community building in Somerville. John Wilson said that, whereas the impression had been given previously that the National Council would have a program devoted to the construction of new community buildings, such is definitely not the case now.

M. Nicholas made a motion that was seconded and passed that "As soon as feasible, Operation Freedom board go ahead with applications to various foundations for funds to complete the community center building in Fayette County." (M. McCrackin reported that he had gotten touch with Jonathan Evans, M.D. (brother of Arthur Evans) and that he had given some advice on applications for funds.)

It was decided to authorize the printing of a folder or brochure, perhaps on Canton, as soon as feasible, the point being that (1) Operation Freedom is doing a unique and necessary type of work, (2) Operation Freedom has personnel in the field doing a good job, (3) In order to support the field work, active promotion by the board will be necessary, and (4) Resources to help the needy families, or even to pay coordinators' expenses, would soon run out unless the board is alert and doing its part.

Ernest Bromley, secretary

OPERATION FREEDOM - Financial Statement - April 1, 1964

Balance on hand - March 1, 1964			
Operation Freedom Loan Fund			172.74
Operation Freedom Operating Fund			2,516.06
		Total	2,688.80
Receipts from March 1 to April 1			512.20
Gifts		271.75	
Sale of pecans		240.45	
		512.20	
Disbursements from March 1 to April 1			800.00
Loans			
David Brown		250.00	
Gifts			
Emmett Knight	50.00		
Dock Holmes	500.00		
	550.00	550.00	
		800.00	
Balance on hand - April 1, 1964			
O. F. Operating Fund, Provident Bank (This includes transfer of 172.74 from O.F. Loan Fund)			2,401.00

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ADMINISTRATIVE FUND

Balance on hand - March 1, 1964			1,212.95
Receipts from March 1 to April 1, 1964			150.21
Gifts		129.00	
Refund from J. McKart (coordinator's exp.)		21.21	
		150.21	
Disbursements from March 1 to April 1, 1964			217.90
To Jack McKart (coordinator's expenses)		150.00	
To Community Church of Cincinnati (toll calls)		41.85	
To Ernest Bromley (printing, postage & telephone)		17.36	
To Cen. Trust (Feb. bank charge, part not listed in Feb.	.67		
To Cen. Trust (March bank charge)	8.02	8.69	
	8.69	217.90	
Balance on hand - April 1, 1964			1,145.26

Fannie
Remind me to
answer
Did you
Ans?
M.C.

Next meeting: 1 p.m. on Saturday, June 5, 1965 at the Brokaw home, 617 E. Mitchell Ave. Cinti, Ohio.

MINUTES OF OPERATION FREEDOM BOARD MEETING, MAY 1, 1965

Present: Lloyd Danzeisen, Amos and Polly Brokaw, Miriam Nicholas, Maurice McCrackin, Ernest Bromley. Virgie Hortenstine came in at end of meeting. Guests: Mr. and Mrs. Gugel.

Meeting was held at Brokaws' at 3 p.m., L. Danzeisen presiding. Minutes of the April meeting had not been completed in time for duplication and sending to board members. They were read and accepted after a few changes were made.

M. McCrackin said that audit of the books is now complete. Although the treasurer's report was not in hand, M. Nicholas reported that $4,861 had been received in April, and additional $460 for the administrative fund.

25,000 brochures on the Selma situation were printed; the supply is nearly depleted already. Some of the lists to which these have been sent are: OF mailing list, The Peacemaker, Presbyterian ministers in Ohio and Wisconsin (with covering letter by John Wilson), Petal Paper list (with letter from P. D. East), Koinonia list (with letter from Clarence Jordan), Church of the Brethren list, Ohio Association Against Capital Punishment list, list of Claire Israel, Pacific Yearly Meeting of Friends list, and a few shorter ones. This has been very worthwhile both from the standpoint of finance and spreading the word of Operation Freedom's program. But it leaves the administrative fund bankrupt, and slightly in the red.

It is hoped that the list of people travelling to Selma from all parts of the country can be obtained. This list has been promised, but seems to have been lost.

Communications were read from Ross Anderson, who is travelling on the east coast for OF, and from Jack McKart, who is writing letters helping to set up Ross's itinerary. Ross started in Washington, D. C. and moved on to Philadelphia. It is not known how far he will proceed as he is not enthusiastic about the possibilities. The board agreed he should terminate the trip whenever he felt he should.

It is clear, several emphasized, that efforts will have to be made to secure funds, perhaps some large gifts, in order to meet requests coming in. Already 74 different families in Selma have been given financial help by OF, 16 of these twice (for two different months). The list increases in number; most of those being added are expected to need help monthly for a time at least.

M. McCrackin reported for the appropriations committee (report appended).

L. Danzeisen reported on an interview he and Marian Spencer had with personnel of The Cincinnati Enquirer regarding a feature story on OF and its activities. He asked the board's thinking on having the story run, in light of the possibility that the Enquirer would (as he was informed by an Enquirer staff person) run an editorial which would be unfavorable. It was decided not to take the matter any further, as there seems to be very little to be gained by having such a story run, particularly when the result will be a smear. A few months ago the Enquirer ran smear editorials on SNCC.

L. Danzeisen presented a brochure which is being proposed by the scholarship aid committee to raise money. This came a couple of weeks ago from a lady working on the

staff of SCEF. In view of the fact that no information had accompanied the proposed brochure relative to the financing of the program, administering it, setting standards, etc., the board felt it could not act on the brochure, which necessarily contained references to these things, particularly where none of these things have been presented to the board for discussion and decision. L. Danzeisen is to contact Anne Braden.

Ernest Bromley (in absense of Virgie Hortenstine)

REPORT OF APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

April Disbursements

1. April 5, $1,000 loan to Andrew McCaskill, Holcomb, Miss., approved by Cleveland committee. Eight children. He and children have been active in the Movement in his county. Usual loan sources suddenly refused to let him have any money. Money sent for crop loan, gas for tractor, run money.

2. The following sent on April 5 and all to Selma; all cash grants:
$55 to Bessie G. Dixon, active in voter registration drive. Unable to get work.
$82 to James Lee Davis. Active in movement since its start. When applies for job told that King will give him a job.
$58 to Joe Oliver, jailed and fired from job because of civil rights participation.
$66.50 to Mrs. Sadie B. White. Jailed, fired from job because of CR activities.
$54.50 to William Woods. In demonstration, attempted to register, fired from job, and has no source of income.
$100 to Mrs. Dora Brown. Welfare allotment cut off after Mrs. Brown marched all the way to Montgomery from Selma.
$70 to Jimmy Vaughn. Jailed 7 times, fired from job; has no income.
$66 to Ernest Brooks. Attempted to register to vote; as a result fired from job with no income at all.
$40 to Mary Eliza Acoff. Attended mass meetings; tried to register. Applicant's employer would not ride her to work when she cooperated with bus boycott. Job to far away to walk.
$38.50 to Mrs. Adline Taylor. Tried to register; attended mass meetings; jailed and fired from job.
$117 to Mrs. Flora Pettway. Took part in CR march; fired and has no other source of income.
$128 to Geo Thomas Suttles, Jr. Fired from job after participation in march to M.
$100 to Mrs. Betty Jean Temple. Fired from job after supporting CR activities.
$170 to Woodrow Foster. Fired from Standard Glass Co. after marched and attempted to register.
$79.50 to Mrs. Estelle Davis. Lost job in February after participation in Movement; arm broken at Pettis Bridge on March 7
$119.50 to Mrs. Rosa Lee Clark, employed by Gaston's I.G.A.; said business fell off because of boycott, so she could not pay for domestic help and let Mrs. Clark go.
$55.50 to Mrs. Josephine Dukes. Fired because she took part in march to M. No income.
$60 to Mrs. Catherine Johnson. Tried to register; attended mass meetings and boycotted busses. Lost job as a result.
$100 to Mrs. Daisy Mortinear. On march to M; while on march, employer told her mother to tell Mrs Mortinear not to come back to work.
$101 to David Mortinear. Fired because of his participation in the movement.
$163 to Douglas McDonald. Took part in marches; jailed and then fired from job.
$76 to Mrs. Anna Croford. Fired because of participation in the movement.

3. April 12, $250 to Rev. F. R. Rowe, Fitzgerald, Ga., president of Movement in Fitzgerald; business closed by local authorities; reopened on small scale but can't make it without help. Has 10 Children. Loan.

4. April 13, the following cash grants sent to Selma. Cause of need reported at April meeting. Aid sent these for second time.

Rosalie Walker	$109.00	Merkle Cherry	$103.50
Lawrence Fitts	157.00	Bertha Harris	120.00
Mary Thornton	116.00	Lorenzo Harrison	175.00
Mrs. E. Manuel	112.00	Mrs. Addie Lilly	131.00
Roberta Rogers	123.00	Rachel Lee	108.00
Mary Shelton	61.00	David Stevens	97.50
Georgia Mickles	60.00	Ella M. Quarles	32.50
Ed Jones	94.00	Georgia Roberts	69.75
Lewis Varner	84.00		

5. April 19, $250 loan to Odell Mapp, Canton, Miss. She was fired as a maid because she attended mass meetings. Her home was shot into and they are living in fear of bodily harm. Have had nothing but what the people were able to give them. Money sent for rent, food, clothing.

6. April 19, cash grant of $300 to Viola McFerren by board action, to use in buying another car, as OF's share in work she has done in connection with Fayette County OF committee.

7. April 22, $100 loan to Mrs. Francis Watts, Fitzgerald, Ga. Fired from job because took part in CR activities. Unable to get another job. Money sent for rent and other living expenses.

8. April 22, $200 loan to Mrs. Elvira Bailey, Fitzgerald, Ga. Secretary of NAACP, and active in the Movement in her area since it began; under great pressure; can't find job.

9. April 26, the following cash grants were made to people in Selma:

$116.51 to Mrs. Willie K. Bady. Was dismissed from job after she tried to register; sole support of family; gas has been turned off.
$85.80 to Willie Daniels. In demonstrations; was jailed and fired from job at Pepsi Cola Company; rent due; "The man is fixing to put us out, so I need help today."
$80 to Mollie Davis. Was fired after she tried to register to vote. When application was made gas had been cut off.
$136 to Mrs. Gertrude Hosea. Fired after marched on courthouse; husband also lost job; lights turned off when application was made.
$178 to Lonzy West. "Applicant is house painter. All customers refused to give him any work to do because of his participation in movement. Had all white trade.
$50 to Dan Byrd. Jailed many times; made some income fishing; boat stolen while he was on demonstrations.
$93.60 to John H. Goldsby. Fired after he tried to register.

$63.50 to Mrs. Josephine Dukes. Applicant was fired from job as domestic because of her participation in March on courthouse.

10. April 28, following cash grants were made to applicants in Selma:

$81 to Mrs. Ceola Miller. Tried to register and lost her job as a result; former employer refuses to pay her back pay.
$85 to Robert Harris. Took part in March at Pettis Bridge on March 7; dismissed from job as a result.

$65 to Mrs. Claudia Strong. On March 7, members of family seriously injured at the bridge; laid off to take care of them; when she tried to return to work she was fired; was told her job should have come first.
$74.50 to Mrs. Alberta Brown. Fired from job because of participation in march on courthouse and attending mass meetings.
$80 to Henry Millhouse. Husband was grabbed out of marching line by Jim Clark and sent to jail; his boss fired him. When husband asks for job they say, "Go to Martin Luther King."
$58.10 to Barbara Young. Because of activities in movement was fired from job. Went to welfare and unemployment compensation; has had no success getting anything.
$177 to Josephine Peterson. Fired because of her participation in movement.
$105 to Mrs. Mary Burden. Told, "If you or your children participate in movement you will be fired." Her son was jailed three times; she was fired.
$38.25 to Mrs. Myrtelene Hall. Testified in federal court and lost her job as a result. After current month, social security check will be cut off.
$44 to Mamie B. Howard. Because she kept a CR worker in her home she was fired from her job; after talking with the welfare department about losing job, whe is afraid even the $21 whe is now getting may be in jeopardy.
$77.50 to Charles Hardy. Attended mass meeting and lost his job.
$60.82 to Bertha Suttles. Fired from job because son has been active in movement.
$117 to Alfred Robinson. Fired as truck driver because participated in movement. Has "put in for pennies."
$82.18 to Beatrice Underwood. Took part in bus boycott and was fired from job.
$52 to Alberta Maul. Fired because of her failure to ride the city bus.

11. $125 loan to Mrs. Lueveda Harris, Cleveland, Miss. Third monthly subsistence payment. For further grant will have to re-apply to OF local com. Loan sent Apr. 28.

12. The following cash grants given on April 30 to applicants in Selma:

$85 to Mrs. Idel Williams. "I demonstrated. I got in jail. When I got out and went to work they said they didn't need me."
$80 to Wm J. Smiley. Employer had his freedom activities investigated after he was jailed and he was fired.
$59.50 to Aggie Dixon. Jailed; was on walk on March 7 and was among those teargassed. "Got fired from my job. My bills are piling up on me."
$45 to Mr. Johnnie Smith. "I was fired because I took part in the demonstrations."
$58.50 to Mrs. Annie Fuller. In march at the bridge. Her leg was broken in attack by state troopers.
$122.50 to Lee Jackson. Known he was trying to get fellow employees to attend mass meetings. Boss fired him.
$70 to Ben Craig. Marched on courthouse and lost job as a result.
$95.28 to Percy Hall. Fired after he marched to Montgomery.
$70 to Rufus Tolbert. Marched to courthouse and lost his job.
$66.50 to Eugene Hatchet. Because of freedom activities he was fired from his job at the Henry Brick Yard.
$124 to Jessie McMillan. Painter; lost white trade because joined freedom activities.

13. April 30, $84 loan to Mrs. Vashtia Leashore, Selma. Gave up job because of involvement in movement. Jailed 9 times. Ribs broken in attempted march to Montgomery on March 7.

Appropriations Committee
Maurice McCrackin, chairman

The next meeting of Operation Freedom's board of trustees will be held on June 20, 1964 at 10 a.m. at the home of Amos and Polly Brokaw, 617 East Mitchell Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MINUTES OF OPERATION FREEDOM BOARD MEETING - May 23, 1964

Members present: Maurice McCrackin, Myles Horton, Virgie Hortenstine, Ella Baker, Carl Braden, Conrad Browne, Miriam Nicholas, Jim Williams, Clarence Jordan, Lloyd Danzeisen, Ernest Bromley, and Jack McKart. Staff: Roger Phenix. Guests: Amos Brokaw, Ed Clark, James Freeland.

Meeting convened at 9 a.m. at Highlander Center, Knoxville, Tennessee. Ernest Bromley, secretary, called the meeting to order. M. McCrackin presided until nearly noontime, when L. Danzeisen, co-chairman, arrived.

Minutes of the April 25 meeting were approved in the form duplicated and mailed to members, with no changes suggested. The treasurer's report was read by Mi. Nicholas /copy appended to these minutes/. A. Brokaw was, by vote, made a member of the board, several members saying they thought he had been all along.

V. Hortenstine moved that a report be submitted to the next meeting of loans granted and the ones which have been paid up. This was seconded and passed.

Roger Phenix, who has been doing coordinating work for Operation Freedom in Mississippi for the past several weeks (almost wholly in Canton), gave an oral report. He said that many of the people who lost jobs because of trying to register or because of other civil rights activity seem to have been able to find some kind of job (or the spouse has) so that help in the towms has not been needed from Operation Freedom. He said there is presumed to be needs out in the rural areas which Operation Freedom could meet if these were known about, but that the problems of making contact are at present insurmountable: no transportation available, culpability of auto drivers to repeated false arrests and heavy fines plus jail sentences.

Several solutions were suggested such as getting a horse, bicycle, motorcycle; trying to establish a contact person for Operation Freedom out in the rural areas, trying to get some people from the rural areas into town once a week. R. Phenix felt that all of these suggestions contained degrees of unworkability; and that unless the board could direct him specifically what to do, he did not want to return to Canton, becuase he did not wish to be left with a number of possible alternatives. The fact that he has up to now been left with these alternatives, and has not felt he could work out a way in the midst of very difficult geographical, legal, and psychological situations, he expressed a feeling that some other use should probably be made of his time until July, at which time he will need to take a paying job in order to have money to return to college in the fall.

He reported that the local Operation Freedom committees in both Canton and Hattiesburg are doing a good job in the two towns, and that they are cognizant of needs as they arise and that they do check into all needs reported to them.

Because he felt a need to talk with members of Operation Freedom, particularly in the Cincinnati area, and because he wished to be in Pennsylvania on June 3 to investigate a good job possibility, he decided to return to Cincinnati with a carload of people returning that evening. /He did. And after consultation with several people, a proposal was made which he was willing to pursue in the few days remaining before June 3 - to go to Somerville, Tennessee and get all pertinent facts possible regarding the costs of program and completion of the building of the Community Center (as the minutes of the April 4 meeting directed: "It was decided to go ahead when possible with an appeal to foundations for completing the work on

Fayette County's community building..."). He left for Somerville on Wednesday, May 27, and returned two days ago.7

M. McCrackin raised a question during the discussion which he said he had been wondering about: some have said that whereas white workers are more noticeable than Negroes in mahy areas of the south, and whereas they are many times subjected to more attack, and are said to bring more risks to the local people whom they have come to help - is this anything we should consider, and is the analysis, first of all, correct?

E. Baker said: "Basically, Negroes coming in are just as visable as whites. The problem is one of the individual, not the color. Those who go in with ready-made, pet answers are noticeable."

C. Braden said there is such a thing as a white person in his own mind identifying so much with Negroes that because of what might be called an "over identification" he may suffer some psychological frustation and be more "visable" than someone else doing the same job might be.

M. Horton said he agreed soemwhat with E. Baker, but felt that many northerners go to southern situations with answers they and others have figured out in advance - they follow "the book." He cited cases. He advised that particularly in Mississippi, a white person should as far as possible seek information from those who are already involved naturally, as he and J. McKart depended on Amzie Moore for information in the Cleveland-Ruleville area.

M. Horton said that things are being made more difficult in Mississippi in that laws are being passed that restrict activity. These laws may sometime in the future be declared unconstitutional; but for now they "stop you."

The next subject under discussion was the tabled motion regarding scholarship aid to students; made by Walter Tillow at the March 14 meeting: "That OF set up a student aid fund to provide assistance to students in need bacause of their involvement in the civil rights movement; and that a five-member committee be set up to approve the grants, such committees being composed of two members from SNCC and three from OF."

E. Baker said she saw two points involved in the consideration: (1) to see that Negroes are involved in the summer program, and (2) to see that some who have stopped school in order to participate in the civil rights drive have a chance to return to school to continue their education.

A question was raised as to whether in giving this type of aid, OF would be acting as a "front." C. Jordan said that Koinonia had been asked many times by other groups to let its tax exempt status be used for their programs; but that Koinonia always declined becuase Koinonia felt this would be a misuse of its exemption.

L. Danzeisen said that as last discussed the scholarship aid would not be a situation of merely channeling money to SNCC; it would be a situation where OF would receive and administer money.

E. Bromley said that the motion under discussion provided that OF would be neither a mere channel of funds nor the administrator of such funds. "The motion provides," he said, "for collected funds to be given over to a scholarship committee of five people who would administer the funds. The motion suggests that three members be OF and two be SNCC. This plan, however, is not that of the OF board administering the scholarship program."

E. Baker said that she felt it necessary to say at this point that SNCC would probably not be satisfied to have it left that three members be from OF and only two from SNCC; that if this is to be mainly SNCC's program, SNCC will naturally wish to have the deciding voice on a joint committee.

M. McCrackin said that one important question is how will the sholarships be administered - to any civil rights worker who applies? There would be need, he felt, to be additional criteria for deciding who would be helped through this fund to be in roles of leadership.

Lunch was called at this point. After lunch, C. Braden said that if the motion were followed there would be no change in policy. L. Danzeisen said that up to now OF has been granting loans with few exceptions, and only to those who are without a home or food for families, etc.

C. Jordan said he wondered if we in OF board are trying to meet a request coming from SNCC or whether we are genuinely interested in this scholarship program. If the former, that is one thing; but if the latter, should not OF consider setting up a scholarship program within OF, particularly where there is bound to be some difficulty in trying to run a program jointly with another organization; that E. Baker had indicated this in what she said about the SNCC's feeling regarding a controlling representation on a joint committee.

C. Jordan introduced a substitute motion: "That OF board broaden the scope of its activity to include scholarship aid to students who have been victimized because of their civil rights activities." This was seconded. L. Danzeisen asked if people were ready to vote.

M. McCrackin said he was not ready to vote because with him this is not one of the priorities in the OF program, and that until we reached a decision on these priorities he felt this matter ought to wait. He spoke also of this program being one which is desired for this summer; and where is the energy and time going to come from for it - from OF's main program?

V. Hortenstine said she felt that in some ways OF is a sampler - it does a little here and a little there. E. Baker said that if OF voted to change policy in this case it would have a broader program, with more services to offer.

C. Braden said that he can see some administration problems.

J. Williams said he was in favor. A. Brokaw said that in his view a program like this should not be tied to any one group - that it would be better not to grant scholarships, say, to the student workers of one civil rights organization only.

E. Bromley said that he does not put scholarships, however desireable or however tied ti civil rights action, in the same category as the desparate needs of home, food, and a means of livelihood; that whereas young people who volunteer to work in the civil rights area certainly are sacrificing, they are not being victimized in the sense that OF has heretofore been using that concept; that he thinks this is a departure from the unique functions of OF.

A. Brokaw pointed out that the motion states that scolarships would be for those students who have been victimized because of their civil rights activity; and would not be applicable to any student not already involved in civil rights activity - one of the two emphases E. Baker had made in speaking for the proposed SNCC scholarship program.

The question was called for. With no dissenting votes, but with some abstentions, the motion carried.

Next, C. Braden introduced the matter of OF using its tax exempt status for the purpose of helping legal defense cases arising in the civil rights field and which, he said, are being mishandled by the NAACP's "Legal Aid and Educational Fund, Inc." He cited Chapel Hill cases and Albany cases where, he said, deals were made that shouldn't have been made. He said he felt that OF should raise and administer legal aid money.

C. Jordan said he liked the work that the two lawyers Carl mentioned did in Americus. The lawyers got them out within a short time after they arrived on the scene.

The question then came up of whether getting someone out of jail isn't partly a metter of securing bail; whether the considerable bail money involved in getting people out of jail would not have to be considered along with legal fees, fines, etc.

M. Nicholas said that she didn't think bail money ought to be raised by OF, that she would not be in favor of OF getting legal defense money to administer, but that she is in favor of OF acting as a channel, until its tax exemption is lost, to receive money which it would turn over directly to SCEF, which has heavy legal fees to meet right now.

C. Jordan said that is just what he would not be in favor of.

M. Nicholas said that she does object to OF going into the legal field; but that she thinks OF could, in line with its policy, receive funds for civil rights victims who need legal aid; that she could then accept $50,000 morally and turn it over.

E. B[illegible]y said that the tax exempt status is not something which is imposed on organizat[illegible]ns; that it is instead something for which an organization may apply. He said that the act of applying carries with it the implication that the organization applying will, upon being granted the status, honor the regulations therein. He thought it not altogether unlike applying for exemptions on a personal withholding slip. If one fills out the slip at all he will, for five people, put the figure 5 on the slip. If instead he puts an 8 on it, or if an organization does similarly with its tax exempt status, falsification takes place. Because we all know that O.F.'s exemption is for OF and none other, using this status to collect and channel money into treasuries of other groups would be not only a misuse of the status, but also would, he said, to him be a serious questioning of the group's integrity.

The wording of O.F.'s statement of incorporation was asked for. It was read: "To promote brotherhood especially by helping to secure the economic conditions conducive to the free exercise of civil rights."

There was a question raised then as to whether this permits OF to go into the area of legal defense, even if OF should want to set up a legal defense department of its own.

The question came up as to whether further study should not be given this topic, and a special committee assigned, that a special meeting be called perhaps, or something be submitted to board members between meetings. J. McKart said there are three kinds of board members in OF: (1) those who give all (2) those who give as much as possible (3) those we never hear from.

C. Braden, when asked if he would serve on a special committee said: "I hesitate because SCEF owes $4,000 now, and their expenses are way beyond that already. The organization has five legal cases now. I am in a dual role. M. Nicholas has proposed that a special exception be made here for SCEF."

M. Nicholas said: "Yes, this is right. It is in line with our policy. People are victimized. We made exceptions in other cases. We would not be using our own money here. We would not be spending OF funds here."

V. Hortenstine said: "This makes OF a catch-all for many causes."

M. McCrackin said with him integrity in this instance would mean that we administer the funds we take in. We should first make the cause we support part of our program.

E. Baker then moved: "That a special committee be set up to develop the pros and cons on the matter of OF and legal defense funds; that these be presented to board members with perhaps a special board meeting called to consider; that in view of the emergency nature of the SCEF cases a time limit be put on the committees work; that the committees report at a specified time." C. Braden seconded. Motion passed.

M. Horton said, "We need a committee on scholarships as well."

C. Braden made a motion that: "A three-person committee be chosen to draw up a plan for implementing the motion on scholarship aid." This was seconded and passed.

Committees named were: For the scholarship committee - J. Williams, W. Tillow, A. Braden. For the legal committee - A. Brokaw, E. Morin, L. Danzeisen.

Next meeting set for Saturday, June 20 at 10 a.m. in the Brokaw living room, 617 East Mitchell Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. Appreciation was expressed to the folks at Highlander who had been such good hosts to the board, housing several for the night and feeding all throughout the day.

Ernest Bromley
Secretary
6/1/64

OPERATION FREEDOM - Financial statement - May 1, 1964

Balance on hand - April 1, 1964 - Operation Freedom Operating Fund			2,401.00
Receipts from April 1 to May 1			2,141.46
Gifts		2,017.96	
Sale of pecans		103.50	
Loan repayment (James Puckett)		20.00	
		2,141.46	
Disbursements from April 1 to May 1			1,950.00
Loans - David Brown (in 4 payments)	300.00		
W.C. Stedham	300.00		
Clarence Ware	300.00		
Annie B. DeVine	350.00		
	1,250.00		
Gifts - Viola McFerren (for emergency cases)		500.00	
J.W. Brown		200.00	
		700.00	
Balance on hand - May 1, 1964 - Operating Fund, Provident Bank			2,592.46

ADMINISTRATIVE FUND

Balance on hand - April 1, 1964		1,145.26
Receipts from April 1 to May 1, 1964		220.44
Gifts	178.00	
Refund from J. McKart (coordinator's expense)	11.44	
Refund from Roger Phenix (stolen case)	28.00	
Record	3.00	
	220.44	
Disbursements from April 1 to May 1, 1964		496.70
To Jack McKart (coordinator's expenses)	80.00	
To Roger Phenix (coordinator's expenses)	100.00	
To Roger Phenix (coordinator's allowance-2 weeks)	10.00	
To Community Church of Cincinnati (toll calls)	24.09	
To Ernest Bromley (printing, postage & telephone)	23.89	
To Multi Print Co. (printing)	26.78	
To Maurice McCrackin (postage)	110.00	
To Maurice McCrackin (travel)	23.00	
To Maurice McCrackin (for R, Phenix's stolen case)	44.69	
To Maurice McCrackin (postage and telephone)	5.17	
To Helen Rombold (bookkeeping)	14.00	
To Jack McKart (toll calls)	35.08	
	496.70	
Balance on hand - May 1, 1964		869.00

Next Meeting: Saturday, July 25; 10 a.m. at Danzeisen residence, 707 East Mitchell Avenue, Cincinnati

MINUTES OF OPERATION FREEDOM BOARD MEETING - June 20, 1964

Present: Lloyd Danzeisen, Carl Braden Jack McKart, Maurice McCrackin, Amos and Polly Brokaw, Lesha Greengus, Ernest Bromley. Coordinator: Roger Phenix. Guests: Robert B. Fulton, Samuel Greengus.

The meeting opened with a period of silence, L. Danzeisen presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were approved in the form mimeographed and mailed out. A note from Miriam Nicholas was read saying that there is $3399.88 in the loan fund, and $581.44 in the administrative fund, and that Mrs. Rombold, bookkeeper who makes out Operation Freedom financial reports, because of delay of the bank statement, will not have a treasurer's report until the next meeting. R. Phenix, who will complete his work on July 12 as coordinator, was voted in as a board member, after his stated willingness to accept.

C. Braden made a report for the scholarship aid committee, which committee of three (J. Williams, W. Tillow, A. Braden) had been established at the May meeting to bring in recommendations. The committee's proposal was that a three-person OF committee be established to prepare literature, raise money and contact organizations who need tax-exempt funds for student civil rights workers to further their education. Here he said that W. Tillow said that CORE and NAACP would not need to be included because they both have their own tax-exempt funds for such purposes. He also said that the committee felt that the permanent three-person committee should meet at least twice a year; that it should accept applications, and make recommendations to OF board for final decision on scholarship grants.

A Brokaw said there are two categories of students here: (1) Those who have stayed out of school to work in the civil rights area, and (2) Those who, because they have worked in the civil rights area, are unable to get scholarships or jobs. He wondered if both categories will come under the present plan.

M. McCrackin suggested that the words "and handicapped" be added to the motion as passed at the last meeting which had read: "That OF broaden the scope of its activity to include scholarship aid to students who have been victimized because of their civil rights activities."

A question was raised as to the meaning of the word "handicapped." C. Braden suggested that these words be added: "or otherwise economically handicapped in their efforts to secure an education."

M. McCrackin then moved that the motion passed at the May meeting be changed to read: "That OF broaden the scope of its activity to include scholarship aid to students who have been victimized or otherwise economically handicapped in their efforts to secure an education because of their civil rights activities." C. Braden seconded.

In the discussion which followed, the question was raised about the meaning of the word "victimized." E. Bromley said that the motion now seems to cover applications of students in the civil rights field whether or not they had been victimized, in the sense that OF has been using the term "victimized," and that this seems a departure from the intent of the motion passed at the May meeting. And he wondered if this might not raise some question in the minds of board members present at the May meeting at Highlander;

L. Greengus moved that the motion just seconded be amended to say "or otherwise economically prevented from securing an education." C. Braden seconded. Amendment passed, with abstentions. The original motion, by M. McCrackin, which had been amended to read: "That OF broaden the scope of its activity to include scholarship aid to students who have been victimized or otherwise economically prevented from securing an education because of their civil rights activities," was then passed, with abstentions.

E. Bromley said that the original proposal was that OF use its tax exemption to help two groups of students: (1)Those who have worked for practically nothing in the civil rights movement and who wish now to return to school, and (2) Those (particularly in the south) who can be induced to work for the summer in civil rights on the promise of scholarship help to go to school in the fall. He said that it is one thing to help people who have been harried by activities in behalf of civil rights; but quite another to promise help to people if they will get actively into the civil rights struggle. If OF engages in the second, he said, it will be on the way to becoming another civil rights organization, and will have departed from its original and unique role of providing economic and other aid to those who, because of what they have done in civil rights, have been made to suffer. He said that whereas he is opposed to OF entering the education field, he is particularly opposed to its entering the education field in such a way as to make OF just another organization among civil rights organizations.

C. Braden said that OF scholarship aid definitely should be granted only to those who had already been in civil rights activity - not to those who merely hoped to get into it. Several people said also that this is their interpretation of the motion passed in May, and that clarification by any further motion is unnecessary.

Chair asked about implementation. A. Brokaw said there is probably a need for a permanent committee of three persons but that we ought not to say how often this committee should meet.

C. Braden said the committee needs a chairman and secretary - somebody to be responsible. A. Brokaw asked if regular OF treasurer would handle the funds secured by such a permanent committee. This was answered Yes.

C. Braden moved that a three-person committee, with the name "Scholarship Aid Committee" be set up to formulate standards, prepare literature, and be ready to process applications; and that any proposed standards or literature be brought back to the next board meeting. L. Greengus seconded. Motion passed, with abstentions. Named to the committee were: A. Braden, W. Tillow, R. Phenix.

After lunch, L. Danzeisen reported for the legal aid committee, which, composed of A. Brokaw, E. Morin, L. Danzeisen, had been selected at the May meeting to investigate and bring recommendations. He said that E. Morin had declined membership; that Morse Johnson, attorney, had been consulted and that he had said that money for legal aid purposes could, in this case, legally be given to individuals to use in legal defense cases, but not to the lawyers directly. He said that more investigating would need to be done by the committee, that the committee would then write up its findings and put them into the hands of board members. When asked, J. McKart said he would serve on the committee with A. Brokaw and L. Danzeisen.

M. McCrackin then reported that two applications had come to OF from Fitzgerald, Georgia. Conrad Browne had secured from the two individuals statements of their need, and had accompanied them with his own recommendation. A grocer, E. K. Crawford, and a TV store owner, F. R. Rowe, both involved in civil rights, have been made to suffer loss of goods and need loans (each in the neighborhood of $500). C. Braden moved that OF loan them the requested amounts. This was seconded and passed.

It was noted that these requests come from an area not covered by OF policy, and that exception is in these cases being made. It was then asked whether cases of this nature must wait for board action, particularly if they come at a time several weeks previous to the next board meeting.

A. Brokaw moved that "the appropriations committee be empowered to act on emergency requests whenever they occur, when such cases cannot wait until another board meeting." This was seconded and passed.

Roger Phenix gave the coordinator's report. He had gone to Fayette County since the May meeting, made a written report on the building needs and program needs of the community project in Somerville. After a committee of the Original Civic and Welfare League had amended and okayed it, he returned to Ohio where he gathered information on foundations, composed a letter, sending an original copy of it to each of 21 foundations especially picked, along with photo of the completed wing of the building, the report made in Somerville, and drawing of the whole of the projected building, and estimate of the project costs; together with pertinent information regarding OF, its board and its audited financial statement.

It was suggested that he write also to the Sears Foundation and the Norman Foundation; that he supply John Wilson with the material for use with the National Council of Churches; and that he check into the possibility of sending the same letter to other foundations. C. Braden suggested that he try raising money, particularly in the Cincinnati area by approaching individuals who have already contributed and asking each to ask in some friends to hear the OF story; a fund appeal to be made at the close.

M. McCrackin said that Conrad Browne had asked on the phone if it would be possible to "loan" R. Phenix for the period of July 6-12 for a Highlander Center program in Sea Islands, S. C., expenses to be met by Highlander. R. Phenix said he would like very much to go. C. Braden moved "that R. Phenix go to this project still in the capacity of OF coordinator." M. McCrackin seconded; motion passed.

Question regarding coordinator after July 12 was posed. Two names suggested were Michael Owens and Martha Leigh. Executive committee is to contact both, and be empowered to find a successor to R. Phenix; if possible to secure a coordinator soon so that a trip into W. Tennessee and Mississippi can be made by both coordinators, for purposes of orientation.

Meeting adjorned at 4 p.m.

Erhest Bromley
coordinator
6/22/64

Next Meeting: 10 a.m. Saturday, October 10 at Brokaw home, 617 East Mitchell Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio

Annual meeting date - November 7. This is the meeting at which officers and board members will be elected.

MINUTES OF OPERATION FREEDOM BOARD MEETING - September 19, 1964

Present: Lloyd Danzeisen, Jack McKart, Amos and Polly Brokaw, Miriam Nicholas, Virgie Hortenstine, Ernest Bromley.

L. Danzeisen, co-chairman, opened the meeting with a period of silence. Minutes of previous meeting were approved in the form sent out. The treasurer's report, July 1 to August 1, was presented by M. Nicholas from Mrs. Rombold. The report, to be appended to the minutes, was accepted and expenditures approved by motion and vote.

A trip this coming week to Mississippi and West Tennessee by Anne Braden and Maurice McCrackin was announced. By motion and vote this visit was authorized as an official Operation Freedom undertaking. It was also announced that Carl Braden and Maurice McCrackin are planning a trip to Georgia one week later. This trip was also authorized as official Operation Freedom business.

Report by the legal defense committee (sent out with minutes of the July 25 meeting) was taken up. L. Danzeisen, reported that one response had been received; this was a letter from Anne Braden which expressed approval.

After a discussion of more than two hours, the group felt that it could take no action either way, partly because a very small group was discussing it, and partly because this group felt that questions being raised needed answering before a decision, pro or con, could be made.

This provisional legal aid committee (L. Danzeisen, A. Brokaw, and C. Nelson) was asked, therefore, to continue until the October meeting, to expand on the preliminary report, to get this expanded report into the hands of all board members within a few days accompanied by a request to them to send in comments before Oct. 10 (particularly those not planning to attend). J. McKart offered to type the stencils; E. Bromley offered to run off the stencils and mail to members.

Discussion: The preliminary report had said that under the presented legal aid plan funds would be "accepted and dispensed under arrangements comparable to Operation Freedom policy." After several members of the group spoke on this, A. Brokaw said that two questions regarding policy seem to be involved: (1) Whether OF should enter the legal field, (2) Whether OF should extend its assistance to civil rights workers, professional people going to work in projects, etc.

Discussion on (1) was little, because this had been covered at previous meetings, reflected in the minutes. Question (2) arose because OF assistance has up to now been given to people who have been evicted from sharecropper houses, fired from jobs on plantations or as houseworkers, boycotted or otherwise harassed in their own businesses, etc. This plan differs in that assistance is being proposed mainly for professional workers in their capacities with national organizations.

Regarding operation, L. Danzeisen said it was his understanding that a committee (legal aid committee) would receive the funds, and make recommendations among applicants at next board meeting; that this committee would investigate and otherwise handle all matters pertaining to appeals for legal aid funds.

Questions then arose as to whether funds would have to come in earmarked, whether any funds could go for legal aid that aren't earmarked, whether a donor could designate his funds for legal aid of a specific person or group, whether transportation, phone calls, appeals for money and other expenses of this committee would be met by the existing administrative fund; whether a separate fund (third one) would be set up called "Legal Aid Fund," perhaps in a third bank.

A. Brokaw said that he thinks it possible to accept earmarked money and pass it over for special programs without feeling a particular cause in them; that Friends Meetings have often done this and that he, as treasurer of one, has been used to it.

It was noted that Anne Braden's communication said she felt that OF's charter could encompass a legal aid program.

E. Bromley said that a sheet just sent out by SCLC, lists seven aspects to its program, two of which are: "Special educational scholarships," and "Legal defense and bail for victims of racial injustice." He said that whereas there is always call for funds to meet both these things, and that CORE, NAACP, SNCC, etc. also raise some money for both these things, this is all a reminder that if OF branches out in these directions it will be taking on the form of a civil rights organization, something he did not look forward to, partly because there is some question whether creating another civil rights group is a good thing to do, and partly because taking on too much could bring OF's whole program to a halt.

J. McKart said that it is hard to withhold help from people in the movement if we can give it. M. Nicholas said that is right, that OF financial reports indicate that OF hasn't been doing very much lately anyhow in its regular capacity.

Virgie Hortenstine said, "I don't think we should be so intent on 'doing something' that we do something we don't care very much about doing."

M. Nicholas also said that she thought the bookkeeping matters would not be difficult if a legal aid department were set up in OF, that such would not create a burdensome amount of work on the present officers, and that for a group such as SCEF we ought to be willing to run the risk of losing OF tax exempt status.

In absence of M. McCrackin, E. Bromley reported for the appropriations committee. Mr. Norkus, Fitzgerald, Ga., whose application was given attention at the previous meeting and was finally granted, has repaid $100 of the $750 loan; and intends to repay the rest at $100 per month. Another application from Fitzgerald was turned down by the appropriations committee. One very needy case, in Drew, Miss., came to the attention of the committee; $100 was loaned immediately for food for mother and children in a large family. Her husband participated in the summer project, was jailed, and will not get out until December. M. McCrackin intends to go to see this family in Drew next week. There is now only a little over $700 in the Treasury; applications from the local committees in Mississippi and West Tennessee, upon his return, may total many hundreds of dollars. Contacts made on the trip, plus photos which may be taken, will help on drawing up a brochure to send out to 1850 OF constituents.

It was noted that we are only two months away from the time of annual meeting. A nominating committee was named to bring in a selected list of officers and board members: Jack McKart, A. Brokaw, Mary Danzeisen (the last named being the non-member of the board specified in the by-laws). Margaret von Selle, and Marion Bromley were named as possible alternates (non-members of board).

Dates were set for the next two meetings: October 10, and November 7.

Ernest Bromley, secretary 9/21/64

OPERATION FREEDOM - Financial Statement

August 1, 1964

Balance on hand - July 1, 1964 - Operation Freedom Operating Fund			3,139.33
Receipts from July 1 to August 1			272.30
Gifts		271.00	
Refund from Jack McKart (dep. in wrong acct)		1.30	
		272.30	
Disbursements from July 1 to August 1			1,859.33
Loans - June Dowdy	225.00		
Victoria Grey	350.00		
Nathal Winter	42.00		
Claude Moore	355.00		
Peter Norkus	750.00		
	1,722.00		
Gifts - Dock Holmes	125.00		
Adm. Fund - Jack McKart (to correct acct	1.30		
Bank Charge - Canadian check	1.00		
Bank deduction (bad ck, Helen Stern)	10.00		
		1,859.33	
Balance on hand August 1, 1964 - Operation Frud, Provident Bank			1,552.30

ADMINISTRATIVE FUND

Balance on hand - July 1, 1964			693.53
Receipts from July 1 to August 1			409.30
Gifts -		16.00	
Deposit (to cover two checks below from wrong acct.)		392.00	
Deposit (Jack McKart - from Prov. Bk)		1.30	
		409.30	
Disbursements from July 1 to August 1			555.64
Bank service charge		.42	
To Helen Rombold (two months)		28.00	
To Roger Phenix (11 weeks allowance)		55.00	
To Maurice McCrackin (postage)		10.00	
To Ernest Bromley (printing, telephone)		58.87	
To Victoria Grey (wrong acct.)		350.00	
To Nathal Winters (wrong acct.)		42.00	
Emma Wolf (Photo. copies)		6.95	
Community Ch. of Cinti (phone)		4.40	
		555.64	
Balance on hand - August 1, 1964			547.19

703 East Mitchell Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229
September 25, 1964

Dear Richard Haley:

You have very likely noted by the minutes of the Board of Operation Freedom that we have been considering whether and if so how Operation Freedom should attempt to provide financing for legal expenses of civil rights workers under prosecution in the South.

We would appreciate your reading again the minutes of July 25 and September 19 along with a further summary which we are sending you with this letter.

Since this is a very important decision we would appreciate also a written comment on your thinking as a board member about such a legal defense program and its place in Operation Freedom.

We hope that if it is at all possible you will attend the next meeting of the Board on October 10 at 617 East Mitchell Avenue, Cincinnati.

Please let us know if you plan to be present.

We thank you for your help in this matter.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Danzeisen

for the Committee Trying to
Assess the Pros and Cons of
a Legal Defense Fund Under
Operation Freedom

LEGAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE OF OPERATION FREEDOM

In an effort to acquaint all members of Operation Freedom's Board with the essence of the discussion which has taken place relative to setting up a fund for legal defense fees for civil rights workers, we submit the following report:

The Board of Operation Freedom has been asked to consider some sort of arrangement for receiving contributions for individuals in the civil rights movement who have been jailed or prosecuted because of their civil rights activities.

We as a committee were appointed to ascertain the opinion of a goodly number of board members on the subject. Quite a few questions and opinions have been raised by various members of the Board.

First question is why should Operation Freedom go into this field in competition with the $1,400,000 NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund?

Some replies to this question have stated that the already established legal aid set-ups have sometimes, especially recently, tended to blunt the militancy of the civil rights movement by making deals leaving some people in worse jeopardy than before. Also the present set-ups are likely to turn down people who are nonconformist or not regarded as very respectable, the "free spirits" who may be labeled by witch-hunters as left wing, etc. It is for such people that some of our members feel strongly we should provide.

Another question raised is whether Operation Freedom should try to take on any activities other than providing help to people who need food, shelter, money to pay doctor bills or plant crops or save homes and equipment from foreclosure, etc. At present the work of raising money and trying to determine who shall receive it is done mostly by the treasurer and secretary. Neither of them feel they could put their hearts into a legal aid program.

Several board members have strong reservations about the usefulness, wisdom, and even the morality of court action.

Along with this there is at least one board member who feels we should try to find out whether we're doing the right thing by our contributors and those we aid now before we venture into another field of action. With our meager funds are we neglecting some people in desperate need while we help others who are well off in comparison?

What should be the mechanics of receiving and dispersing legal aid funds? We would be almost totally dependent on other means of raising money than our present one. It has been reported to us that there are substantial resources available for this program if contributions can be given on an income tax deductible basis.

It seems certain that we would be required to maintain a separate account for funds earmarked for this purpose. We might even need a separate administrative fund.

The members of this committee have tried to work out a plan which would not be so likely to jeopardize our tax deductible status. We are having the details checked by our attorney to try to minimize the possibility of this status being challenged. We welcome suggestions. We should realize that any ideas on tax deductibility are not official. They are individual opinion.

We think that there should be a concerned committee of Operation Freedom to administer legal aid funds.

Individuals who wanted legal aid would apply to this committee for help, stating the nature of their case, the name and address of the lawyer who would handle the case, and the names of other people with whom the Operation Freedom committee could confer.

The committee would report its findings in the case to the monthly meeting of the Board of Operation Freedom where the decision would be made on the case.

This fund would not provide for bail bond money or fines. Attorney fees, court costs and appeal procedures would be among the items covered.

The committee would also be responsible for setting up the criteria for receiving aid. Generally speaking we think people who have been jailed for taking part in non-violent demonstrations or voter registration drives or leaders in the civil rights movement in the South, especially Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, would be eligible. They would include CORE, SNCC, SCEF, COFO, etc. workers.

There are quite a few members of the Board who feel this is too large a job for Operation Freedom. We were originally set up to aid people in Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tennessee, who were suffering economic reprisals because of voter registration of Negroes.

We have heretofore definitely turned down appeals for legal expenses. Our charter specifies we are incorporated to "Promote brotherhood especially by helping to secure the economic conditions conducive to the free exercise of civil rights."

One board member comments, "If you are engaged in the civil rights struggle, the ability to get legal defense may be as crucial to your survival as the ability to get food and if you are not economically able to get the legal aid you do not live under the economic conditions 'conducive to free exercise of civil rights'."

Operation Freedom has made decisions in the past only on near unanimity of board members or at least on a strong concensus.

Let us have your reaction to this report.

Amos Brokaw
Lloyd Danzeisen
Clarence Nelson

703 East Mitchell Avenue
Cincinnati, Ohio 45229

September 25, 1964

Next Meeting: 10 a.m. Saturday, Nov. 7 at the Brokaw home, 617 East Mitchell Avenue, Cincinnati. This is the annual meeting. Officers and board members for next year will be elected.

MINUTES OF OPERATION FREEDOM BOARD MEETING - October 10, 1964

Present: Clarence Nelson, Janet Meyers, Jack McKart, Lloyd Danzeisen, Miriam Nicholas, Maurice McCrackin, Virgie Hortenstine, Amos and Polly Brokaw, Carleton Mabee, Ernest Bromley. Guests: Melanie Wies.

Meeting opened with remarks by chairman, Clarence Nelson. Secretary's report was approved in the form duplicated and mailed to members. M. Nicholas said that no treasurer's report could be read because Mrs. Rombold, who does the bookkeeping, recently was in an auto accident and is now recovering.

M. McCrackin reported on the one week trip he and Anne Braden made in September to west Tennessee and Mississippi, and the trip he and Carl Braden made to Georgia. The first trip took them to Haywood and Fayette counties, Memphis, Clarksville, Miss., Ruleville, Greenwood, Drew, and Canton. He mentioned especially the Hayes family in Drew and the Kelly family in Canton, because Operation Freedom has recently given aid to these.

M. McCrackin also reported that a local OF committee has been set up in Fitzgerald, Ga., with Rev. Mr. Rowe as chairman. He saw Mr. Norkus who runs the nursing home, and to whom OF recently made a loan.

A motion was made and passed to accept loans from individuals temporarily until the immediate emergency needs have been met. This motion enabled the board to send money today to the Hayes family for small amounts that could not wait until money had come into the treasury - which is now depleted. People present made the necessary loans. (Administrative account still has about $500.)

Some photos and written material from the Bradens were presented. This material, along with some presented by M. McCrackin is to form the basis of a new brochure-appeal, it was decided. J. McKart will draw it up and see that it is ready for printing soon.

L. Danzeisen reported for the Legal Defense Committee (L. Danzeisen, A. Brokaw, C. Nelson). He read communications first - from those who could not come but who had responded to the board's request made at the previous meeting (Sept.).

Walter Tillow wrote he is in "complete agreement with OF's setting up some sort of legal aid fund; that there is a "real need for aggressive legal action such as the current suit against Sheriff Rainey of Neshoba on behalf of COFO."

Paul Laprad wrote he is in favor of a legal defense fund butthat "OF should not at this time enter this phase of activity."

Carleton Mabee (who later came in) wrote, "I am doubtful of the wisdom of extending OF into a new kind of service where the service it already gives is so small in relation to need."

Jim Williams wrote he generally is in favor of setting up a legal defense fund, that he thinks OF and other "idealistic" organizations will lose their tax exempt status during the next year probably as a result of committee investigations.

Clarence Jordan said he thought OF "should not attempt the legal defense fund. When all factors both pro and con are considered, it seems to me that the con outweighs the pro."

Juanita Nelson (not a listed board member) wrote she would rather see OF steer clear of legal aid because OF has had a unique function in a specific role, and it becomes another fund-raising organization if it expands. "I think I would not be able to work with as much fervor, to ask for funds for OF without reservation, were the character to change. I think it will be most difficult to interpret."

Anne Braden wrote that she and Carl would prefer now to see OF drop the matter.

C. Nelson said he had consulted Lee Ball, Methodist Federation for Social Action, and that he had said he thought OF would lose its tax exemption if it went into this. C. Nelson then said he also opposes the legal defense fund for OF.

L. Danzeisen then made a motion that OF not set up a legal defense program. A. Brokaw seconded. Motion passed.

Because no one had seemed to know what the by-laws say, J. McKart looked them up and brought them to this meeting. After he read them, the group decided to ask the nominating committee to rework them and to present at the next meeting a revised set of by-laws.

A letter from Mr. Norkus, Fitzgerald, Ga., was read. This letter asked OF to assist in trying to obtain funds for the nursing home from government agencies and foundations. The board did not see how it could do this and instructed the secretary to write Mr. Norkus.

The matter of coordinator came up again. E. Bromley mentioned the possible availability of Ross Anderson. After some discussion, C. Mabee made a motion that the secretary write R. Anderson to find out if he can and will perform such service. V. Hortenstine seconded. Motion passed. It was felt that a coordinator might be needed especially for getting OF's purpose before groups and new people, and exploring ways for raising funds.

Ernest Bromley, secretary

[1964, Oct]



This Mississippi family tries to survive until jailed husband is released.

One Family's Struggle for Freedom

How Operation Freedom Is Helping

Early in September of 1964 Operation Freedom received a telephone call from a civil rights worker in Mississippi who had called to say that a Negro family who had been active in the freedom movement there needed help desperately. The husband had lost the means of making a living for his family and he had been jailed. They were not only left without food, but they also faced the possibility of losing their home and their pick-up truck.

Operation Freedom, whose purpose it is to help people who suffer because they are active in the freedom movement, investigated and the following story unfolded.

The Smith family (we have substituted a name here for obvious reasons) lives in a Mississippi town of about 2,000 people, a town in Mississippi's Delta region and not very far from the vast plantation of Sen. James O. Eastland. Until the summer of 1964, there was no freedom movement in this small town. The movement did develop there this summer, and the beginning and center of the movement were the Smiths.

THEIR BACKGROUND

Even before the Smiths became active in the freedom movement, they had seen hard times. Both Mr. & Mrs. Smith had been the children of sharecroppers and had gone to work in the fields at an early age. They had little opportunity for schooling. After marriage, they sharecropped for some years. Looking for a better life, they moved into the town where they now live, Mr. Smith got work at a furniture store, and they began buying a house. That was late in the 1950's.

Last year the owner of the furniture store told Mr. Smith that he could pay him only $40 a week. With nine children and a married daughter and her four children to provide for, $40 a week was simply not enough. So, at the suggestion of the furniture store owner, Mr. Smith began going out on his own with a truck, buying up used furniture. The owner bought some of it from him from time to time and had helped him get a loan from the bank to start this business of his own.

The used furniture business produced little money, but Mr. Smith managed to make out, supplementing his income by trips to Chicago where he bought quilts to bring back to sell. The children worked in the fields during the cotton season.

In July, one of the Smiths' sons was arrested and jailed. According to his mother, a white boy cursed him and he cursed back. Subsequently he was arrested by a policeman who happened to be a relative of the white boy. In jail the Smith youth was beaten. The beating resulted in a bladder injury, and he suffered intensely after this. When Mrs. Smith went to see her son in jail, he whispered to her what had happened. "They said if I tell it, they'll kill me," he said. When brought to court, he was fined $15 and put on probation for 30 days.

[27]

SOMETHING WORTHWHILE

"All my life, I'd known we weren't treated right," Mrs. Smith said to Operation Freedom board members who had gone to see her, "but after this happened, I decided I was going to do something about it."

Mrs. Smith was ready to demonstrate her feelings, as she said, "because I'm tired. They're killing us anyway, and they've done it all our lives, so why not die for something? We might as well get together and die for something worthwhile."



The Smith family truck which Operation Freedom is making payments on until Mr. Smith is released from jail.

So Mr. & Mrs. Smith went to try to register to vote. Mr. Smith was not allowed to make application because he could not write, and Mrs. Smith was told she had failed because she did not pass the literacy test. She tried again three weeks later, but still failed to pass.

Meantime, the furniture dealer whom Mr. Smith had worked with stopped buying from him. The Smiths did not know how they were going to live but they were becoming deeply committed to the freedom movement.

Soon workers from the Council of Federated Organizations (COFO) - the coalition in Mississippi of SNCC, SCLC, CORE, and the NAACP - came to town and began organizing voter registration meetings. The Smiths became instrumental in this organizing. At the first meeting over 30 persons (including one of the Smiths' sons) were arrested simply because they had gathered together.

After this a new meeting place was needed. The Smiths offered their house and yard. Their home became the living quarters of some of the COFO workers, and it also became the center of distribution for food and clothing collected for destitute freedom workers by the movement.

At the end of the summer, Mr. Smith was desperate for a job to support his family. Through a relative he finally found a construction job in a nearby town. On the first day that he was to report to work, the man he was depending on for a ride did not call for him.

So, that morning, realizing full well what he would be doing, he decided to drive to work. Because of a minor accident (or a concocted accident, we don't know which) his driver's license had been revoked. Mrs. Smith recalls that her husband said: "If I get on the road, I'm subject to get caught, and there's no telling what they'll do because they want to get us; but if I stay here I'll watch my children starve. I'm going. I'd rather be caught out trying to make a living for my children."

They did arrest him, and fined him $100 and sentenced him to 90 days on the county farm. The usual sentence for driving without a license in this area is a $50 fine and no imprisonment. Mr. Smith began serving the 90 days in September. His inability to pay the fine adds a month. On the county farm he picks cotton and does other farm work.

Mrs. Smith was able to visit her husband recently, and he told her that he doesn't regret supporting the freedom movement. "I'd stay in jail forever if the only way to get out was to give up the movement," he said.

With Mr. Smith imprisoned, the burden of keeping the family together, clothed, and fed falls on Mrs. Smith. She can get no work, but in the fall the older children all pick cotton. "The children can get work in the fields but I can't," Mrs. Smith said.

She also said, "The bosses said they weren't going to punish the kids for what we did." The expression "not punishing the kids" means that the youngsters are "allowed" to work all day from sun-up to sun-down picking cotton for $2.50 per hundred pounds. Because not all the Smith children who are old enough for field work can get work every day, the family income from cotton picking averages between $4 and $7 a working day.

Then, early in October, the oldest son, who was 18, was arrested and sent to a correctional school for boys, allegedly for stealing a pack of cigarettes from a grocery store. This further reduced the earning power of the family.

The attacks on the Smith family have had their effect on the rest of the Negroes in the town. The Smiths have been the "example."

OPERATION FREEDOM STEPS IN

In a sense, many people - both the Negroes and the white power structure, but for different reasons of course - are waiting to see if the Smiths can survive. The first real hope came when Operation Freedom stepped in to give assistance. It was not a permanent answer, but it was like a lifeline at a crucial moment.

Until Mr. Smith gets out of jail someone ought to see that the payments are made on the house and on the truck. The pick-up truck is Mr. Smith's only present means of getting work; but aside from this Mr. Smith's truck is a very important factor in the freedom movement in his area and it is being used now in voter registration work. But most important of all, the Smith family must have food.

Operation Freedom is trying to meet these emergency needs. And, Operation Freedom is trying to meet the needs of other families in similar situations. There are a phenomenal number of families in situations similar to the Smiths, so many that Operation Freedom can't help in all the situations which have come to its attention.

Continuing the work it began early in 1961, Operation Freedom provides financial assistance in the form of loans (and in a few cases gifts) to people who suffer economic reprisals due to their participation in the freedom movement. Although Operation Freedom began this program in Haywood and Fayette counties, Tennessee, the program now includes a large area of Mississippi, and recently some help was given in southwest Georgia. Also, in order that this assistance be as effective as possible, Operation Freedom works through committees in these areas, composed of local people active in the freedom movement.



Rev. Maurice McCrackin, treasurer of Operation Freedom (at right), talks with a family in Mississippi who had requested aid.

HAS OPERATION FREEDOM BEEN HELPFUL?

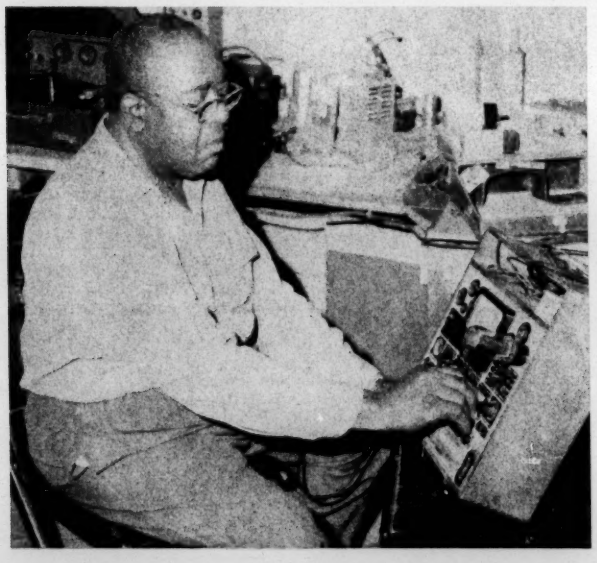
When Operation Freedom expanded its program into Mississippi late in 1962, many of the people assisted lived in Ruleville, a Delta town where virtually no Negroes have been registered to vote. Ruleville became a center in the freedom movement and from there other parts of Mississippi have caught inspiration.

Amzie Moore, long-time Negro leader in the Delta and one acquainted with Operation Freedom from the beginning, said recently: "Ruleville has done more in the freedom movement than any other town of its size in Mississippi. People wonder how the movement there has survived. I can tell you. It was because Operation Freedom came in right at the important moment - in the beginning when the first people who took a stand for freedom were being harassed, fired from their jobs, put off the land. Operation Freedom gave these key people emergency help right then so they could stay. Thus Ruleville did not lose its leaders and other people were given courage. Later some of these people helped by Operation Freedom were able to get work; when the white people saw they couldn't run them out anyway, they let them work again."

Among the Ruleville freedom workers assisted by Operation Freedom was Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, who came to be known to many Americans for her moving speech before the credentials committee of the Democratic National Committee last August.

One man whose family was assisted by Operation Freedom wrote: "We received the hundred dollars and were very glad to get it. We spent it to get our children clothing and shoes and we took some of it and got food. We are having a pretty hard time now. We will overcome by the help of the Lord. We would like to thank you more than we can say."

Operation Freedom board members are: Ella Baker (SCEF, SNCC), Anne & Carl Braden (SCEF), Rabbi Stanley Brav, Polly Brokaw, Ernest Bromley, Conrad Browne (Highlander), Marjory Collins, Rev. Gerald Cunningham, Lloyd Danzeisen, Rev. Frank Gordon (NAACP), Richard Haley (CORE), Virgie Hortenstine, Myles Horton (Highlander), Clarence Jordan (Koinonia), Paul Laprad, Carleton Mabee, Rev. M.J. Mangham, Rev. Maurice McCrackin, Jack McKart, Janet Meyers, Pat & Ed Morin, Rosemary Moss, Rev. Clarence Nelson, Wally Nelson, Miriam Nicholas, Marian Spencer, Walter Tillow (SNCC), Rev. C.T. Vivian (SCLC), Jim Williams, Rev. John Wilson. (initials in parenthesis listed for identification only)



Operation Freedom enabled this harassed southwest Georgia man to continue in business (radio-TV repair). He has been a key person in the freedom movement in his area.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

All contributions to Operation Freedom go directly to the people you are trying to help, none going for administrative costs. Send your contribution to Operation Freedom, c/o Rev. Maurice McCrackin, 932 Dayton Street, Cincinnati 14, Ohio.

If you can use additional copies of this brochure to do your own mailing to a list of friends or to enclose in a regular mailing to your organization, please write.

(Contributions Are Tax Deductible)

October 1964

OPERATION FREEDOM
c/o Rev. Maurice F. McCrackin
932 DAYTON STREET
CINCINNATI 14, OHIO

MINUTES OF OPERATION FREEDOM BOARD MEETING, NOVEMBER 7, 1964

Present: Carleton Mabee, Jack McKart, Amos and Polly Brokaw, Lloyd Danzeisen, Miriam Nicholas, Maurice McCrackin, Lesha Greengus, Virgie Hortenstine, Ernest Bromley.

L. Danzeisen chaired the session, opening with brief silence. Meeting began at 10 a.m. at the Brokaw residence. Lunch was eaten at the house, afternoon session closing at 3:30.

Report of recording secretary was accepted and approved in the form sent out to board members. M. Nicholas presented a treasurer's report for August and September, as prepared by Mrs. Rombold, the bookkeeper (appended to these minutes). Since the new brochure went out to the list of 1900 constituents, $1400 has come in. It is now possible to repay the $250 borrowed a month ago when the treasury was empty. Regarding the brochure, it was decided to send a copy to each of about 1000 Friends meetings. Polly Brokaw said she would ask the Miami Quarterly Meeting of Friends, which meets in Cincinnati tomorrow, if it would send a covering letter. M. McCrackin reported that P. D. East has consented to let O. F. send the brochure to his list of about 3000. A few smaller lists were also agreed upon. It was also felt that groups in the civil rights field should be approached regarding their distributing this brochure, 25,000 of which have been printed.

The nominating committee (J. McKart, A. Brokaw, M. Danzeisen) reported by nominating the following to continue as board members for another year: Ella Baker, Anne and Carl Braden, Amos and Polly Brokaw, Rabbi Stanley Brav, Ernest Bromley, Conrad Browne, Lloyd Danzeisen, Frank Gordon, Lesha Greengus, Richard Haley, Virgie Hortenstine, Myles Horton, Clarence Jordan, Carleton Mabee, M. J. Mangham, Maurice McCrackin, Jack McKart, Janet Meyers, Pat and Ed Morin, Rosemary Moss, C.T.R. Nelson, Miriam Nicholas, Roger Phenix, Walter Tillow, C. T. Vivian, Jim Williams, John Wilson. These were elected by vote, after little discussion.

The nominating committee next proposed the names of three to be added to the board: Ross Anderson, Robert Brank Fulton, Rev. or Mrs. Melvin Batemen. These were approved. The nominating committee will contact all those named and report at the next meeting the names of those who have said they would be board members this coming year, and those who said they would not.

After the committee placed in nomination its slate of officers, the following officers were elected: co-chairmen: C.T.R. Nelson and Lloyd Danzeisen (with chairmanship to be shared equally); vice chairman: Carleton Mabee; recording secretary: Virgie Hortenstine; corresponding secretary: Ernest Bromley; treasurer: Maurice McCrackin; assistant treasurer: Miriam Nicholas. The understanding on chairing meetings was that when both c-chairmen are present, who presides is their decision; that in absence of both, the vice chairman shall preside. This changed the office of vice chairman from an honorary role to a functioning role (in the past chairmen of local Operation Freedom groups automatically became vice chairmen in national Operation Freedom).

Elected to the appropriations committee were: M. McCrackin, L. Danzeisen, E. Bromley. A decision was made that the executive committee comprise the officers of Operation Freedom. A by-law was voted to this effect. The nominating committee presented a revised set of by-laws (appended to these minutes) to be acted on at the next meeting.

It was noted that a form regarding tax exempt status of Operation Freedom had been received by L. Richard Hudson, former secretary, at his Woolper St. address. The address was made current by changing to 703 East Mitchell Ave., address of L. Danzeisen. It was suggested that the next meeting be held on a Sunday afternoon, in order to give some a chance to come who can never come on Saturday. Sunday, Dec. 6 was suggested as first choice; and Saturday, Dec. 5 at 10 a.m. as a second.

Ernest Bromley, secretary

By-laws proposed at the November 7, 1964 Operation Freedom Board meeting for consideration at the December meeting.

1. Annual meeting to be held during the last quarter of the year. Notice shall be given by mail for meetings of the membership at least three days before meeting. Any officer may call a meeting. A quorum shall be those present.

2. Qualifications of membership. The membership shall consist of the board of trustees, being at least ten in number. They shall be nominated by a committee appointed by the chairman of the board of trustees, said committee to include at least one non-member. The election of the members shall be by majority vote at the annual meeting.

3. Each member shall have one vote at membership meetings.

4. The board of trustees shall be composed of at least ten persons who shall hold office for one year. They shall be elected by the membership at the annual meeting in exactly the same manner as the members above in number 2.

5. The board of trustees shall meet on call of any officer provided written notice shall be given at least three days in advance of each meeting. Q quorum shall be those present.

6. The officers shall be two co-chairmen, a vice-chairman, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, an assistant treasurer, and such other officers as shall be determined by the board of trustees.

7. The board of trustees shall exercise all power and authority of this corporation.

8. Ammendments may be made to these by-laws by vote of a majority of the members at a meeting, provided the ammendment was proposed at the previous meeting and printed in the minutes of that meeting, the purpose of this being to ensure adequate presentation of the proposed ammendment before the whole board of trustees.

9. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the officers of the board of trustees and shall act on official business between regular meetings of the board of trustees.

10. The Appropriations Committee shall have the responsibility of approving applications for loans and grants. It shall consist of three members elected at the annual meeting by the board of trustees.

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OPERATION FREEDOM - Financial Statement - September 1, 1964

Balance on Hand - August 1, 1964 - Operation Freedom Operating Fund		1,552.30
Receipts from August 1 to September 1		1,381.50
Gifts	1,356.50	
Loan Repayment (Art Emery)	25.00	
	1,381.50	
Disbursements from August 1 to September 1		1,900.42
Loans - Tony Gray	275.00	
Oliver Knight	425.00	
Earnest Williams	200.00	
James Bennet	200.00	
Albert Williams	175.00	
Earnest Williams	125.00	
Albert Williams	200.00	
James Bennet	100.00	
Oliver Knight	200.00	
Bank Service Charge	.42	
	1,900.42	
Balance on Hand - September 1, 1964 - Operating Fund, Provident Bank		1,033.38

- - - -

OPERATION FREEDOM - Financial Statement - October 1, 1964

Balance on Hand - September 1, 1964 - Operation Freedom Operating Fund			1,033.38
Receipts from September 1 to October 1			152.00
Gifts		27.00	
Loan Repayment - (Art Emery)		25.00	
Loan Repayment - (Peter Norkus)		100.00	
		152.00	
Disbursements from September 1 to October 1			522.24
Loan - Houston Malone	150.00		
Serlene Hendricks	200.00		
Mrs. Nora Ellen Hayes	100.00		
Springer Motor Co. - for Mrs. Hayes	71.45		
Bank Service Charge	.79		
	522.24		
Balance on Hand - October 1, 1964 - Operating Fund, Provident Bank			663.14

- - - -

November 3, 1964

Operation Freedom
932 Dayton Street
Cincinnati 14, Ohio

Attention: Mr. Jack McKart

Dear Jack,

In reviewing my tenure as a member of the Board of Operation Freedom, I must conclude that the organization has seldom had a board member who abdicated his responsibilities with such complete success. In keeping with this firmly established policy I find that I am scheduled to participate in a CORE Southeastern Conference in Durham, North Carolina on November 6 and 7.

Such human has gleaned from the abovenot at all mentioned to be flippant, but to cover as much as possible the disappointment and embarrassment brought on by reflection on my inabilty to assist an organization which I so much admire.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley
Southern Director

RH/ds

File Op. Freedom

Operation Freedom
932 Dayton Street
Cincinnati 14, Ohio
November 1, 1964

Dear Richard Haley,

Here is a copy of the new Operation Freedom fund appeal. With this fund appeal it is hoped that Operation Freedom can raise the thousands of dollars that are urgently needed.

As you know, Operation Freedom has received little money in the past few months and yet the needs are as great as ever. If Operation Freedom is to continue its program we must make a strong effort to raise money by distributing this fund appeal to as many people as possible.

Will you write to us today and let us know how many copies you can distribute?

Also, don't forget that the next meeting of the Operation Freedom board of trustees is on Saturday, November 7, 1964, at 10 a.m. at the home of Polly and Amos Brokaw, 617 East Mitchell Avenue, Cincinnati. This will be the annual meeting and the officers and board of trustees for the coming year will be elected. We hope you will make a special effort to attend.

Cordially,

Jack McKart
for Operation Freedom

Anything you can do to distribute copies of this appeal will help. Is it possible for C.O.R.E. to make a mailing of this appeal (or supply us with a mailing list to make the mailing ourselves)?

OPERATION FREEDOM

c/o Rev. Maurice F. McCrackin
932 DAYTON STREET
CINCINNATI 14, OHIO

Chairman: Rev. Clarence Nelson
Co-chairman: Lloyd Danzeisen

Sec'y: Ernest Bromley
Treas.: Rev. Maurice F. McCrackin

Asst. Treas. Miriam Nicholas
Coordinator: Jack McKart

Operation Freedom
c/o Rev. Maurice McCrackin
932 Dayton Street
Cincinnati 14, Ohio
November 7, 1964

Dear Mr. Haley,

At today's meeting of Operation Freedom you were renominated for membership on the Operation Freedom board of trustees for the coming year. Please let us know as soon as possible whether or not you will serve on the board. A postcard is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Cordially,

The Nominating Committee
of Operation Freedom:
Amos Brokaw
Mary Danzeisen
Jack McKart

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

4c U.S.POSTAGE

Operation Freedom
c/o Rev. Maurice McCrackin
932 Dayton Street
Cincinnati 14, Ohio

Congress of Racial Equality
103 North Tenth Street
Monroe, Louisiana
November 13, 1964

Midnight, the 11th of November, 1964, marked the end of segregation in public accommodations in Monroe, Louisiana. Mr. Henry Carroll, principal of the local Negro high school, a nnounced at an open meeting the names of the major restaurants, cafeterias, hotels and motels that have now voluntarily complied with the 1964 Civil Rights Law. In listing the groups and persons he felt were responsible for the histroic decision, the principal did not mention CORE. Both the Negro and white communities, however, are fully aware that CORE's program in Monroe over the past year - which included testing, direct action and other pressures applied to the power structure - ha d a great deal to do with the announced compliance. CORE's staff in Monroe feels that the sudden and unexpected decision may have been announced on the 11th largely because of a false rumor that had been circulating in the white community for nearly three weeks. In effect, the rumor was a threat of mass marches and demonstrations planned for November 11 and 12. Whatever the reasons for the decision, it is a milestone in the Freedom Struggle in Klan-ruled North Louisiana.

COPY

Next meeting: January 9, 1965
1:00 P.M., 617 E. Mitchell, Cinti, O.
(Please note change of hour)

MINUTES OF OPERATION FREEDOM BOARD MEETING, DECEMBER 6, 1964

Present were Carl Braden, Ernest Bromley, Jack McKart, Maurice McCrackin, Miriam Nicholas, Polly Brokaw, Amos Brokaw, Virgie Hortenstine.

In the absence of both chairmen, Carl Braden chaired the meeting, held at the home of Amos and Polly Brokaw. The meeting was opened with a few moments of silence. The treasurer's report was called for, and it was reported that Mrs. Rombold, the bookkeeper, was unable to have a report this month and will have it next month. Maurice McCrackin reported that OF had taken in $1250 this week and that there was a total of $2530.09 in the bank. There was only $66.30 in the administrative fund, with bills against it for more than that amount.

Maurice McCrackin reported for the appropriations committee. It had sent $300 to Mrs. Clara Coleman, Cleveland, Miss. Mrs. Coleman had been in business for some 25 years. Since her activity in the voting registration movement she has been boycotted by salesmen, has been refused credit and driven out of business. Her grocery store is in the building where she lives. OF paid three monthly payments on the house, the bill for which was to have been turned over to lawyers immediately if it was not paid.

Earnest Williams, Canton, Miss., was sent $500 to keep him from losing his home. Mr. Williams is an ardent worker in the movement who lost his job and is working only part time.

A $200 loan for medicine and hospital and a $150 loan for living expenses was sent to Charlie Scott, Canton, Miss., a faithful worker in the movement. He is deprived of livelihood, harassed with traffic arrests, sick and in the hospital.

Mrs. John D. Hayes, Drew, Miss., was sent $500 to pay the second mortgage on her notes, $71.45 for the December payment on a truck and $23 for the December payment on her house. Aid had been sent to these four people, totalling $1644.45, by the appropriations committee after it had received and approved applications for the same, since the last OF meeting.

Maurice McCrackin read a number of letters he had received. Barbara J. Colley and Ed Pearl had offered to distribute brochures. Rosemary Moss wrote that she was leaving Cincinnati in July, 1965 but would serve on the board until then. Richard Haley wrote that he greatly regretted that he could almost never be with us but wants to continue on the board. Letters were read from Arlan P. Dohrenburg, Margaret Butcher, J. F. McKee, A. J. Smith, Moses M. Bailey, William H. Slavik, and Rev. and Mrs. Melvin Bateman.

A motion was made by Miriam Nicholas and seconded by Polly Brokaw that both Rev. and Mrs. Melvin Bateman of Oberlin, Ohio be added to the board (the nominating committee had proposed Rev. or Mrs. Bateman). Of the other two persons proposed by the nominating committee to be added to the board, Ross Anderson had replied, declining to serve and Robert Brank Fulton had not replied. Thus only the two names (Mr. and Mrs. Bateman) were added.

A letter from Ross Anderson en route to Cincinnati from Seattle was read by Ernest Bromley. Ross expects to arrive December 15 and is planning to begin work as coordinator of OF shortly after that.

Maurice McCrackin read a communication from Young and Klein, Lithographers. They had printed 25,000 OF folders, "One Family's Struggle," at no charge. (The value was estimated at $490.00) It was decided that Ernest Bromley would write Young and Klein a letter of thanks.

M. McCrackin also read an appeal letter from Clarksdale, Miss., signed by Mrs. Vera Pigee, Dr. Aaron Henry, and Miss Annell Rander. He said he had called Mrs. Pig ee and asked her to send applications. Since they had a problem of meeting the payments for the rent and utilities on the building where the food, clothing and shoes are collected and distributed, he had asked her how much money they needed for this purpose.

Mrs. Pigee, he said, had hesitated before she answered his questions. Then she had, with seeming reluctance, said that many people in Clarksdale had been disappointed two years ago when, after the visit of Richard Hudson and David Kettler to Clarksdale, they had expected that much money would be available to them from OF as loans. Operation Freedom had not received a large amount in the fund drive; so not much had come in to Clarksdale. M. McCrackin said they had not complained about this before. He proposed that OF send $1500 at this time to Clarksdale.

There was a discussion as to how OF could respond to this problem. A motion was made by Ernest Bromley and seconded by Amos Brokaw that OF send $250 to the Emergency Welfare and Relief Committee of Clarksdale, Miss., for the purpose of aiding in the distributing of food, clothing and shoes to needy people in that area, the money to be used for the payment of rent and utilities on the building where the food, clothing and shoes are collected and distributed. The motion passed.

A motion was made by Maurice McCrackin that the Clarksdale Operation Freedom Committee be informed that since our funds are limited, they will have to be spent for food and shelter and other necessities for individuals and families, and that up to $1500 is now on hand for individuals and families in the Clarksdale area who meet the standards for loans. This was seconded by Jack McKart and passed.

Polly Brokaw offered to organize a committee in Cincinnati to collect clothing and shoes for children, infant size through 12, in Mississippi. It was suggested that other board members may want to do the same from their localities. These should be sent to Emergency Welfare and Relief Committee, c/o Mrs. Vera Pigee, 429 Yazoo Ave., Clarksdale, Miss. 38614. All clothing should be sent prepaid.

Ernest Bromley made a motion that $300 be temporarily transferred from the OF fund to the administrative fund, to be returned as soon as funds come into the administrative account, this matter to be reviewed at the next board meeting. The motion was seconded by Jack McKart and passed.

The chairman called for the approval of the report of the recording secretary in the form sent out to board members. Virgie Hortenstine had a correction concerning the last sentence of paragraph 6, concerning the nomination of officers. The sentence read: "This changed the office of vice chairman from an honarary role to a functioning role (in the past, chairmen of local Operation Freedom groups automatically became vice chairmen in National Operation Freedom)."

Her objection was chiefly on the basis that this sentence camouflaged past actions of OF and that it was important for all board members to face clearly what their actions and the consequences of them were. She then reviewed the steps of her own loss of enthusiasm for OF and its work because of a complete breakdown of communication two years ago, which had never been discussed openly in a meeting before. She explained that this had resulted from (1) the fact that in the first place one of the key members of OF had stopped speaking to her, thus cutting off a central avenue

of communication within OF and making OF's later actions disproportionately significant, (2) the fact that OF had moved into Mississippi when she felt it was too weak and when there were too many unmet needs in Tennessee; (3) the fact that this particular office of "functioning" vice chairman, referred to in the sentence, had been replaced by a newly-created office of functioning co-chairman two years ago without her knowledge, since she herself was vice chairman at that time. The changing of this office of vice chairman from functioning to honorary, if it had taken place at all, had never been made clear.

She said that it is possible to work with people with whom you don't agree if there is communication. This matter was discussed, and it was discovered by the end of the discussion, as Miriam Nicholas put it, that OF board members had felt that V.H. was rejecting them, while she felt that the rejecting had been initiated by OF. Virgie Hortenstine said she felt this clarification had been helpful. Polly Brokaw suggested that the sentence in question be removed from the minutes.

Virgie Hortenstine put this in the form of a motion, that the whole sentence, and the parenthetical expression, be eliminated from the previous minutes. The motion was seconded by Amos Brokaw and carried.

Maurice McCrackin brought up a suggestion which Myles Horton had made that since both he and Conrad Browne, both of Highlander, were on the OF board, one of their names be removed. This was discussed. It was the sense of the meeting that both of them should remain on the board.

No comments had been received by mail from board members on the proposed by-laws. There being no objections raised in the meeting, the adoption of the by-laws was moved by Jack McKart and seconded by Ernest Bromley. The motion passed.

The matter was brought up again about asking SNCC to include a brochure in a mailing of the Student Voice and helping them to finance this mailing. Jack McKart agreed to write to Walt Tillow about this.

An answer had been received from Rev. C. T. Vivian of SCLC to OF's request to include our brochure in their mailing. He declined with regret, stating that this was against SCLC policy.

The meeting moved to the lunch table, where it was decided that the next meeting would be changed from the regular time, the first Saturday of the month, to January 9 at 1:00 P.M. Virgie Hortenstine moved that the meeting adjourn.

Virgie Hortenstine, recording secretary

[1964?]

We, the United Christian's Freedom Movement call notice to all business establishments in the City of Minden, State of Louisiana.

We refuse our patronage until the Establishment representatives address all adults of the Negro race with the proper respect of title: Miss, Mrs, or Mr. according to person instead of girl, boy, Uncle, Aunt, or Preacher.

We refuse our patronage to all business places who refused Mr. Jack Allum's services because of his participation in the Civil Rights Movement, namely:

Brown and Goodwill
A & P Tea Company
Montgomery Ward
Turner Lumber Company
Margie Gift Shop
First National Fun. Home
Green-Kleinegger Fun Inc.
Clement Sand and Gravel
Piano Mart
Dealer Associate
Webb Hardware and Furn.
Talbot Shoe Store
Quality Shoe Store
Fincher Furniture
Baker House of Gifts
Shaw's Grocery
Star Furniture
Shaw Plumbing
Clement - Braswell
Bryan Flower Shop
Goodwill Sporting Goods
Piggly Wiggly Super Market

We refuse our patronage to Webb Hardware for accepting the presence and services of the assassin (Mr. Earnest Gipson) of Civil Rights Worker (Mr. James Moore).

We, hereby, urge the citizenry of the City of Minden to pledge your plea for justice in the above named assassination of Mr. James Moore--a citizen of Minden.

These are the names of the persons who did not cooperate with the Picket Line by [redacted] shopping at the A & P Grocery and Market and the Piggly Wiggly Grocery and Market. These people have betrayed the Movement and it is the convictions that they will sell the Negro Movement for Justice out to the otherside: Jessie Batton, Mrs. B. T. Tobin, Arlillian Taylor, Lizzie B. Walker, Lillian Harris, Mrs. Milton Mims, Josephine Moore, Mrs. Claudie Walker, Ida L. Harris, John L. Merritt, Johnnie Ambley, Lotha Cooper, Eugene Rabb, Classie Moore, Mrs. Swan, Dottie L. Malone, Betty Malone, Roy Lee Stovall, Ida Harris, Mrs. Ozell Anderson, Rosie Mae Brantley, Robert Williams, Mrs. George Sterling, Mary Francis Jackson, Joyce Al Flournoy, Joseph Markray, Mrs. Sam Jackson, Hattie Seamster, Rosa Seamster, Dossie West, Floyd Hemphill, Mr. Grace Day, Mr. and Mrs. West, Irene Willis, Mrs. Leroy Epps, Carrie M. Walker, Annie T. Key, Gladys M. Shyne, Curtis Dowell, Rosa Shyne, Gloria Moody, and Shirley Seamster.

FREEDOM Now C.O.R.E.

[1964?]

Operation Freedom Helps In Selma

OF

Selma, Alabama, a place heretofore unknown to most people, is now on the lips of everyone. It is known as the place where significant strides are being taken toward political freedom and the elimination of racism. In the struggle of Selma, which has been involving thousands of people, some have been killed. Others, mostly people living in Selma and environs, have lost their means of livelihood, and have nothing with which to feed and house their families.



This Selma man was fired from his job with a construction company just after he had begun a voter registration campaign in a neighboring county (Lowndes), where he was also pastor of a church. White men came to the church on Sunday, called aside some of the officials and said; "Get that preacher out of the county before sundown or he will be a dead man!" Church people conducted the pastor back to Selma with an eight-car escort. This left him without any job, even though he had to provide not only for himself but for two children and a hospitalized wife as well. Operation Freedom, the only organization set up for the specific purpose of giving aid in such an emergency, investigated his immediate needs, and provided the following: $35 for a monthly house payment, $23 for a car payment, $20 for the monthly hospital payment, $25 for past month's gas and light bills, and $72 for food. He needed this much right then. A month later he would perhaps have another means of earning. Perhaps not.



This lady - with several children - was fired from her job after she "sat in" at Tim's Cafe. She had held the position, with the Country Club, for 13 years. She applied for welfare, but like so many others was denied. While numbers of people have been coming into Selma to help in the civil rights movement, she has been housing as many as seven extras at a time. She has also been participating in marches and lines at the courthouse seeking to register to vote. Operation Freedom was able to provide immediately $95 for rent and food.

This man was fired from his job with a construction company after he had signed a petition for integrated schools. Then he was fired from each successive job just as soon as his views became known. He has two children. The lady in the background is a beautician. When the movement began, people were being fired from jobs, so they had no money with which to avail themselves of her services. She has been unable to obtain other employment. She said the gas company would turn off her gas in two days. Operation Freedom was able to assist in the predicaments facing both the construction worker and the beautician (Interviewing them is Ernest Bromley, corresponding secretary of Operation Freedom.)



These are some of the emergencies in Selma met immediately after Maurice McCrackin and Ernest Bromley of the Operation Freedom board made an on-the-spot investigation. The small Operation Freedom local committee in Selma, members of which are all active in the movement, are processing and sending in numerous applications reading just like those depicted in this brochure. Although the persons who have lost jobs need only small amounts of money, the number needing help is large enough to have depleted our funds.

THESE BRAVE PEOPLE NEED YOUR SUPPORT SO THEY CAN CONTINUE THEIR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

Channel your funds through Operation Freedom

Gifts to Operation Freedom are tax deductible



This lady, pictured with one of her seven children, was fired from her job and cut off from welfare, after participating in a march to downtown Selma. Operation Freedom provided money for her lights to be turned back on, for overdue rent, and for food. Another lady, a domestic worker, was told by her employer that if she attended the funeral of Jimmie Lee Jackson (killed by police), she would be fired. She went to the funeral, so did lose her job. She tried to get other work; but no one would hire her. Another lady, who has four children and who earned $15 a week doing housework, received word that if she was not out of jail (for participating in a march) by Thursday, she would be fired. She got out Thursday afternoon, but lost the job anyway. Her husband, who had worked in a tin shop for five years, was then told not to attend any more freedom marches or he would be fired. He kept marching, so lost his job too.



This lady was fired from her domestic job after her employer saw her picture on TV beside Martin Luther King, Jr. in a march headed out of Selma. Her action caused her husband to lose his job also. They have five children, and were without money for rent or groceries. Another lady, after participating in marches, was told by her domestic employer that she was fired; also that the "subversive Martin Luther King" might be able to get her a job. She had been providing for four; but her two-year-old had just died.

OPERATION FREEDOM BOARD: Ross Anderson, Ella Baker (SNCC, SCEF), Anne & Carl Braden (SCEF), Amos & Polly Brokaw, Ernest Bromley, Conrad Browne (Highlander), Lloyd Danzeisen, Rev. Frank Gordon (NAACP), Lesha Greengus, Richard Haley (CORE), Virgie Hortenstine, Myles Horton (Highlander), Clarence Jordan (Koinonia), Carleton Mabee, Rev. M.J. Mangham, Rev. Maurice McCrackin, Jack McKart, Pat & Ed Morin, Rosemary Moss, Rev. Clarence Nelson, Wally Nelson, Miriam Nicholas, Roger Phenix, Walter Tillow (SNCC), Rev. C.T. Vivian (SCLC), Jim Williams, Rev. John Wilson. (Initials in parentheses are listed for identification only.)

Operation Freedom was born early in 1961 - when the voter registration movement first started. At that time many people in west Tennessee were without homes, jobs, or food. By sending out an appeal for funds, a few people (mostly in the vicinity of Ohio) were able to provide money for food, tents, clothes, also loans to plant crops, and loans to save from foreclosure trucks, farm equipment, houses. Less than two years later, when the voter registration movement spread into Mississippi, Operation Freedom went too, helping many families in counties of the Mississippi delta where there was much hardship resulting from participation in the movement. Nearly a year ago, Operation Freedom expanded into southwest Georgia. Now it is expanding into Alabama.

But it will be impossible to meet the needs unless present supporters continue to support and new supporters are found.

Operation Freedom is the only organization devoted solely to meeting these emergencies arising from participation in the freedom struggle. Also, all money contributed to Operation Freedom goes directly to the people needing the assistance, none going for administrative costs.

April 1965

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OPERATION FREEDOM ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE



send contributions to

OPERATION FREEDOM
c/o Rev. Maurice McCrackin
932 Dayton Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45214

Richard Haley
CORE
2211 Brigades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

[1964?]

– AND NOW HATTIESBURG

OPERATION FREEDOM NOW TURNS TOWARD THE HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI AREA WHERE MANY PEOPLE ARE MEETING ECONOMIC REPRISALS AND PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

Whereas registering to vote began on a large scale in Haywood and Fayette counties, Tennessee, it certainly did not stop there. Because these people stood their ground bravely, in the face of severe opposition and reprisals, people in other areas of the south began to register and to face reprisals.

People in the Hattiesburg area recently tried to register. Even though the registrar was ordered by the federal government to stop discriminating against Negro applicants, he did not do so. On January 22, "Freedom Day," an intensive vote drive began. Arrests, loss of jobs, economic boycotts, and other harassments followed - all the things which had occurred in west Tennessee and other places where people joined the voter registration movement.

Operation Freedom will now attempt to give the same kind of emergency help to the stricken in Hattiesburg as it has given elsewhere - short range emergency assistance that will enable these stricken people to stay in their area in order that they might try to effect the basic changes necessary for a better life.

An Operation Freedom representative working in the Hattiesburg area reports the following:

- ¶ A minister lost his job as a county schoolbus driver, lost small plumbing jobs, lost credit with merchants, lost some church members, and was the victim of shots (fired at his house) - all because he had registered to vote.
- ¶ A maid was fired when she told her employers she planned to attend the street rally of Rev. John Cameron, a Negro Baptist minister running for Congress from the 5th District of Mississippi.
- ¶ A man was fired from his job at a country club after it was learned that he was among the picketeers in front of the courthouse on January 22, "Freedom Day."
- ¶ A mother of three children was fired from her cleaning job at a local radio station for her part in the voter registration movement.

Operation Freedom channels money directly from you, and other donors, to people suddenly in dire straits. All of the money which you send goes to the people you are trying to help, none of it going for defraying administrative costs.

Operation Freedom, which has been functioning for more than three years, is the only organization devoted solely to carrying on such a program of assistance. Operation Freedom has already channeled more than $100,000 - in form of loans (and in a few cases gifts) - to scores of families and individuals. Even though this seems a large amount of money, it must be stressed that the urgent needs are greater than the dollars Operation Freedom has available.

Although Operation Freedom now concentrates on the emergency-type need in the Hattiesburg area, it will also continue to respond to emergencies presented to Operation Freedom's national board by local committees in any area which was once as "hot" as Hattiesburg, but which now naturally has fewer cases of this desperate kind of need.

Operation Freedom board members are: Ella Baker (SCEF, SNCC), Anne & Carl Braden (SCEF), Rabbi Stanley Brav, Polly Brokaw, Ernest Bromley, Conrad Browne (Highlander), Marjory Collins, Rev. Gerald Cunningham, Lloyd Danzeisen, Rev. Frank Gordon (NAACP), Richard Haley (CORE), Virgie Hortenstine, Myles Horton (Highlander), Clarence Jordan (Koinonia), Paul Laprad, Carleton Mabee, Rev. M.J. Mangham, Rev. Maurice McCrackin, Jack McKart, Janet Meyers, Pat & Ed Morin, Rosemary Moss, Rev. Clarence Nelson, Wally Nelson, Miriam Nicholas, Marian Spencer, Walter Tillow (SNCC), Rev. C.T. Vivian (SCLC), Jim Williams, Rev. John Wilson. (initials in parenthesis listed for identification only)

THE HATTIESBURG PEOPLE NEED YOUR SUPPORT SO THEY CAN CONTINUE IN THEIR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM

detach and mail to: Operation Freedom, c/o Rev. Maurice McCrackin,
932 Dayton Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45214

APRIL 1964

Name_____ Date _____

Address_____ Amount enclosed _____

City_____ State _____

Contributions are tax deductible.

A NEED RECENTLY MET BY OPERATION FREEDOM

AN EXAMPLE OF THE KIND OF HELP OPERATION FREEDOM HAS BEEN GIVING



The Holmes family: Dock Holmes, 76; Mrs. Maggie Morton, 82 (Mrs. Holmes' sister); Mrs. Holmes, 68.

In a county in west Tennessee there today stands a tent, a tent torn ragged by the wind and rain. Until recently that tent (a leftover from "Tent City," moved to a private farm) had served as the home for three elderly people, the Dock Holmes family. More than four years ago, they had registered to vote. In 1960 they voted for the first time in their lives. Evicted from their house, they had to live wherever they could.

They moved into a tent colony ("Tent City") set up for persons in that county who had been evicted for trying to register. The Holmeses could have left the county, but where would they go? They had lived there all their lives, it was home to them, and they were determined to remain regardless of the outcome.

Registering to vote was of far greater significance to them than to most people. Mrs. Holmes said one day, "Me and my husband sit in the tent and talk about it. Something about it makes you feel uplifted."

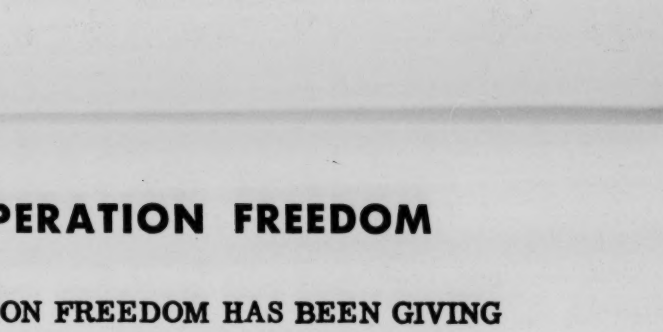
Their only income is a monthly social security check. No help of any kind comes from the county welfare department. They have repeatedly been denied government surplus foods.

A few months ago the Holmes family started setting aside part of their social security money for used lumber and nails and other things needed to build a house. They could buy only a little at a time. "We don't know when we'll be able to finish the house," Mrs. Holmes said, "May not ever be able to finish it."

It was at this point that Operation Freedom learned of the Holmeses' plight and gave money necessary for the completion of the house, which meant putting the siding and roof on the house and putting up the inner walls and ceiling.



House almost ready to move into.



Tent where Holmes family had been living.

Just before they moved in, Mrs. Holmes said, "We learned to do without after registering." Even before registering to vote, they had lived poorly enough. Mr. Holmes had worked other men's land all his life. "Some years we didn't make anything," he said, "some years we didn't even make the rent." What he earned was never more than enough to buy necessities.

Today, as people come by to visit the Holmes family in their new house, Mr. Holmes laughingly tells how when it thunders Mrs. Holmes, still thinking of the time in the leaky old tent, grabs up a newspaper and runs to fill up the holes.

We are glad that for them the holes are there no longer.

C1965, JAN 1?

Newsletter

Op. Freedom

OPERATION FREEDOM NOW IN FIFTH YEAR

"We don't know how to begin to thank you. You all just lifted a burden."

It was very gratifying to receive at Christmastime expressions like this one from individuals and families in the south who, with your assistance, recently have received financial help through Operation Freedom.

Although it doesn't seem that long, it is actually four years since Operation Freedom began to aid those in west Tennessee who dared to assert their freedom and take the risks.

"One Family's Struggle for Freedom," the brochure you recently received, was sent out widely, and has already added 250 constituents (members) to Operation Free dom. This brings the total to 2086. It is heartening to realize that so many peop of whom you are one, have participated in the Operation Freedom program, by contributing.

One lady who recently sent in some money, added these words: "A mere mite to great operation." From another source we received the following: "We came in cont with your pamphlet describing the work of your organization and were very moved by All of us employed here have contributed money to help the cause, and we are enclos a money order for $25 with this letter. Not all of us can help in the same way you are, but we want you to know, and all the people involved in this righteous struggl that we sympathize and believe in what you are doing."

What we are doing may be illustrated by citing some of the recent loan applica tions: An ardent worker in the freedom movement lost his job and had no means to support his family. A woman in the grocery business was boycotted by salesmen afte was learned she was active in the registration drive; she was forced out of busines and faced loss of house through foreclosure. A 78-year-old man, active in the civi rights movement for six years, lost all his jobs in plastering work; efforts were m to keep him from earning, and to repossess his house. A lady who joined the Father Day demonstration in 1963, and spent a week in jail, lost her job as cook in a restaurant; police called on all her former employers in order to keep her jobless; although she has five children in school, her gas, electricity and water were turne off, and she had nothing with which to meet the rent.

In each of these cases as well as many more (which arose in Hattiesburg, Canto Clarksdale, Ruleville, in west Tennessee and other places), Operation Freedom has stepped in - often just in the nick of time.

Ross Anderson, associated with Operation Freedom from the very beginning, is n coordinator. He recently travelled in northwest United States where he spoke befor groups and distributed literature. He spent the past few days in Atlanta and vicin ity, even taping material for a radio station.

Because there are so many needs arising among those who carry forward the civi rights struggle, and because Operation Freedom is the only group solely devoted to meeting these needs, it is important to acquaint an increasing number of people wit the manner in which Operation Freedom can channel funds from donors to victims.

What we would like to know from you receiving this newsletter is whether you have a group (or groups) of people in your vicinity before whom you would like to i vite Ross Anderson. He has a message of depth; and would have along with him the Operation Freedom longplay record, tapes of actual interviews with some of the fami lies involved, and some color slides for projection which will show some of the Ope tion Freedom program. Write him at the Operation Freedom address.

In addition to sending money to needy families involved in freedom action, Operation Freedom is this year securing clothes in the vicinity of Cincinnati (some good used clothes and some new) and taking them to the places where there are local Operation Freedom committees. It has been found that clothes are much in demand; also that money sent to families for the purpose of purchasing clothes does not go nearly so far as when it is used to purchase the same from overstocked drygoods stores and from those which have last year's merchandise to dispose of.

It is also true that transporting these articles of clothing in cars or trucks brings Operation Freedom personnel in close contact with the people actually in the midst of the struggle, and whom we are trying to give financial and moral support. In the near future trips will be made by Ross Anderson and others. If you want to collect clothing, it would be best to drop us a card so we can inform you of the locality which appears to be most in need of clothing at that time. (Please do not send them to us.) The types of clothing particularly needed are: children's shoes, socks, underwear; teenagers' shirts, jeans, sweaters.

We still have on hand a good many of the recent brochures, "One Family's Struggle for Freedom." We have found these very helpful in acquainting people with Operation Freedom's work. If you can use copies for personal mailings or for group distribution, please write us immediately.

The 1965 datebook-calendar (published by the War Resisters League, 5 Beekman St., NYC) has a one-page account of Operation Freedom's work. It ends with these words: "Where people have suffered greatly for their beliefs, sometimes others are moved to share that suffering. So it has been with Operation Freedom which will remain on the job as long as the crisis continues."

From Operation Freedom board
c/o Rev. Maurice McCrackin
932 Dayton Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45214

January 12, 1965

P. S. Operation Freedom staff works without salary. However, there are expenses such as for: newsletters, phone calls, auditing, trips to Mississippi, west Tennessee, etc. Money for these items is not taken out of the regular contributions to Operation Freedom. Instead, it is taken out of the "administrative fund," which is kept in an entirely separate banking account. Operation Freedom has throughout its four years maintained this administrative fund in order that gifts which come to Operation Freedom for civil rights victims can in toto be channelled through Operation Freedom. We hope that you who receive this newsletter will put a dollar or two in the enclosed envelope so that we can continue to meet these low but ongoing administrative expenses.

OF

MINUTES OF OPERATION FREEDOM BOARD MEETING, JANUARY 9, 1965

Present: Miriam Nicholas, Maurice McCrackin, Ernest Bromley, Polly Brokaw, Amos Brokaw, Rosemary Moss, Virgie Hortenstine, Ross Anderson, Jack McKart.

Amos Brokaw acted as chairman in the absence of both chairmen. The meeting was held at the Brokaw home. A motion was made by Rosemary Moss and seconded by Ross Anderson to approve the minutes of the last meeting. Motion passed with one correction, that Ross Anderson had accepted and would be a member of the board.

The Appropriations Committee report was made by Maurice McCrackin. By the instruction of the board at the previous meeting, a cash grant of $250 was sent to the Emergency Welfare and Relief Committee (a committee of COFO) at Clarksdale, Mississippi to be applied toward the payment of rent and utilities at their distribution center.

Loans had been made to the following people: (1) Mrs. Henrietta Holt, $100.00, Fayette County, for living expenses. Mrs. Holt is a very active worker who has suffered reprisals. (2) Mrs. Maggie Lou Horton, $100.00, Fayette County, for living expenses. She is a dedicated civil rights worker whose activities have brought her under financial stress. (3) Mrs. Adline Yarbough, $300.00, Clarksdale. She participated in a mass demonstration last summer, spent a week in jail. She got a job and was fired the next day when her employer found out she was in the movement. Her gas and lights were turned off and her rent was due. The money was spent for paying up bills and for living expenses. (4) Mrs. Hattie Mae Gillmore, $700.00, Clarksdale. In the summer of 1963 she picketed a church on Fathers' Day. She was arrested and fired from her job. The chief of police has followed her around and has been telling people not to give her a job. She needed the loan for back taxes and for essential repairs on her house. (5) W.J. Ward, Canton, Miss., $290.00. He has been very active in the movement for 6 years. He is a part-time plasterer. His opponents have been trying to keep him from getting work and have been trying to take his home. For food, $40, note on house, $150, other debts, $100. Total, $290.

Maurice McCrackin also gave the treasurer's report, which is attached. In relation to the treasurer's report it was mentioned that the cost of mailing the brochures and covering letters for Miami Quarterly Meeting to the list of Quaker Meetings had been $50 or $60. Polly Brokaw will submit a report on this. Ernest Bromley moved that the treasurer's report for November and December be approved. Ross Anderson seconded the motion and it was passed.

Maurice McCrackin suggested that a note be sent to the War Resisters League in appreciation of their recognition of Operation Freedom in their calendar. Ernest Bromley agreed to write this note. Maurice McCrackin read a letter from Debbie Bernstein in Mississippi.

Polly Brokaw reported on a clothing drive she is starting for Operation Freedom. She reported that they will try to find a trailer to borrow at a small rental fee to use with a heavy car, or use their own microbus. Transportation will be paid from the regular fund, not from the administrative fund. We considered shipping the clothing by truck.

Polly Brokaw and Maurice McCrackin had found some bargain clothing for children, especially shoes, which could be purchased more cheaply locally and hauled to Mississippi, and still there would be a financial saving over purchasing the same in Mississippi.

A motion was made by Ernest Bromley and seconded by Miriam Nicholas that up to $500 could be spent by Polly Brokaw and those helping her. This was to be spent for clothing, especially underwear, shoes and socks, which are not usually

contributed in a clothing drive. $400 of this is to be used for purchases and up to $100 for transportation.

There was a question as to whether Polly needed a committee. She said she would just call on everybody.

Ross Anderson wanted to go into the matter of the coordinator. He said he had received a letter telling of the discussion of his work as coordinator. He wanted to know more about what we had talked about in this discussion but hadn't found out much.

He reported on what he had already done. He had given talks to a number of groups which he had arranged to meet with in Portland and Salem, Oregon, in Tacoma and Seattle, Washington. Then, en route to Cincinnati, he went to Kalamazoo and met with several groups, then to DeKalb, Illinois. He said he had been in Atlanta and had tried to meet with Martin Luther King but couldn't get to see him. So he had gone next door to a radio station WERD where he found them willing to use tapes. Maurice McCrackin suggested sending a tape he had made, Virgie Hortenstine suggested a tape made by an Ann Arbor radio station of L.T. Redfearn and herself telling about Operation Freedom two years ago.

Ernest Bromley suggested that Ross go to Mississippi with the load of clothes. Virgie Hortenstine suggested that he work to bring about better feelings between League members in Haywood County where part of the cause of the death of the League stems from feelings of injustice over Operation Freedom loans.

Ross said he was interested in reconciliation and would like to participate in a project on the order of taking a load of clothing to one of the towns to give to the local authorities for distribution to the needy, whites as well as Negroes.

There was some discussion of this. This type of avtivity, Miriam Nicholas pointed out, was not in keeping with Operation Freedom policy, which was to support the civil rights movement. Virgie Hortenstine said that the spirit of this plan was in accord, she felt, with Fayette-Haywood County Workcamps Project, a separate project, and invited Ross to go to these two counties on the trip she would be making there from Jan. 22 to Feb. 12.

It was decided that Ross will be given $25 now in cash for his transportation and that he will be able to draw on the administrative fund for his living expenses, as he needs them. He is living at the home of the Brokaws and others while in Cincinnati.

Miriam Nicholas suggested that there be a one-page newsletter with an appeal for the administrative fund. Ernest Bromley volunteered to get a newsletter together. With the expenses of mailing a newsletter coming up, Maurice McCrackin made a motion authorizing $200 to be transferred to the administrative account.

Amos Brokaw brought up the matter of the auditing of the books. A motion was made by Ernest Bromley that the treasurer contact the auditor who audited the books last year to find out when he can audit them for this year. The motion was seconded by Miriam Nicholas and passed. M. McCrackin will contact the auditer, Mr. Lehrer.

The meeting was adjourned.

Virgie Hortenstine
Recording secretary

OPERATION FREEDOM - Financial Statement - November 1, 1964

Balance on hand - October 1, 1964 - Operation Freedom Operating Fund		663.14
Receipts from October 1 to November 1		1,130.50
Gifts	548.00	
Loan Repayment (Clarence Ware)	300.00	
Loan Repayment (Art Emery)	25.00	
Loans received (board members)	250.00	
Interest on Clarence Ware loan	7.50	
	1,130.50	
Disbursements from October 1 to November 1		1,367.18
Loan - Ebenezer Perkins	100.00	
F.L. Rowe	150.00	
John Wesley Brown	250.00	
Herbert Bonner	75.00	
Maggie Mae Horton	100.00	
John D, Hayes	27.00	
F.L. Rowe	100.00	
Maggie Horton	150.00	
Herbert Bonner	75.00	
Mrs. John D. Hayes	100.00	
Mrs. John D. Hayes	98.45	
Mrs. Nora Hayes	140.00	
	1,365.45	
Bank charge	1.73	
	1,367.18	
Balance on hand - November 1, 1964 - Operating Fund, Provident Bank		426.46

ADMINISTRATIVE FUND

Balance on hand - October 1, 1964			502.05
Receipts from October 1 to November 1			14.00
Gifts		14.00	
Disbursements from October 1 to November 1, 1964			331.04
To: Loyd Danzeisen (toll calls)	.83		
M. McCrackin (film supplies for Mississippi trip)	7.78		
M. McCrackin (gas expense-Ga.,Miss. trip & wiring m.o.)	31.32		
Comm. Church of Cincinnati(toll calls)	36.18		
Amos Brokaw(gas exp. for J.Hayes)	1.55		
M. McCrackin (advance from reg. account)	140.00		
M. McCrackin (stamps for appeal)	100.00		
M. McCrackin (stamps & money Order)	12.96		
Bank charge	.42		
	331.04		
Balance on hand - November 1, 1964			185.01

OPERATION FREEDOM - Financial Statement - December 1, 1964

Balance on hand - November 1, 1964 - Operation Freedom Operating Fund			426.46
Receipts from November 1 to December 1			3,448.32
Gifts		3,205.32	
Loan repayment (Art Emery)		25.00	
Loan repayment (W.C. Stidham)		z 200.00	
Pecan sales (Phila. O.F.)		18.00	
		3,448.32	
Disbursements from November 1 to December 1			2,677.19
Loan - Mrs. John D. Hayes	171.45		
John Wesley Brown	450.00		
Mrs. John D. Hayes	100.00		
Lula Coleman	300.00		
Charles Scott	350.00		
Ernest Williams	400.00		
A. Moore for John D. Hayes	500.00		
Mrs. John D. Hayes	94.45		
Mrs. John D. Hayes	50.00		
Loan return - Clarence Nelson	100.00		
Jack McKart	100.00		
Mrs. Carl Braden	50.00		
Charge for wiring Lula Coleman money	6.00		
Bank charge	5.29		
	2,677.19		
Balance on hand - December 1, 1964 - Operating Fund, Provident Bank			1,197.59

ADMINISTRATIVE FUND

Balance on hand - November 1, 1964			185.01
Receipts from November 1 to December 1			140.00
Repay advance of Oct. 20 from regular account		140.00	
Disbursements from November 1 to December 1			258.71
To M. McCrackin (stamps)	160.00		
Helen Rombold (2 mos. bkkp.)	28.00		
M. McCrackin (express chgs. & wiring money)	20.97		
Community Church of Cincinnati (toll calls)	48.80		
Bank charge	.94		
	258.71		
Balance on hand - December 1, 1964			66.30

Next meeting: Saturday, Mar. 6, 1965
1 p.m., 617 E. Mitchell, Cinti, Ohio

MINUTES OF OPERATION FREEDOM BOARD MEETING, FEBRUARY 6, 1965

Present: Lloyd Danzeisen, Maurice McCrackin, Ross Anderson, Amos and Polly Brokaw, Miriam Nicholas, Jan Meyers, Ernest Bromley.

L. Danzeisen opened the meeting with a period of silence. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as sent out to members. The treasurer's report for December was not in hand, but M. Nicholas reported that in the regular account there is $3005.89; and in the administrative account, $523.40.

M. McCrackin reported for the appropriations committee as follows: Since the last meeting the following allocations have been made:

1. $150 was sent to Amzie Moore to cover two months' payments on Hayes home and for tax payments; to be used if he feels they are necessary to secure Operation Freedom equity already on the property.

2. $300 to Mrs. Odessa Johnson, Clarksdale, Miss. Single person, lost job as teacher when picketed white churches. Has sandwich shop which is open weekends. Monthly expenses of $150, with income of $100. Through week works as volunteer as volunteer at Freedom Center. Loan to cover taxes on business and to buy license to operate for 1965.

3. $400 loan to Mr. and Mrs. N. Carpenter, Somerville, Tenn. Been active in movement since its beginning. Mr. Carpenter is construction worker. Now gets no more than two days' work a week. She does domestic work which nets $19 per week. Money for food, clothing, other living expenses until he gets back on regular work.

4. $500 sent to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Montgomery, Holmes County, Miss. Referred by Barbara Brandt, SNCC worker now in Atlanta. On Dec. 3, Mr. Montgomery elected alternate on committee which determines acres to be allotted for growing federally subsidized cotton. Shortly after received demand that he pay two loans in full. Referred this to Amzie Moore who saw the Montgomerys; sent money just as his tractor was about to be taken.

5. $426 to Maggie M. Horton, strong leader in district. Has 15 children. White owners forbade her to come on property to talk to sharecroppers about registration. Went anyway; works constantly in movement. Money sent for food, clothing, and $150 to replace transmission in car.

$. $393 loan to Simon Wilkenson, Fayette County, Tenn. Leader in district. Has movement at heart. He had a short crop; stores won't give him credit because of his voting activities. Money for food and repair of truck vital to his income, also used in the movement.

7. $225 to Jessie Jones; suffered greatly for stand in movement; two houses burned. One he is quite sure was an act of reprisal. He moved to new place, but just before moving fence wires were cut twice, allowing cows to eat cotton and leave a short crop.

8. Nathal Winters, $36 cash grant. Student in Nashville, from Haywood County, Tenn. Sentenced to 90 days in jail in civil rights case. Case appealed. Name recently appeared in relation to trial; lost job. Money for two months' rent. Sent it but told him that since he was from Haywood County, any future requests would have to come through Haywood County Committee. Name and address of Odell Sanders given him.

Motion made, seconded and passed approving the expenditures made by the appropriations committee. Motion passed also for a little additional money. for Winters.

Ross Anderson reported that he and M. McCrackin had made a trip by car to Mississippi and W. Tennessee since the last meeting. They carried a large load of clothes, depositing half in Hattiesburg and half in Canton.

Another car will go in February or March, it was reported - probably the Brokaw car. It was reported that $160 of the $500 originally allotted for clothes and transportation remains unspent. Motion was made, seconded, and passed to add $200 to this amount for further clothes and transportation.

The treasurer reported that Mr. Lehrer, the auditor, will soon be in a position to do the Operation Freedom books.

It was mentioned that L. T. Redfearn has been ill (Fayette County), and intends to submit to an operation for kidney removal on Feb. 15. It was suggested that cards should be sent to him.

After discussion it was decided to secure other preferred lists, if they can be found, for mailing out the Operation Freedom brochure. Some were suggested which will be pursued.

Ross Anderson said he would soon be leaving for Atlanta and Gainesville, Fla. He suggested that names and addresses of people in that area be supplied him. He also suggested a more extended trip later and asked that steps be taken by the board to begin laying out for him a tentative itinerary.

The meeting, which began at 1 p.m., closed at 5 p.m., with a decision to hold the next meeting at 1 p.m. on March 6.

Ernest Bromley, sec'y pro tem

Next meeting: Saturday, April 3, 1965
1 p.m., 617 E. Mitchell, Cinti, Ohio

MINUTES OF OPERATION FREEDOM BOARD MEETING, MARCH 6, 1965

Present: Carleton Mabee, Maurice McCrackin, Amos and Polly Brokaw, Miriam Nicholas, Ernest Bromley.

The meeting was chaired by Carleton Mabee, vice chairman of the board. The minutes of the February meeting were approved in the form sent out to members. The treasurer's report (appended to these minutes) was given by Maurice McCrackin. This reportewas accepted.

M. Nicholas reported that the Philadelphia Operation Freedom group (Juanita Nelson probably doing most of the work) has for the second year turned into OF a large amount of money from Christmas sales of Koinonia pecans and fruit cakes. For both years the amount is $1510. An expression of appreciation greeted this report.

M. McCrackin gave the following report from the appropriations committee:

Feb. 10. $600 loan sent to L. T. Redfearn, Somerville. Because of activities he was forced into bankruptcy and lost 1,000 acres of land. Farm was refinanced, paying indebtedness. Now has about 400 acres. Had major surgery on Feb. 16. Money sent to help finance own household and the Negro families farming for him during this period of illness and hospitalization.

Feb. 16. $150 sent to Suzie Taylor, Hattiesburg, Miss. Fourteen in household, ranging from 7 months up. Her younger brothers and sisters are living with her because of a parental difficulty. A cousin's mother died last November 'and because there wasn't any other closer relatives than myself, they had to move in with me.' Of Miss Taylor the local OF committee says, 'This young lady is very loyal to the struggle for freedom and has been in the front lines almost from the beginning of the Mississippi struggle.'

Feb. 24. $250 to Mrs. Lois Rodgers, Cleveland, Miss. Second and third monthly subsistence. Background and need was reported in earlier report.

Feb. 24. $600 to Eddie Solomon, Fitzgerald, Ga. In asking for help, Mr. Solomon said, 'I owe some debts and I have been threatened if I don't pay my bills at once they will forclose me. My wife lost her job at Perrys. She has to ride 18 miles one way to do housework.' Money was sent to save their house from foreclosure. The chairman of our local OF committee, Rev. F. R. Rowe writes since money received: 'Eddie came over Sunday after I called his wife Saturday and said that she had said, "Thank God there is still hope." He is a different man. To see the change this made in the family made me feel good because I understand about this pressure because they have not let up on this old veteran.'

M. Nicholas moved acceptance of the expenditures made by the appropriations committee. A. Brokaw seconded. Motion passed. P. Brokaw said have some clothes for another trip south which will be made soon.

A letter from Ross Anderson, coordinator, was read by M. McCrackin. Ross, who is now in Greenville, S. C. where he maintaines a residence, gave an account of his travel to Atlanta and Gainesville since last board meeting. Part of the letter:

"In Gainesville I covered the student body election and sent a report to two magazines. I had one meeting mainly of students, telling of OF work. Also I talked to some individuals and one of them is making a list for our appeals and reports. I

returned to Atlanta the 12th and checked in at Bennett Hall on the ITC campus. The Rev. U. Z. McKinnon made the reservation. This was the only rent I paid on the trip. We had two small meetings with students on OF...I had contacts with the radio stations beamed at the Negro community and left tape recording and record, to be mailed back. ...I am making contacts in this area. Was at the Unitarian Fellowship last night and at a country church in the a.m. The folks at the latter will send in money... Another matter I was about to forget is the possible going out on some trial itineraries, as we talked of doing. I told Mac, and maybe others, that if Jack and the others on the board took the list and worked out something, I might write, or some of you should, maybe, since you can see maps better, and tell some along the way to do what they could to get up meetings and I would be there."

Acting on this suggestion, the board asked E. Bromley to write Ross saying that a six weeks' trip could be worked out beginning in mid-April either for the east coast or midwest, where there seem to be the largest number of OF contacts.

The matter of sending out more of the current brochures, of which we still have a few thousand, was again brought up. It was felt that a list of ministers could be used as perhaps the best of any list readily obtainable. M. McCrackin said he could obtain some. Then it was suggested that perhaps John Wilson, board member, and head of the Ohio Council of Churches, would write a covering letter. M. Mc Crackin said he would ask him.

It was mentioned that one donor is asking that $200 given recently be put into the administrative fund. Originally it had been put into the regular OF loan fund, no stipulation being made at time given. M. Nicholas moved that the donor's request be honored. Motion seconded and passed.

Decision was made to hold next meeting on the regular first Saturday of next month, April. Those present preferred the hour of 1 p.m. to that of 10 a.m., used in the past. Meeting adjourned about 4:30.

Ernest Bromley, sec'y pro tem

OPERATION FREEDOM - Financial Statement - Dec. 31, 1964

Bal. on hand - Dec. 1, 1964 - O.F. Operating Fund				1,197.59
Receipts from Dec. 1 thru Dec. 31				5,583.85
Gifts			3,748.85	
Loan Repayments			1,835.00	
Art Emery		25.00		
Henry Holt		253.72		
Emmett Knight		714.00		
Thomas Adair		165.00		
Undesignated (Fayette)		70.28		
Estelle Grandberry	(9.00 Int.)	159.00		
Ardie D. Webb	(8.00 Int.)	408.00		
Levearn Towles		40.00		
		1,835.00		
Disbursements from Dec. 1 thru Dec. 31				3,099.78
Loan - J. D. Hayes			60.00	
Lois Rodgers			115.00	
To Administrative Fund			300.00	
J. D. Hayes			50.00	
Herbert Bonner			245.00	
Johnnie Stevenson			430.00	
Walter Ewell			350.00	
Square Moorman			500.00	
Herbert Bonner			95.00	
Mrs. Lula Coleman			200.00	
Mrs. J. D. Hayes			300.00	
Mrs. Maggie Mae Horton			100.00	
Mrs. Henrietta Holt			100.00	
Gift - Emergency Welfare & Relief Committee			250.00	
Bank Charge			4.78	
			3,099.78	
Balance on hand - Dec. 31, 1964 - Operation Fund, Provident Bank				3,681.66

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ADMINISTRATIVE FUND

Balance on hand - Dec. 1, 1964			66.30
Receipts from Dec. 1 thru Dec. 31			337.00
Loan from Operating Fund	300.00		
Gifts	37.00		
	337.00		
Disbursements from Dec. 1 thru Dec. 31			167.28
To: M. F. McCrackin (stamps)	15.11		
Com. Church of Cinti (toll calls)	47.45		
M. McCrackin (stamps)	16.55		
J. McKart (stamps & glue)	79.51		
M. McCrackin (money wiring charge)	7.86		
Bank Charge	.80		
	167.28		
Bal. on hand - Dec. 31, 1964 - Administrative Fund, Central Trust			236.02

MINUTES OF OPERATION FREEDOM BOARD MEETING, APRIL 3, 1965

Present: Lloyd Danzeisen, Ernest Bromley, Miriam Nicholas, Polly Brokaw, Maurice McCrackin, Roger Phenix, Amos Brokaw, Virgie Hortenstine.

The meeting was called to order by L. Danzeisen. There were no corrections to the minutes of the last meeting. A motion to approve them was made by M. McCrackin, seconded by V. Hortenstine, and passed.

It was mentioned that Ross Anderson was to go up the east coast on a speaking trip. John Wilson, it was stated, had promised to write a covering letter for a mailing of the new brochure to a list of 1200 ministers. M. McCrackin said that 1200 envelopes had been addressed.

The books were at the auditor's house, so a treasurer's report was not given. A report of the Appropriations Committee was made by M. McCrackin (report enclosed). A motion was made by V. Hortenstine to accept the report. This was seconded by E. Bromley and passed.

M. McCrackin said he felt that there should be official confirmation and approval of the trip he and E. Bromley had made to Selma, Alabama. They had gone to the town, scene of the most concentrated activity in the field of civil rights in recent years, since the last OF board meeting. In Selma they had talked with Rev. F. D. Reese and Rev. P. Lewis about the work of Operation Freedom, saying that help of a similar nature could be given in Selma where there are so many reprisals for participation in marches, attempts to register, etc. Mr. Reese is a high school teacher, a minister, and president of the Dallas County Voters League, Mr. Lewis is pastor of Brown Chapel, the building which has housed the movement.

Mr. Reese arranged for 17 people who had lost jobs to see M. McCrackin and E. Bromley. On Mr. Reese's recommendation, the money given to these people were outright grants. People here who had lost jobs are in desperate circumstances; and he said they are in no situation to repay. Names and situations of the 17 are in the report of the Appropriations Committee.

Polly Brokaw made a motion that OF accept the help of Mr. Reese in setting up a local OF committee in Selma to process applications. M. Nicholas seconded; motion passed. A motion was made by Miriam Nicholas and seconded by Polly Brokaw that the trip of the two men be made official; motion passed.

M. McCrackin brought up requests for loans which the Appropriations Committee had considered and felt it could make no decision about. One was for Viola McFerren of Fayette County, Tenn. for the purchase of a used car so she would have a car with which to make trips for the movement and for the family. Her letter was discussed at length. It was said that it is not our policy to purchase automobiles, that this is not an Operation Freedom activity. The large amount of the request was also discussed. We considered the devotion of Viola McFerren to the movement. It was moved by V. Hortenstine, seconded by E. Bromley and passed that OF contribute $300 toward a car and that a letter of query as to whether this would be of use and explanation of the board's feeling about this request be sent to her in advance of the money.

A letter was read from Virginia Naeve, RFD, Jamaica, Vermont. She is interested in family relationships and communities. She has been conducting a project of family-to-family communication, relating families in southern communities to families in the north. There was a long discussion on how to respond to her. It was decided that P. Brokaw would answer her letter, giving her names of contact people in Alabama who might give her names. Polly is also to ask her if, should there be requests which OF is unable to meet, she would want us to refer them to her. Also, what kinds of requests does she want? And how large and how uniform is the help they give?

M. McCrackin read a letter from Andrew McCaskill, who asked for a loan of $1000, with collateral. He also read a letter of recommendation from Amzie Moore. A motion was made by M. McCrackin, seconded by E. Bromley and passed that the board give its approval for the Appropriations Committee to process this loan for $1000. We are to check with Carl Braden to see if he would look into other help for similar large loans.

M. McCrackin reported a call from Carl Braden asking whether the Scholarship Committee could complete a brochure they are working on and submit it to the Executive Committee for approvalsince it would be finished late for the board meeting. The history of the Scholarship Committee was clarified for those present by reference to minutes of past meetings.

At the May 23, 1964 meeting of the board, in Knoxville, the following motions were passed: "That OF broaden the scope of its activity to include scholarship aid to students who have been victimized because of their civil rights activities." And, "That a three-person committee be chosen to draw up a plan for implementing the motion of scholarship aid." Committee members named were: Jim Williams, Walter Tillow, Anne Braden.

At the June 20 meeting the first motion was changed to include not only "students who have been victimized," but also "those otherwise economically prevented from securing an education." A motion was passed, "That a three-person committee, with the name 'Scholarship Aid Committee' be set up to formulate standards, prepare literature, and be ready to process applications; and that any proposed standards or literature be brought back to the next board meeting." Permanent committee named was Anne Braden, Walt Tillow, Roger Phenix.

L. Danzeisen then asked whether we wanted to empower the Executive Committee to decide on this brochure before the next meeting. M. McCrackin asked that a report on the standards be presented first. A. Brokaw mentioned that there would need to be plans for financing this appeal.

In the discussion, specific things were stated that the committee ought to cover: How to finance the appeal; how to finance the administration of the committee such as postage, phone calls, travel, etc.; is the appeal for funds intended for the general public, particular lists of people, specific individuals?; are there to be any standards other than the fact that an applicant has been victimized or prevented from securing an education?

L. Danzeisen said we had given the Scholarship Aid Committee full power to prepare literature, make the appeal, raise funds and process applications. M. McCrackin, R. Phenix and E. Bromley said that the committee was also to report back for approval on a projected program. Lloyd said the literature in the form of the proposed brochure is the report. M. McCrackin said, "But how can you make an appeal unless you know the standards?" The people you are appealing to would need to know who gets the aid.

It was felt that OF should let the committee know that we have these questions about the appeal. Thus, in response to the committee's request to empower the executive to decide on the brochure, the following motion was made by V. Hortenstine, seconded by A. Brokaw and passed: "The Scholarship Aid Committee is to send a formal report to the Executive Committee in ample time for the Executive Committee to study it so as not to delay action. This report shall show on what basis, how and by whom the funds shall be administered, how the appeal will be financed, through what channels the funds will be raised, and have a draft of the brochure appealing for funds. The corresponding secretary will send to Anne Braden, chairman, an excerpt from today's minutes of thedis-cussion on this matter. The final decision will need to be made by the board."

L. Danzeisen asked for the business having to do with the coordinator. E. Bromley reported for Jack McKart on Ross Anderson's itinerary for speaking in the northeast. Jack had written Monday to several people asking them if they could get up a group and provide housing. He had not had replies as yet. Ross was to be at Fellowship House in

Washington, D. C. until May 1. Then he was to start out for Baltimore, Princeton, New Brunswick, Stamford Conn., Boston, Providence. It was recommended that board members send him contacts in and between these cities. This was to be emphasized in the minutes and board members not present at the last meeting are asked to help with this itinerary. Letters sent after May 1 to the Washington address would be forwarded: Ross Anderson, Fellowship House, 945 L Street NW, Washington, D. C.

We discussed getting out an appeal on Selma. It was moved and seconded that we have 15,000 brochures printed and that they be sent to several mailing lists. Motion was madde to adjourn.

Minutes taken by Virgie Hortenstine, secretary. Slight revisions made by the board when read at the May meeting.

REPORT OF APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

March Disbursements

March 1 - $1,000 loaned to Eugene Montgomery, Holmes County, Miss. Since election to a public office under great pressure. We helped him previously. This loan for purchase of seed, fertilizer, and run money. Since political activities, all sources of previous credit denied. At present has no income whatever.

March 1 - $125, living expenses; loan to Mrs. Luevada Harris. She wrote: I have been working the summer project here in Cleveland, Miss., and I have been and still am working as captain of the Freedom Democratic Party County Committee in Cleveland. Fired from job; has 5 children, 4 to 15 years old.

March 4 - $400 loaned to Mrs. Dora Adams, Canton, Miss. Was fired from West Paint Co. for keeping CR workers in her home. Now unable to find work. Money sent her to meet mortgage payments on home.

March 15 - $800 loaned to Eugene McKnight, Fayette County, Tenn. Very active member of Original Fayette Co. Civic and Welfare League; supports CR movement in every way he can. Since he registered to vote in elections no local source open to him for borrowing. Has 11 children, 2 to 18 years old. Sent money for purchase of seed, and fertilizer, and for run money.

March 15 - $900 loaned to Jessie Jones, Fayette County, long time worker in CR movement. First evicted, landlord changed mind; later house burned twice; once, he thinks, as reprisal. On new place now; has 12 children, 2 to 18 years old. Sent money for fertilizer and seed, and for run money.

March 15 - $450 loaned to Maggie Perry, Fayette County, active worker in movement. Solely responsible for 5 children, 11 to 17. Has tried to secure local loan. This is subsistence loan until time to "chop cotton" when she hopes to get work.

March 15 - $450 loaned to Ardie D. Webb, Fayette County, very active in CR movement. Participates whenever needed for anything. No local sources for loan. Sent money for crop and living expenses.

March 15 - $500 loaned to E. V. Braswell, Fayette County, district leader in C & W League. Chairman of Fayette County Citizens Committee. Strong member of local C & W League. Because of CR activities no one will loan him money locally. Sent money for crop loan and run money.

March 15 - $400 loaned to Houston Malone, Fayette County, member of board of Original Fayette County Civic and Welfare League. Has 8 children, 6 months to 16 years. Money sent for crop loan and run money.

March 20 - $103.50 to Merkle Cherry, Selma. Someone saw him in march to the bridge. Was immediately fired from his job. Has wife, 6 children, 4 to 12. Cash grant.

March 20 - $123 to Mrs. Roberta Rogers, Selma. Jailed Monday, out of jail Tuesday, back in jail Wednesday. Word sent "if you aren't to work Thursday morning you will be fired." She didn't get out of jail until Thursday afternoon, so was fired. Cash grant.

March 20 - $131 cash grant to Mrs. Addie Lily, Selma. Self-employed beautician. So many of her customers have lost employment that she can no longer make a living. Very active in CR movement. A friend paid her gas bill; next one due April 1.

March 20 - $112 cash grant to Mrs. Eliza Manuel, Selma. Worked with two families doing housework. Both families dismissed her because of activities. Has 7 children, 2 to 17. First tried to register back in 1962.

March 20 - $82 cash grant to Mrs. Etta Mae Quarles, Selma. Warned that if she went to funeral of Jimmie Lee Jackson she would be fired. She went, so lost job.

March 20 - Georgia Mickles, Selma, $60 cash grant. Tried to register a year ago. Lost job. $60 covers rent and groceries for a month; has 1 child.

March 20 - $97.50 cash grant to Daniel Stevens, active in Selma movement for ten years. Signed petition right after supreme court decision asking for integration of Selma schools. Lost job, was discharged from each succeeding job because of stand.

March 20 - $120 cash grant to Bertha Harris, Selma. Has 5 children; discharged from job when became involved in movement 3 mos ago. Has no income whatever.

March 20 - $95 cash grant to Georgia Roberts, Selma. Has 5 children, 9-15. Worked at Country Club for 13 years. Eight weeks ago took part in sit-in in Tim's cafe. Went to work next day at 6:30 a.m. "Bos man said, 'Georgia, you can go' I said, 'What you mean?' He said, 'You're fired' So I I took my things and came on home."

March 20 - $94 cash grant to Ed Jones. Has worked in Selma movement for over two years. Worked for Frazier Construction Co. Has wife, 2 children away to school.

March 20 - $84 cash grant to Lewis Varner, Selma. Worked for city patching streets. Fired because of CR activities. Sister and her little girl live with him. She has no income, so nothing coming into the house.

March 20 - $116 cash grant to Mary Francis Thornton. Active in movement. A month ago boss said "Martin Luther King is a Communist. You're fired. Maybe he'll help you get a job. 3 sick people in family. Buried 2 year old two weeks ago. Lights off.

March 20 - Rosalie Walker, Selma, $109 cash grant. Worked at Central Laundry. Boss saw her in line trying to register; fired her. Has 7 children 2-14. Cut off welfare.

March 20 - $61 cash grant to Mary Shelton, Selma. Marched and tried to register. One morning she asked her "boss lady" to let her off to go to the courthouse to register. She was fired on the spot. Has two sons, one in a demonstration. Is sure her welfare was cut from $29 to $27 because of his activity.

March 20 - Lawrence Fitts, Selma, $157 cash grant. For 8 weeks "been in Movement all the way." Arrested twice. Discharged by Dan River Construction Co. when he was seen marching. Six children at home 7-18. Two away.

March 20 - $108 cash grant to Rachel Lee, Selma. Was marching right behind Dr. King on an early march. First to enter "the jail house." Next noon she was in front room with woman she did house work for. Her picture appeared on TV marching. She was told to go home. Her husband worked at a drilling co. Because of her activities, he also was fired. Rent is due, light bill due. lights to be cut off in two days.

March 20 - $175 cash grant to Lorenzo Harrison, Selma. Had worked three months at Bushhog Co. First joined movement in 1963. Was a minister in Lowndes County. For recent activities in movement he was fired by his company. Early on a Sunday morning white men came to his church officers and said: "If you don't get your preacher out by nightfall, we're going to kill him." Eight cars saw him safely out of the county. He is living in Selma. Has a wife ill in hospital, 2 children.

March 26 - $125 loan to Mrs. Lueveda Harris, second monthly living expense check. Activities in movement described earlier.

March 2 - $600 loaned to P. D. East, Fairhope, Ala.; medicine bill, insurance on car and mailing costs for appeal to be sent out by John Howard Griffin.

Appropriations Committee
Maurice McCrackin, chm

Project Head Start

Excerpt From A Letter Indicating The Early Guidelines Of [illegible] Program As It Was Conceived (Complete Letter Is On File With Mrs. Polly Greenberg)

March 18, 1965

Mrs. Polly Greenberg
Senior Analyst, Southeast Area
Operation Head Start
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Greenberg:

....I feel a little reluctant even calling it a pre-school program since I feel much more is involved. Certainly there are two major areas that I would like to direct this program toward: the underprivileged community of Mississippi,... and, secondly, a particular segment of that community, the children about to enter the school system.

The Negro community has many resources, which to date have not been tapped. A significant part of the community - the young people, high school age, and the mothers - are deeply involved in the problems of education....The local Negro community is most responsive to a pre-school program. But, for this program to have meaning for the community and to have meaning for the children who participate, it must have a local community base....

....A local..(nursery school)..committee could have a profound effect, not only on the children involved in the pre-school program, but would act as a bridge for active and meaningful participation of the community in the education system....

The meaning of such a program to the pre-school children themselves is multi-dimensional. The opportunity to fulfill a socializing role, the preparation for a structured learning and group situation, and the stimulation of creative and verbal facilities...(are necessary, as well as)...emphasis on verbal receptivity and motivation toward verbal skills, stimulation of an enlarged and enriched expectation from the educational milieu and sometimes simply providing some familiarity with what the child can expect when he enters school....

...propose to send a call to communities throughout the state to set up local nursery school committees, each committee to send a representative to a meeting....such a group of people are tentatively planning a meeting, probably in Jackson on April 10th, to issue the call. (N.B: Meeting held April 3 and 4, 1965, attended by 75 people from 16 local communities) ....

....From July 5th through 10th, 1965, at Mt. Beulah, each community which hasdeveloped a local committee would send their proposedstaff and other committee members to attend a six-day workshop....the community people would be joined by the resource staff. In additio..

those community people who have pre-school children would be encouraged (with pre-registration) to bring the children with them.

...this initial workshop conference...(will involve)...familiarizing the local people with equipment, observing and working with a demonstration pre-school group (the guest children) and sharing with resource people the experience of Mississippi and the translation of skills to their own setting. The more difficult, and certainly the more important, task will be to develop the kind of communication and sharing between the resource people and the community people that will be necessary to make the project workable. At the end of the workshop each community group would be joined by one resource person who would accompany them to their community and would work with them through the remainder of the program...choice of assignment will be done on a mutual basis between community and resource people. The resource person going into a community would have to be clearly aware that his or her role is advisory rather than directive. Throughout this program the emphasis will be on developing local skills and transmitting, in useable form, resource information. An additional role of the resource person will be to aid in stimulating local community participation in the nursery school committee.

On the weekend of July 24th and 25th, which would be after two weeks of the program's operation...another weekend workshop...(will be held) ...in Mt. Beulah where problems could be ironed out and lessons shared.

August 23rd through August 28th...(plan to hold)...a post-project workshop in which the participants could again share their experiences, further refine their program and organizational experiences, and make further plans for their community work.

...the significant effect...(of the project)...can be determined by the number of communities which choose, using their own resources, to continue this program into the future....Those communities sustaining a local nursery school committee could be used as training points for new communities....Future participation...can be achieved only if indigenous people are involved from the beginning of the program. This requires an allowance for a fluid structure and emphasis on communication....

...One resource person who is experienced, preferably someone with significant experience in early childhood education with underprivileged groups, would function throughout the summer program with each community. In addition, I plan to enlist the assistance of specialists in programming, child development, community organization, testing and evaluation, health education, recreation, parent education, reading readiness....

...I am convinced that the local communities would rather do without outside money than alter their indigenous style and pace in order to expedite funding....

Cordially,

s/ Tom Levin, Ph.D.
Coordinator, Committee of Conscience

[1965, May ?]

(1-6 ?)

PROJECT HEADSTART

Send To: Child Development Group of Mississippi
P. O. Box 139
Edwards, Mississippi

1. Name of your community? _____

2. Members of Committee:

Name _____

Address _____

Name _____

Address _____

Name _____

Address _____

Name _____

Address _____

Name _____

Address _____

Name _____

Address _____

3. Chairman of Committee:

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

4. Number in community not working _____

5. Number in community working part-time _____

6. How much money do most people earn each year? $ _____

7. How many people receive welfare? _____

(1-3-?

8. How many children do you think would like to take part in Project Headstart?_____

9. Is there a doctor or nurse in the community?____Yes____No

Name_____

Address_____

10. What time will center open in the morning?_____

11. What time will center close in the evening?_____

12. Will you feed the children?_____Yes_____No

13. How many meals each day?_____

14. How will meals be prepared?_____

_____

15. What would you like the children do at the center?_____

_____

16. Where will the center be?_____

17. How large a building?_____

18. How many rooms?_____

19. Is there any land around the building?_____Yes_____No

How much land?_____

20. Does the building need repairs?_____Yes_____No

21. Are there toilets in the building?_____Yes_____No

22. Is there running water in the building?_____Yes_____No

23. Is there electricity in the building?_____Yes_____No

24. How far will children have to travel to the center?_____

25. How will you get them there?_____

26. Can you provide transportation?_____

27. Is there a trained teacher you want to teach in the center?

_____Yes_____No Name:_____

28. How many parents would like to work as teachers in the Center? List their names below.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

29. How many young people sixteen or over would like to work as teachers in the Center? List their names.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

30. Do you want teachers sent to work in the center?

_____Yes _____No

31. How many? _____

Attachment 1-6-5

MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

211 West 56 Street, New York, New York 10019 582-1661

[illegible] Wells, M.D.
[illegible] Chairman
[illegible] Tobis, M.D.
[illegible] Chairman
[illegible] J. Moldovan, M.D.
[illegible]
[illegible] Nelson, D.D.S.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Alan Aisenberg, M.D.
[illegible] J. Axelrod, M.D.
A. W. Boddie, M.D.
[illegible] Jas L. Bond, M.D., Dean
A. B. Britton, Jr., M.D.
George D. Cannon, M.D.
[illegible] Caughey, Jr., M.D.
Kenneth Clement, M.D.
Paul Cornely, M.D.
Leo Davidoff, M.D.
James P. Dixon, Jr., M.D.
Bernard V. Dryer, M.D.
Lena F. Edwards, M.D.
Frank Ervin, M.D.
Arthur Falls, M.D.
Joseph Fazekas, M.D.
Allan Guttmacher, M.D.
John L. S. Holloman, M.D.
Emile Holman, M.D.
Louis Lasagna, M.D.
Mark Lepper, M.D.
Samuel Levine, M.D.
Bernard Lown, M.D.
John Madden, M.D.
Leo Mayer, M.D.
David Miller, M.D.
Wallace McCrory, M.D.
William H. McCullough
Walsh McDermott, M.D.
Leona M. McGann, M.S.W.
David Protetrase, M.D.
Samuel Rosen, M.D.
Lewis Philip Rowland, M.D.
[illegible]derick Seovel, M.D.
Benjamin Spock, M.D.
[illegible]seph Stokes, M.D.
[illegible]a Sullivan, M.D.
Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, M.D.
Paul Dudley White, M.D.
Felix Wroblewski, M.D.
Edward L. Young, M.D.
(Partial List)

April 13, 1965

Tom Levin, Ph.D.
Director, Pre-School Project
Child Development Group of Miasisnippi
11 West 81 Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Levin:

At the last National Executive Board meeting of the Medical Committee for Human Rights we voted to participate in your Pre-School Project. To this end the MCHR will provide consultants to serve on the Child Development Group. We will also use our resources, which includes our community contacts and professional consultants, to fulfill the highest level of medical and health expectations of your program.

We are looking forward to a meaningful association and will serve in whatever additional fashion your Group requires.

Respectfully,

Aaron O. Wells

Aaron O. Wells, M.D.
National Chairman

now:tb

Norman O. Wells, M.D.
National Chairman
Jerome Tobis, M.D.
Vice Chairman
Alfred Moldovan, M.D.
Treasurer
Stanley Nelson, D.D.S.
Secretary
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Max Aisenberg, M.D.
S. J. Axelrod, M.D.
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A. B. Britton, Jr., M.D.
George D. Cannon, M.D.
John L. Caughey, Jr., M.D.
Kenneth Clement, M.D.
Paul Cornely, M.D.
Leo Davidoff, M.D.
James P. Dixon, Jr., M.D.
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Frank Ervin, M.D.
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Joseph Fazekas, M.D.
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Walsh McDermott, M.D.
Leona M. McGann, M.S.W.
David Promrinse, M.D.
Samuel Rosen, M.D.
Lewis Philip Rowland, M.D.
Frederick Stovel, M.D.
Benjamin Spock, M.D.
Joseph Stokes, M.D.
Jon Sullivan, M.D.
Albert Szent-Gyorgyi, M.D.
Paul Dudley White, M.D.
Alex Wroblewski, M.D.
Howard L. Young, M.D.
(Partial List)

MEDICAL COMMITTEE FOR HUMAN RIGHTS
211 West 56 Street, New York, New York 10019 582-1661

April 10, 1965

Tom Levin, Ph.D.
Director
Pre-School Project
Child Development Group of Mississippi
Edwards, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Levin:

As per your request for consultation service from the Medical Committee for Human Rights, we are herewith submitting to you a proposed protocol for pre-school examinations. You will note, of course, that this protocol is written for optimum conditions. Necessary modifications for local Mississippi situations will, of course, have to be made. Because of the urgency of transmission of this data, there may be areas of clarification necessary. We, of course, remain always at your service for consultative purposes and will be glad to modify any of this protocol as the conditions require it.

This protocol is our initial contribution to this program and we trust to be able to work out further methods of aiding your program along medical lines.

Very truly yours,

Alfred Moldovan, M.D.

AM:rc
Enclosure

TECHNIQUE OF PROPOSED PRE-SCHOOL HEALTH EXAMINATIONS

Objectives

1. To provide the best conditions, for the development of optimum potential, educational and otherwise.
2. To promote the best state of physical well-being.
3. To define and diagnose all defects.
4. To remedy and correct same

The following outline of procedures is set up for optimum conditions, it is understood that it may be impossible to carry out all parts.

I History taking:

This may be done at a pre-school "round-up" or when registration of pupils takes place. At a specified place and day, on form HPE the health history is recorded on the chart either by a team of social workers or nurses. HPE will be filled out for each child and contain all his medical and health data. Form HPE, after height and weights have been recorded, will be held by the central or key person(depending on personnal) teacher, nurse or social worker.

II Pupil Health Appraisal. They are all imbued with the idea of accomplishing health services expeditiously, however, each procedure must be explained and "played through" with the age group or the children will be negative and frightened, which of necessity will affect the validity of the testing. They are also consigned to provide health education as well as health services. (A) Vision after a suitable period of adjustment to school (One week?) the procedures for hearing and vision testing should be explained. If the "E" chart is used for eye testing, the children must learn to express which way the "E" is pointing. "Allen" or Astenberg charts can also be used, if the children have difficulty with "E". They must, however, know the names of the items pictured. With properly lit charts, and a 20 foot distance, the nurse or the classroom teacher can perform the vision testing. Test both eyes at first, the right then the left, by occluding the eye not being tested. All results will be recorded on HPE.

Standards 20/30 - 5 year old
20/40 - 3 and 4 year old
20/50 - 3 year old

Defects should be retested, to determine if in reality the pathology exists or a child misunderstood, or did not perform well. Vision testing may be altered by child's maturation to name visual stimuli, the development of language or speech, and his capacity to follow directions. Occluding the right or left eye, may not be easily accepted by a four year old unless prepared.

(B) Hearing - After suitable explanation of the audiometer, ear phones, etc., and what is expected of them, by the classroom teachers and this may have to be done many times to prepare them for the actual procedure, hearing evaluation may be performed. A room that is relatively soundproof must be set up depending on the physical plant and the number of children to be tested and the number of audiometers. At this age group, individual hearing testing must be done by trained personnell (i.e.) nurse). Each child may be sent to the nurse as is seen fit and preferably free from colds or sore throats. All children who perform poorly should be retested within a period of a week or 10 days especially if testing has been done during a period of Eustachian tube block age. Persistent hearing loss is regarded as such on form HPE.

Standard: At 20 Decibels loss at 2 frequencies,(see chart) again the tests will be altered by fright, maturation, etc., but these children will be testable with patience.

(C) - Physical examination. I do not know how the physicians will be available. Will they come to the school or will the children go there? It would be better, since the children are youn, and you will be paying the physicians anyway to have them come to the school. In familiar surroundings and with suitable preparation by the teacher, I think greater success will be encountered. An examining room could be set up in the school, with a screen, desk and chair, sink, examining table, good light, alcohol and play equipment. It is assumed that the physician will bring a stethoscope and whatever else he may need. With proper educative preparation and some toys, the children should not be frightened.

HPE will be presented to the physician completely filled out with height and weight, health history, vision and hearing results. It will be the responsibility of the physician to assess the total child and all information should be available to him.

The doctor must perfom a couple physical examination with clothes off. It will be his responsibility to sees the total child including total behavior, physical defects, status of immunity and teeth. Everything is recorded on HPE.

Referrals: Referrals shall be made by the physician, who, we assume will be aware of the community agencies, voluntary hospitals and Department of Health clinics available in the community.

1. Defects in immunity: Polio
DPT
Smallpox
Measles

a. May be referred to any Dept. of Health clinic (this is preferable)

b. If this is impossible the examining physician at the time of the appraisal may perform the necessary immunization. He will then require facilities for sterility, etc. This procedure is less preferable, because of association of school doctor with injections, etc. and difficulties attendant to giving injectibles.

The Department of Health clinics usually will also aid in Wasserman determination, stool determination and chest xrays when TBC is suspected.

2. Dental defects:

a. NYC - some dental clinics are provided by the department of health
b. Voluntary or city hospitals occasionally have dental clinics

c. Local chapter or group of American Dental Association.

3. Visual defects:

a. Eye clinic at voluntary or city hospital

b. Local optometrists or groups

c. Local members of American Board of Opthalmology

d. Any institutions or private groups concerned with prevention of blindness

e. It may be necessary to find and pay an interested opthalmologist.

4. Audiological problems:

a. ENT clinic at local voluntary hospital

b. Local members of American Board of Otolaryngology

c. Interested ENT man

d. An institute or local chapter for the Hard of Hearing

It must be remembered that speech and language is a crucial function of hearing. Once a hearing defect is pushed up, speech therapy must be initiated. This is all of the major assets of a preschool program, defects are detected early and this gives additional time needed for therapy.

5. Orthopedic and other defects. Orthopedic defects, neurological impairment, hernias, etc, are best referred to the Pediatric clinic of a voluntary hospital for complete workups. Occasionally the DOH will run clinics for orthopedically handicapped children.

At the conclusion of the examination the physician will perform tine (tuberculin test) and arrange for its reading. The nurse may assist him in this.

All defects are recorded in HPE by the doctor and referral form A and B made out by the nurse or social worker who will then refer to the proper agency. Form A and Form B are filled out and sent to the parent, who will take the child and form B to the agency or physician referred to. Form B will be filled out and at the completion of the consulting agencies examination and returned to the school, so that future appointments are known and the parents and child can be followed in their course of therapy by key person, nurse or social worker. It will be necessary for him to keep a worksheet, consisting of each child's defects. When form B is returned it is kept in the child's health folder together with form and-.FE. HPE.

FORM A

Dear Parent,

Your child _____

was found to have the following _____

_____

_____

on his school health examination.

We respectfully request that you take him to _____

_____

at _____

for further evaluation. Have Form B filled out by the doctor while you are there and return it to school.

If there is any question, please contact your school nurse or social worker.

Dr. _____

FORM B

TO _____

FROM _____

_____ was found on recent examina-
(Name of child)

tion to have _____

_____

_____

It would be deeply appreciated if you could evaluate and treat so that the child's progress in school may not be delayed.

Please complete and return this form for our records.

Findings: _____

_____

Recommendations and treatment: _____

_____

_____

Next Clinic appointment:

Dr. or Clinic _____

CHILD DEVELOPMENT GROUP OF MISSISSIPPI
Box 139, Mississippi

Application #HS 1482

April 27, 1965

Project Head Start
Community Action Program
Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Under separate cover a letter is being forwarded from our headquarters in Mississippi indicating the addition of a number of new communities and some alteration in the population count of our present project. These items and an important omission in our original application require a number of revised budget figures:

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BUDGET
(Numbers Refer to Budget Items) 4-1-2 Addenda

2. Staff unit cost per 15 children (addition of 659 children)

Cost per unit of 15 children - $1,887.50 x 44 units = $83,050.00

3. Cost per local center (additional 21 centers)

Cost per center - $700.00 x 21 additional centers = $14,700.00

15. Central Administration Costs (Special Projects, Resource and Consultation Staffs, etc.)

Transportation:
a) Vehicle rental and fuel, etc.

1. 6 vehicles, 16 weeks	$12,000.00
2. 10 vehicles, 10 weeks	12,500.00
3. Special transportation	3,000.00
	$27,500.00

TOTAL ADDITIONAL FUNDS REQUESTED.....$125,250.00

Respectfully submitted,

Tom Levin, Ph.D.
Director (provisional)
Child Development Group
of Mississippi

gear all readings for <u>all</u> (minutes available?)



LP 115 PD 3 EX (BOOK 5 CYS) MAY 12 1101A

[1965], May 12

Headstart

IN FOUR LOUISIANA PARISHES, LOCAL COMMITTEES HAVE ORGANIZED TO BEGIN PROJECT HEAD START. THE PARISHES ARE LINCOLN CADDO BIENVILLE AND CONCORDIA. THE COMMUNITIES ARE NOT PARTICIPATING IN ANY SUCH PROGRAM PREVIOUSLY SUBMITTED BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN SECURED, TEACHERS AND HUNDREDS OF STUDENTS WILL BE INVOLVED WHO WOULD OTHERWISE BE MISSED. WE RECOGNIZE THERE ARE IMPORTANT PREREQUISITES OF PROJECT HEADSTART WHICH ARE AS YET UNFULFILLED, BUT THE QUICK RESPONSE OF THESE COMMUNITIES CONVINCES US THAT THEY CAN MEET EVERY REQUIREMENT. THEREFORE WE HONESTLY SOLICIT THE ASSISTANCE OF PROJECT HEADSTART IN OUR COMPLETING THE PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS AND REQUEST THAT THE LOCAL PROGRAMS UNDER OUR AEGIS BE INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL PROJECT HEADSTART.

LOUISIANA COMMISSIONON CHILD DEVELOPMENT
RICHARD HALEY AND DAVID DENNIS (OVER)

Copy

523- CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CFN FURN BY VJJ 2209 [redacted] DRYADES ST

[redacted]

LP 115 PD 3 EX (BOOK 5 CYS) MAY 12 1101A [2]

DR JULIUS RICHMOND, DIRECTOR	PROJECT HEAD START CORNER 15TH AND M STS WASHDC
MISS BECK SILVERMAN , ANALYST	SOUTH EAST REGION OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY 1200 NINTH ST NORTH WEST WASHDC
WILLIAM HADDAD	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY 1200 NINTH ST NORTH WEST WASHDC
ROBERT CLAMPIT	OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY 1200 NINTH ST NORTH WEST WASHDC
JULE SUGARMAN	PROJECT HEAD START CORNER 15TH AND M STS WASHDC

May 29, 1965

Mr. Freddie Mack
Rte. #2, Box 595
Greenwood, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Mack:

Thank you for submitting to us your biography and a statement of your aims and goals for Project Headstart and for your community.

Your Committee has indicated to us that they feel that you would be most suited for the position of Director of Project Headstart in Caddo Parish. The decision of the Committee is absolutely binding, and we are proud that they have made such a worthwhile selection.

As far as we are concerned, you may consider yourself the Director, and begin to function accordingly. It will now be necessary to choose another Committee Chairman, with whom you will work closely.

May we extend our best wishes to you in this task.

Sincerely,

Ann Early

Report of conversation with Mr. Fred Mack of Greenwood Acres, Tues. May 11, [1965] 4:30 P. M.

Mr. Mack said that he has spent the day visiting parents in the Greenwood area, has 75 names written down of children who will enroll, and says that he anticipates a total of 250 children

He says that motivation seems to be high and that he feels confident that he and the committee will be able to get volunteers among the parents to help with cooking, maintenance; also can get people to help teachers;

Transportation

This is a problem, but he said that a car pool might be worked out

Building

There are 8 class rooms in the Church proper; he thinks he can get an addition to the Church, called the Economic Bldg. Didn't know how many rooms this offers; is now thinking in terms of 20 children per class room.

INTEGRATION
Expressed an interest in this, and said that he and the committee would be willing to approach white parents in the area and try to interest them in this program

MEDICAL

Says there are a number of colored doctors and nurses and feels that he could get cooperation here

TEACHERS
Feels certain there will be a teacher for each classroom from out of the community

There are no kindergartens in the public school system

He wanted to know what to do next, and I advised to continue listing children and to call a meeting of the committee to determine what they would like to have in the way of curriculum, and then to submit this to a meeting of the teachers; stressed the importance of designing a program and daily schedule

We decided to keep in daily contact.

Master File 5/10/65

WHAT IS OPERATION HEAD START?

The anti-poverty program of the Federal Government is accepting applications for summer HEAD START projects. The program is designed for children who grew up without very many advantages. The HEAD START program will offer children between the ages of four and seven years, both boys and girls, special opportunities this summer. The program is entirely voluntary and is open to all children in the area if their parents want them to attend the centers. Children will live at home and attend the centers during the daytime.

The HEAD START program is designed to make the children feel that he is "somebody." Classes will be very small and there will be two or three teachers in each class so that each child can have special,personal attention. What he thinks, what he paints, the condition of his health will be important to the special teachers in the child development centers. The centers are not schools and the HEAD START program will not teach school subjects. The centers will offer many special services such as medical care, a good meal each day at the center, trips to museums, factories, libraries, counselling services and others. The children will have the opportunity to put on a play, to plant seeds in a garden, to learn and play new games, to have a story teller, have their own puppet show, to work with carpentry toolls and to help in keeping the center clean and neat.

The Louisiana Commission on Child Development plans to have centers in many cities and towns--even out in the country--in Louisiana this summer. The program for each center will be different from every other center because the parents will help plan the program--to say what opportunities and experiences they would like their children to have. The centers will be trying to do the same things for the children everywhere in Louisiana, but each community will go about it in the way they think is best. The goals that the

ffice of Economic Opportunity (anti-poverty program) of the United States overnment has set for the HEAD START program are the following:

1. To improve and expand the child's mental process, to help him to levelope the ability to think, reason and speak clearly.

2. To help in the child's social and emotional growing up by ncouraging self-confidence, self-expression, self-discipline and curiousity.

3. To help the children get wider and varied experiences, to increase heir ease in talking and to improve their understanding of the world in hich they live.

4. To give the child many chances to succeed and be praised for his ood work. This is to help erase the frustration which may have come from ast failures, or successes which no one paid any attention to.

5. To have a climate of confidence for the child which will make him ant to learn, not just in school, but when he is with friends, at home, or lone.

6. To increase the child's ability to get along with other people--s family, other children at the center, the teachers at the center--and at he same time his family will be helped to understand the child and his roblems, thus giving the child another chance to grow and learn and feel hat he is somebody important.

LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT
c/o Collins, Douglas and Elie
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

For information, call collect: 523-7625

IMPORTANT

Committees should meet no later than Tuesday, May 11, 1965.

A written report should include:

1. Names, addresses and phone numbers of committee members and of the chairman.

2. Number of children interested and their names.

3. Name and address of buildings.

4. Transportation

5. Names of possible teachers

6. Names of possible helpers

7. Outline of program

8. Hours and days of the week

9. Doctor or Nurse

10. Information on questionnaire

The Anti-poverty Program of the Federal Government has begun a nation-wide program called Operation Head Start, for children between the ages of four and seven who grew up without very many advantages. There will be a state--wide committee called the Louisiana Commission On Child Development which will be made up of local citizens across the state of Louisiana. This Committee is planning to request money from Operation Head Start in order to begin child development centers in many cities and towns across Louisiana. If you want a Project Head Start in your community, you should do the following things.

COMMITTEE

First, you must organize a committee of between five and ten people who are also interested and elect a chairman. Your committee will have help from people who are working with the Louisiana Commission On Child Development. You should announce at least one day in advance the time and place of the meeting to give a cross section of people an opportunity to be part of the committee. The committee should be representative of the entire community. It will be the job of this committee to talk to parents in the town who have children between the ages of four and seven years. If these parents want their children to go to a child development center this summer, the parent should write down the names and ages of the child. Then your committee will meet again and count the number of children who would go to the center.

Buildings

Your next problem is to locate a building or buildings that will be large enough. There should be no more than 20 children in each classroom. Perhaps a church or a school could be used. The buildings must be structurally sound and safe. It should meet the standards of the local building codes.

Transportation

If some of the children live too far from the building to walk to the center, you will have to figure out a way for them to get to the center every day. For example, money can be given to rent a bus, but not to buy one. You will have to tell the Commission (LCOCD) how much it will cost.

Teachers

Your centers will need teachers. This special program will have two or three teachers for every 15 to 20 children. Therefore, you should figure out how many teachers your centers will need. You should try to get some professional teachers to work in your centers. Send their names and addresses to the Commission. The Commission will also help you get teachers. The teachers will be paid.

Subjects for Class

Tell the Commission what services, opportunities, subjects and activities you would like to have for your children at the center. The Commission will work with you to plan the program.

Subjects for Class

The program will run from approximately July 1st to September 1st. The Commission wants to know what days of the week and times during the day you would like to have your center in operation.

Medical Care

Each center will have a doctor or nurse to provide regular medical care for the children during the summer. If there is a doctor or a nurse whom you would like to have work in your center, please send their names and addresses to the Commission. If there is not a doctor in the community, the Commission will provide them.

A representative will help you plan if you ask for help. After you write down all the details, give the report to the representative, or mail

t to the Commission in New Orleans. Do whichever is faster. The Commission ill send the information in your report, together with the reports from all ver Louisiana, to Washington, D. C., where it will be studied by the Office f Economic Opportunity (anti-poverty program) to see if they can provide oney for the operation of the Center in your town.

[1965]

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM
APPLICATION FOR PROJECT HEAD START

HEAD START FORM 1 - BASIC INFORMATION

1. IDENTIFICATION OF APPLICANT

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY	MAILING ADDRESS
Mary Holmes Junior College	

CITY OR TOWN	STATE	ZIP CODE
West Point	Mississippi	

2. IDENTIFICATION OF SPONSOR

NAME OF SPONSORING AGENCY (May be same as in Item 1.)	MAILING ADDRESS
Child Development Group of Mississippi	Box 139

CITY OR TOWN	STATE	ZIP CODE
Edwards	Mississippi	

3. AREA TO BE SERVED BY HEAD START PROGRAM

CITY(IES) OR TOWN(S) WHICH HEAD START IS TO SERVE	COUNTY(IES)
See attachment 1-3	See attachment 1-3

STATE(S)	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT(S)
Mississippi	See attachment 1-3

4. PRINCIPAL OFFICER OF APPLICANT

NAME	TELEPHONE NO. (Include area code)
D. I. Horn	601-494-3563

MAILING ADDRESS	CITY OR TOWN	STATE	P COD
Mary Holmes Junior College	West Point	Mississippi	

5. BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON STAFF DIRECTOR

HAS THE DIRECTOR OR PRINCIPAL ADMINISTRATOR OF THE STAFF OF THE HEAD START PROGRAM BEEN SELECTED? IF SO, ATTACH BIOGRAPHICAL DATA. IF NOT ATTACH STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS TO BE USED IN RECRUITING. *(See instructions)*

Tom Levin, Ph. D. (provisional)
See attachment 1-5A

5. a. QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

ATTACH STATEMENT SHOWING QUALIFICATIONS TO BE USED IN SELECTING PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL

See attachment 1-5B

6. DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAM

ATTACH FULL NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED HEAD START PROGRAM(S). *(See instructions.)*

RELATION OF SPONSOR TO COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY

IS THERE A COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY FOR THE AREA?	☐ YES	X
Information available does not indicate an existing community action agency.		
IS THE APPLICANT A COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY?	☐ YES	X
WILL THE APPLICANT BE THE SPONSOR OF THE LOCAL HEAD START PROGRAM?	☐ YES	X

8. RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION

DOES THE HEAD START PROGRAM SPONSOR HAVE A RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION? ☐ YES ☐ NO

IF SO, ATTACH A STATEMENT EXPLAINING WHY, AS A PRACTICAL MATTER, THE NEIGHBORHOOD CANNOT BE SERVED BY AN ORGANIZATION WITHOUT SUCH AFFILIATION.

ACCEPTANCE OF CONDITIONS BY APPLICANT

On the basis of all forms, exhibits and supplementary statements attached hereto, application is hereby made for a grant pursuant to the Economic Opportunity Act in the amount specified to support a HEAD START program. It is understood and agreed by the undersigned that any grant received as a result of this application is subject to the conditions contained to the condition governing HEAD START grants. Assurance is given that the personnel policies of the applicant agency and of any delegate agencies will conform to the standards set forth in the instructions.

DATE	TYPED NAME AND TITLE OF INDIVIDUAL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN	SIGNATURE

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM
APPLICATION FOR PROJECT HEAD START

HEAD START FORM 2 - PROGRAM STATISTICS

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY

APPLICATION NO. *(For Administrative Use)*

LOCATION OF CENTER *(No. of classes)* (1)	NO. OF WEEKS (2)	HOURS PER WEEK (3)	NO. OF CHILDREN (4)	STAFF: PAID PROFESSIONAL FULL TIME (5)	STAFF: PAID PROFESSIONAL PART TIME (6)	STAFF: NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS PAID (7)	STAFF: NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS VOLUNTEER (8)	STAFF: OTHER VOLUNTEER (9)
Bourbon-Trippett 3	7	35	39	3		10	15	20
Batesville 4	7	35	65	4		12	15	25
Cary 3	7	35	55	3		10	12	15
Cleveland 16	7	35	247	16		36	12	30
Edwards 4	7	35	57	4		12	15	25
Filders 1	7	35	21	1		5	6	10
Greenville 5	7	35	77	5		14	23	35
Gulfport-Central 2	7	35	44	2		6	10	15
" - Magnolia Grove 3	7	35	54	3		10	15	25
Handsboro 3	7	35	56	3		10	13	15
Harmony 2	7	35	31	2		6	15	25
Hattiesburg-Eaton 7	7	35	102	7		18	20	35
" -Library 4	7	35	71	4		12	15	25
" -Walthall 5	7	35	84	5		14	15	25
" Kelly -Settlement 4	7	35	60	4		12	14	20
Hollandale 3	7	35	47	3		10	18	25
Hopedale 2	7	35	27	2		6	8	10
Itta Bena 4	7	35	64	4		12	12	20
Jackson [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	38	35
PERSONNEL NOT LINKED TO A PARTICULAR CENTER								
TOTALS PLANNED								
DO NOT FILL IN *(For Administrative use)*								

CAP-HS-FORM 2 MAR 65

GSA DC 65-13843

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM
APPLICATION FOR PROJECT HEAD START

HEAD START FORM 2 - PROGRAM STATISTICS

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY

APPLICATION NO. *(For Administrative Use)*

LOCATION OF CENTER *(No. of classes)* (1)	NO. OF WEEKS (2)	HOURS PER WEEK (3)	NO. OF CHILDREN (4)	STAFF: PAID PROFESSIONAL FULL TIME (5)	STAFF: PAID PROFESSIONAL PART TIME (6)	STAFF: NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS PAID (7)	STAFF: NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS VOLUNTEER (8)	STAFF: OTHER VOLUNTEER (9)
Laurel 4	7	35	59	4		12	20	35
Leland 2	7	35	34	2		6	15	30
Lexington 3	7	35	51	3		10	6	12
Metcalf 1	7	35	17	1		5	10	30
McComb 4	7	35	53	4		12	15	25
Meyersville 2	7	35	43	2		6	16	20
Mileston 4 (4 centers)	7	35	76	4		12	20	30
North Gulfport 13	7	35	195	13		46	25	40
Palmer's Crossing 7 (3 centers)	7	35	108	7		18	20	30
Pascagoula 15	7	35	234	15		42	30	50
Quitman 2	7	35	34	2		6	15	25
Rolling Fork 3	7	35	75	3		10	14	20
Vailwood 2	7	35	35	2		6	11	15
Vicksburg 6	7	35	103	6		16	20	35
Rosedale 6	7	35	91	6		16	15	25
Shaw 10	7	35	147	10		24	15	18
Sunny Mount-Poplar Springs 2	7	35	32	2		8	8	15
Tougaloo 3	7	35	47	3		10	15	20
Turkey Creek 2	7	35	45	2		6	9	15
PERSONNEL NOT LINKED TO A PARTICULAR CENTER								
TOTALS PLANNED								
DO NOT FILL IN: *(For Administrative use)*								

CAP-H5-FORM 2 MAR 65

GSA OC 61-13043

C52

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM
APPLICATION FOR PROJECT HEAD START

HEAD START FORM 2 - PROGRAM STATISTICS

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY

APPLICATION NO. *(For Administration Use)*

LOCATION OF CENTER *(No. of classes)* (1)	NO. OF WEEKS (2)	HOURS PER WEEK (3)	NO. OF CHILDREN (4)	STAFF				
				PAID PROFESSIONAL		NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTS		OTHER VOLUNTEER (9)
				FULL TIME (5)	PART TIME (6)	PAID (7)	VOLUNTEER (8)	
Winstonville 5	7	35	73	5		14	15	35
Winterville 1	7	35	18	1		5	10	20
Chacton 3	7	35	43	3		10	10	23
West Point 2	7	35	39	2		8	10	15
Moss Point 11	7	35	173	11		26	30	35
Glen Allen 1	7	35	20	1		5	10	15
Canton 13	7	35	197	13		30	35	40
PERSONNEL NOT LINKED TO A PARTICULAR CENTER								
TOTALS PLANNED			3239	353		506	672	1073
DO NOT FILL IN *(For Administrative use)*								

CAP-HS-FORM 2 MAR 68

GSA DC 65-12843

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM
APPLICATION FOR PROJECT HEAD START

HEAD START FORM 3 –
(This form is to be filled in by the applicant agency's lawyer)

NAME OF APPLICANT AGENCY	DO NOT FILL IN *(For Administrative Use)*

1. TYPE OF APPLICANT

2. PUBLIC AGENCY, IF PUBLIC, INDICATE WHETHER APPLICANT IS AN AGENCY OF:

☐ PUBLIC	☐ STATE(S)	☐ TRIBAL COUNCIL(S)	☐ INSTITUTION(S) OF HIGHER EDUCATION *(See Item 3 for definition)*
☐ PRIVATE NON-PROFIT	☐ COUNTY(IES)	☐ CITY(IES)	☐ OTHER *(Specify)*

If applicant is a public agency, proceed to Item 7; do not answer Items 3 through 6

3. INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

☐ CHECK HERE IF APPLICANT IS AN INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION AS DEFINED IN SECTION 401(F) OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES ACT OF 1963, PUBLIC LAW 88-204. IF THIS IS THE CASE, PROCEED TO ITEM 7; DO NOT ANSWER ITEMS 4 THROUGH 5.

WAS THE INSTITUTION IN EXISTENCE PRIOR TO AUGUST 21, 1964? ☐ YES ☐ NO

4. PRIVATE NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

If applicant is a private non-profit organization other than an institution of higher education, answer all of the following questions.

A. NON-PROFIT STATUS

HAS THE APPLICANT RECEIVED A RULING FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE THAT IT IS TAX-EXEMPT AND CAPABLE OF RECEIVING TAX-DEDUCTIBLE CONTRIBUTIONS? ☐ YES ☐ NO

B. IF THE ANSWER TO ITEM 4A IS "YES", GIVE DATE OF RULING BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE:

DATE _____

C. IF THE ANSWER TO ITEM 4A IS "NO", HAS SUCH A RULING BEEN APPLIED FOR? ☐ YES ☐ NO

IF "YES" GIVE DATE OF APPLICATION FOR RULING: DATE _____

D. IF THE ABOVE-DESCRIBED RULING HAS NOT BEEN GRANTED BY THE INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE, DO YOU CERTIFY TO THE BEST OF YOUR INFORMATION AND BELIEF THAT THE APPLICANT QUALIFIES FOR SUCH A RULING? ☐ YES ☐ NO

E. NON-POLITICAL

IS APPLICANT A POLITICAL PARTY? ☐ YES ☐ NO

5. CORPORATE STATUS

INCORPORATED	IF YES, GIVE DATE AND STATE OF INCORPORATION	IF NO, GIVE DATE OF ORIGIN
☐ YES ☐ NO		

16. CONCERN WITH POVERTY

A. HAS THE APPLICANT AGENCY HAD A CONCERN WITH PROBLEMS OF POVERTY PRIOR TO THE SUBMISSION OF THIS APPLICATION?

☐ YES ☐ NO

IF THE ANSWER IS "YES", ATTACH A STATEMENT DESCRIBING THE DATE ON WHICH THIS CONCERN BEGAN, THE WAY IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN EXPRESSED, AND ANY RESULTS THAT HAVE BEEN ACHIEVED THROUGH SUCH CONCERN.

B. IS THE APPLICANT AGENCY ENDORSED BY A PUBLIC AGENCY OR BY A PRIVATE INSTITUTION OR ORGANIZATION WITH A PRIOR CONCERN WITH PROBLEMS OF POVERTY?

☐ YES ☐ NO

IF SO, ATTACH A STATEMENT DESCRIBING THE ENDORSING AGENCY, INSTITUTION, OR ORGANIZATION AND THE NATURE OF ITS ENDORSEMENT. A LETTER OR RESOLUTION FROM THE ENDORSING AGENCY SHOULD BE INCLUDED, EXPRESSING ITS ENDORSEMENT OF THE APPLICANT AGENCY. WHERE THE ENDORSER IS A PRIVATE INSTITUTION OR ORGANIZATION, THE STATEMENT SHOULD INCLUDE A DESCRIPTION OF ITS PRIOR CONCERN WITH PROBLEMS OF POVERTY. *(See Item 5a above)*

7. CERTIFICATION OF AUTHORITY

I, the undersigned, as a duly licensed attorney at law, hereby certify that to the best of my information and belief, the applicant agency has the authority, under applicable principles of law, to carry out the program described in this application.

TYPED NAME OF LAWYER	SIGNATURE
ADDRESS	

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAM
APPLICATION FOR PROJECT HEAD START

HEAD START FORM 4 - BUDGET FOR A HEAD START PROGRAM

NAME OF APPLICANT	DO NOT FILL IN! (For Administrative use)
Mary Holmes Junior College	

1. STAFF PERSONNEL

NUMBER	TITLE OR JOB	SALARY (Show whether rate is per day, week or month)	COST	(DO NOT USE)
	SEE ATTACHED BUDGET (4-1) and SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (4-1-1 and 4-1-2)			
		SUB-TOTAL	$	
COST OF FRINGE BENEFITS (Indicate basis of estimates: social security, etc.)		SUB-TOTAL	$	
		COST OF STAFF - TOTAL	$	

(Indicate in an attachment how salaries were arrived at.)

2. CONSULTANTS AND CONTRACT SERVICES

NATURE OF SERVICES	BASIS FOR FEE ESTIMATE	FEES TO BE PAID	(DO NOT USE)
SEE ATTACHED BUDGET (4-1) and SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (4-1-1 and 4-1-2)			
COST OF CONSULTANT & CONTRACT SERVICES - TOTAL		$	

3. TRAVEL COSTS

ITEM	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	COST	(DO NOT USE)
SEE ATTACHED BUDGET (4-1) and SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (4-1-1 and 4-1-2)			

SRA DC 65-13947

SPACE COSTS AND RENTALS

ITEM	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	COST	(Do Not Use)
	SEE ATTACHED BUDGET (4-1) AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (4-1-1 and 4-1-2)		
	SPACE COST AND RENTALS TOTAL	$	

5. CONSUMABLE AND EXPENDABLE SUPPLIES

ITEM	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	COST	(Do Not Use)
	SEE ATTACHED BUDGET (4-1) and SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (4-1-1 and 4-1-2)		
	CONSUMABLE AND EXPENDABLE SUPPLIES TOTAL	$	

6. RENTAL OR PURCHASE OF NON-EXPENDABLE ITEMS

ITEM	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	COST	(Do Not Use)
	SEE ATTACHED BUDGET (4-1) AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (4-1-1 and 4-1-2)		
	NON-EXPENDABLE SUPPLIES TOTAL	$	

7. OTHER COSTS

ITEM	BASIS FOR COST ESTIMATE	COST	(Do Not Use)
	SEE ATTACHED BUDGET (4-1) and SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (4-1-1		
	OTHER COSTS TOTAL	$	
	GRAND TOTAL - COST OF HEAD START PROGRAM	$1,10 , .	
	LESS - NON-FEDERAL SHARE	12 ,	
Attach a statement showing how the non-Federal share of the estimated local HEAD START program cost will be provided by the applicant. (See instructions)			
	OEO GRANT REQUESTED	$ 980,2 .	

Office of Economic Opportunity
Community Action Program
Application for Project HEAD START

HEAD START FORM 5 -- CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE

NOTE: The applicant and each sponsoring agency must execute separate copies of this form. Additional typed copies will be acceptable.

CIVIL RIGHTS ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE FORM

_____ (Hereinafter called the "Applicant")
(Name of Applicant or Delegate Agency)

AGREES THAT it will comply with title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) and the Regulations of the Office of Economic Opportunity issued pursuant to that title (45 C.F.R. Part 1010), to the end that no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which the Applicant receives Federal financial assistance either indirectly from the Office of Economic Opportunity and HEREBY GIVES ASSURANCE THAT it will immediately take any measures necessary to effectuate this agreement.

If any real property or structure thereon is provided or improved with the aid of Federal financial assistance extended to the Applicant either directly or indirectly by the Office of Economic Opportunity, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant, or in the case of any transfer of such transferee, for the period during which the real property or structure is used for a purpose for which the Federal financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits. If any personal property is so provided, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant for the period during which it retains ownership or possession of the property. In all other cases, this assurance shall obligate the Applicant for the period during which the Federal financial assistance is extended to it either directly or indirectly by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

THIS ASSURANCE is given in consideration of and for the purpose of obtaining either directly or indirectly any and all Federal grants, loans, contracts, property, or discounts, the referral or assignment of VISTA volunteers, or other Federal financial assistance extended after the date hereof to the Applicant by the Office of Economic Opportunity, including installment payments after such date on account of applications for Federal financial assistance which were approved before such date. The Applicant recognizes and agrees that such Federal financial assistance will be extended in reliance on the representations and agreements made in this assurance, and that the United States shall have the right to seek judicial enforcement of this assurance. This assurance is binding on the Applicant, its successors, transferees, and assignee, and the person or persons whose signatures appear below are authorized to sign this assurance on behalf of the Applicant.

Date _____

_____
(Name of Applicant or Delegate Agency)

By: _____
(President, Chairman of Board, or
Comparable authorized official)

GSA DC 65-13644

Attach. 1 - 2 - 1

[1965]

THE CHILD DEVELOPMENT GROUP OF MISSISSIPPI

The Child Development Group of Mississippi is an unincorporated body of between six and twelve people representing as broad a spectrum of responsible community leadership as possible. At present the following individuals have agreed to serve:

1. Dr. A. D. Beittel, Former President, Tougaloo College; Presently with American Friends Service Committee
   Jackson, Mississippi
   (Chairman Pro-Tem)

2. Will Byndom, Mayor
   Winstonville, Mississippi

3. Mrs. Victoria Gray, Methodist Lay Woman on the Boards of the Hattiesburg Community Center and Palmers Crossing Center
   Hattiesburg, Mississippi

4. Mrs. Albert W. Heffner, Jr.
   McComb, Mississippi (Presently Washington, D. C.)

5. Dr. A. C. Mallory, President, Saints Junior College
   Lexington, Mississippi

6. Marion Wright, Attorney
   Jackson, Mississippi

PROPOSAL FOR STRUCTURE OF
CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT FOR
MISSISSIPPI COMMUNITIES - SUMMER 1965

Introduction

The proposed structure grows out of the need to assure the highest standards and efficiency of operation in the following areas:

1. Sound fiscal practices and administration;
2. Full participation of responsible community leaders;
3. Guidance and cooperation with professional resources;
4. Full creative function of the professional staff;
5. The highest level of local community autonomy consistent with the sharing of resources.

I. Local Child Development Groups:

Each local group participating in the program will have the widest latitude to determine its own structure. A committee will be set up in each community which will be responsible for development of program and administration of the Child Development Center in cooperation with all aspects of the overall project. The committee will be encouraged to designate responsibilities and their assignment in the areas of program, personnel, finances, and community cooperation. In addition, each Center will participate in the Council of Neighborhood Child Development Centers.

II. The Council of Neighborhood Child Development Centers:

The Council will have the responsibility of participating in the shaping of the overall program, allocation of financial and staff resources, and sharing of problems and techniques developed.

III. Professional Advisory Board:

The Professional Advisory Board will be made up of physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers and experts in early childhood development. In all categories, personnel with experience in pre-school areas will be sought. This group will be called upon to assist in developing program, recruiting personnel and offering technical assistance to communities as well as the overall project.

IV. Professional Staff:

Each center will have one professional resource person with skills in pre-school program. This person will be primarily concerned with developing program and sharing teaching skills. In addition, each Child Development Center would have one resource person with skills in the area of community resources, social service, and administration. If a Center were too small to ordinarily use two staff people, an effort would be made to find one person to fulfill both roles.

It should be emphasized at this point that this professional staff is to assist, share resources with, and guide the local community rather than to replace local volunteer or paid non-professional staff. Every effort will be made to include local mothers, young people and others in the Child Development Center.

In addition to the above staff there will be a field staff.

A. Field Staff:

The field staff should consist of one program coordinator who will be responsible for the overall coordination of the total program.

In addition, for each five Centers (District) one resource person with skills in child development, testing, parental guidance, and educational programs will be assigned. It will be the task of this resource person, among many other tasks, to advise how the Child Development Center may direct its program toward preparing the child for the conditions in its specific local elementary school.

Each District should have, as well, one administrative resource person who will be concerned with supplies, medical-dental coverage, plant maintenance, staff continuity, community action, and other "trouble-shooting" activities.

V. Financial Administration:

A financial administration will be appointed by an institution of higher learning, to act as their agent, who will be responsible for the receipt and disbursement of all funds.

VI. The Child Development Group of Mississippi

The Child Development Group of Mississippi will be the sponsoring agent of the overall project and in cooperation with the Council of Neighborhood Centers, will be the effective policy instrument of the overall project. The Child Development Group will be representative of responsible community leadership throughout the area of the project.

CONSULTANTS TO CHILD DEVELOPMENT GROUP
OF MISSISSIPPI

(Affiliations noted for identification purposes only.)

Benjamin Miller, President
Ormont Printing Co.; N.Y.C.
- Printing Project

Marion Langer, Ph.D
Executive Secretary
American Orthopsychiatric Association

Davey Marlin-Jones, Managing Director
Equity Library Theater
- Performing Arts Project

Aaron Stein, President-Elect
American Group Psychotherapy Association

Mrs. Louise Harper
Registrar and Admissions Director
Ethical Culture Schools

Medical Committee for Human Rights, Inc.
Aaron Wells, National Chairman

Miss Josephine Disparti, R.N.
Mileston, Mississippi

Dr. John H. Niemeyer, President
Bank Street College of Education
- Special Demonstration Program

Dr. Carl A. Whitaker, M.D., Director
President of American Academy of Psychotherapists
Atlanta Psychiatric Clinic
Atlanta, Georgia

Alan Gifford,
Film Producer, Cameraman, Director of
Documentary Films for National Education
TV, National Science Foundation, etc.
- Film Consultant

Commission on the Delta Ministry
Division of Christian Life and Mission
National Council of Churches
Arthur C. Thomas, Director

Cities or Towns Which Head Start is to Serve	Counties	Congressional Districts
Batesville	Panola	2
Bourban-Trippett		
Canton	Madison	3
Cary		
Chactow	Bolivar	2
Cleveland	Bolivar	2
Eaton		
Edwards	Hinds	5
Fildere		
Glen Allen	Washington	2
Greenville	Washington	2
Gulfport-Central and Magnolia Grove	Harrison	4
Handsboro	Harrison	4
Harmony	Lamar	3
Hattiesburg	Forrest	3
Hollandale		
Hopedale		
Itta Bena	Le Flore	2
Laurel	Jones	3
Leland		
Lexington	Holmes	2
Library		
McComb	Pike	5
Metcalf		
Meyersville		
Milestone	Holmes	2
Moss Point	Jackson	4
North Gulfport	Harrison	4
Pascagula	Jackson	4
Palmers Crossing	Forrest	3
Quitman	Clarke	4
Rolling Fork	Sharkey	2
Rosedale	Bolivar	2
Shaw	Bolivar	2
Sunny Mount and Poplar Springs	Nelson	2
Tougaloo	Hinds	5
Turkey Creek		
Walthall		
West Point	Columbus	
Winstonville	Bolivar	2
Wintervills		
Vailwood		
Vicksburg	Warren	5
Kelly Settlement		

(1965)

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Curriculum Vitae

Tom Levin, Ph.D.

11 West 81st Street (Office)
New York 24, N.Y. 10024
TR 4-3420

63 Joralemon St. (Home)
Bklyn 1, New York
UL 2-3630

Education:

Long Island University, B.A. (Departmental Honors), Pre-medical program completed, 1946-49
New York University - School of Education, M.A., 1949-50
New York University - School of Education, Ph.D. (Psychology and Educational Psychology), 1950-1961

Professional Education:

Institutes:

National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis Training Institute-
Member in Training, 1950-55
Membership granted upon completion of Training Program, 1957

Seminars and Workshops:

Post Graduate Center for Psychotherapy - Advanced Workshop on Problems in Group Psychotherapy, 1957
Private Seminar (Theodore Reik, Ph.D.) - Case Presentation, Problems of Psychoanalysis, 1956-58
Private Workshop (Alexander Wolf, M.D.) - Case Presentation, Problems in Group Psychoanalysis, 1956
Private Workshop (Ruth C. Cohn) - Transference and Counter-Transference, 1956-57
American Group Psychotherapy Conference and Institute - Various Workshops and Seminars, 1954-56

Psychoanalysis:

Ruth C. Cohn, 1951-53, 1956
Jule Nydes, 1960

Group Psychoanalysis:

Asya Kadis, 1953-55
Alexander Wolf, M.D., 1957

Control Analysis and Supervision:

Saul Gurevitz, Ph.D.	1953-55	(Control)
Moses Barinbaum, M.D.	1954-55	(Control)
Jules Perelman, M.D.	1954-57	(Participating psychiatrist)
Janet Greene, Ph.D.	1956-58	(Supervision-Child therapy)

Professional Experience:

New York Clinic for Mental Health - Director Group Therapy, 1962-Present
Community Guidance Service - Supervisor, 1962-Present
Baldwin School - Research and Staff Psychologist, 1959-60
Theodore Reik Clinic - Therapist and Supervisor, 1956-58
National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis -
Referral Service Panel Therapist, 1953-Present
Columbia Grammar School - Panel Therapist, 1953-57
New York City Board of Education - Emotionally Disturbed Children
(ABCD classes), 1950-53
Private Practice - Psychologist, 1950-Present

Teaching Experience:

P.S. 191 - Workshop, Teacher Interation, 1957
Baldwin School - Workshop, Teacher-Pupil Interaction, 1958-59
American Group Psychotherapy Association:
Institute Co-Instructor, 1957
Conference Section Chairman, 1960
Workshop - Resistance in Group Psychotherapy, 1958
Workshop - Transference and Counter-Transference, 1959
Workshop - Combined Individual and Group Treatment, 1963
Workshop - Resistance in Group Psychotherapy, 1964
Pratt Institute - Instructor, General Psychology, Social Psychology, 1960-61
National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis Training Institute:
Faculty
Substitute Instructor - Problems Arising in Psychoanalytic
Relationship, 1961
Instructor - Grand Rounds, 1962-63
Instructor - Interpretation of Dreams in Psychoanalytic
Therapy, 1964

Lecture Experience:

American Friends Service Committee
Brooklyn Association for Mental Health (Panel)
Forest Hills Jewish Center
Institute for Practicing Psychotherapists
NPAP Training Institute (Grand Rounds)
New York State Psychological Association (Panel)
P.S. 6 Parents-Teachers Association, Rothchild J.H.S., etc.
Young Israel (Senior League)

Organization Positions:

American Group Psychotherapy Association:
- Program Committee, 1956-Present
- Committee on Local and Affiliate Societies, 1958-59
- Coordinator - Consultation Service, 1961
- Chairman - Workshop Sub-Committee, 1963-Present

Baldwin School - Board of Advisors, 1959-Present
Committee of Conscience -National Coordinator, 1963-Present
Council for Psychoanalytic Psychotherapists - Education Committee, 1961-62
National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis:
- Director - Memorial Library, 1958-60
- Chairman - Field Training Units, 1959
- Coordinator - Referral Service, 1959-60
- Board of Directors 1959-60
- Chairman - Clinic Committee, 1960

Organization Affiliations:

American Group Psychotherapy Association
American Psychological Association
Association for Applied Psychoanalysis
Association for the Scientific Study of Psychotherapy
Council of Psychoanalytic Psychotherapists
Eastern Group Psychotherapy Society
International Council of Psychologists
National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis
New York Society of Clinical Psychologists
New York State Psychological Association (Clinical Division)

Writing and Research:

"The Formation of Transference as a Projection of the Idealized Self-Image" - Presented at the AGPA conference, in Abstracts of Conference, 1958

"Study of Transference Factors in Teacher-Pupil Interaction" - Research Grant, Baldwin School, 1959

Journal of Group Psychotherapy - Book Reviewer, 1959

"The Function of the Idealized Self-Image in Transference Formation" - Thesis, New York University, 1961

"Treatment of Character Disorder" - Presented at NPAP, MTA and Institute of Practicing Psychologists, 1962

"Eight Psychoanalytic Cases" - Publication date, 1964

Certifications, etc:

Certified Psychologist - New York State, Certification No. 5?4
Approved: Supervising Psychologist - New York State Department of Mental Hygiene
Approved: Control and Training Analyst - National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis

Personal Data:

Name: Tom Lewin
Born: June 23, 1924
Married: Four Children
Honorable Discharge, United States Navy, January 12, 1946

ADDENDA (Curriculum Vitae--Tom Levin) April 15, 1965

Professional Experience

New York Clinic for Mental Health--Senior Clinical Director, September, 1963-Present

Teaching Experience

Community Guidance Service--Seminar Leader (Supervision), 1964-Present

National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis--Training Institute--Instructor, Continuous Case Seminar February term, 1965

American Group Psychotherapy Association--Institute--Instructor, Workshop, 1965

American Group Psychotherapy Association--Chairman, Conference Section Meeting, "Theory and Technique" - 1965

Child Welfare League, Eastern Regional Conference--Participant, Panel Member--"Child Welfare, Civil Rights, Social Action: Challenge or Dilemma to the Clinician," February, 1965

Organization Experience and Positions

American Orthopsychiatric Association--
Program Committee-1964-Present
Committee on Social Issues-1964-Present

National Psychological Association for Psychoanalysis--
Board of Directors-1964-Present
Treasurer-1964-Present

Organizational Affiliations

American Orthopsychiatric Association--1964

Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues--1963

ADDENDA (Page Two)

Lecture and Public Speaking

Various Medical Committee for Human Rights meetings at Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Bellevue Hospital, Rockland County Medical Society, etc.

Radio programs with civil rights and professional content--i.e., with Paul Zuber, Malcolm X, New York Clinic

Civil Rights Organizational Experiences

Long Island University NAACP: Founder and President, 1957-8

Committee of Conscience: Founder and Coordinator, 1963-Present

Medical Committee for Human Rights: Founder and Coordinator of Summer Program, 1964

Medical Committee for Human Rights: Chairman of Recruitment Committee; Member, National Executive Committee, 1964-65

Professional Civil Rights Experience

MCHR Field Team, McComb, Mississippi, August-1964, Counseling

MCHR Field Team, New Orleans CORE Conference, January-1965, Counseling and Lecture

Committee Of Conscience, Program and Organization Planning of Skills Workshop Proposal (Federal grant approved awaiting announcement)

American Orthopsychiatric Association, Official liaison to civil rights organizations

American Psychological Association, Division 12 (Clinical), Coordinator for professional volunteers to Southern project

Additional References

Professor Edmund Gordon, Yeshiva University School of Educ, N.Y.C.
Aaron O. Wells, M.D., Chairman, MCHR
James Forman, Executive Secretary, SNCC
Charles H. King, M.S.W., Director, Wiltwyck School for Boys

ADDENDA (Page Three)

Aaron Henry, President, Mississippi NAACP
Rev. Arthur C. Thomas, Delta Ministry, National Council of Churches
Albert W. Heffner, Jr., Washington, D. C. (formerly McComb, Miss.)

[1965, May?]

ATTACHMENT 1-5B

Professional Staff

The professional staff will be selected with two criteria paramount: demonstration of significant professional skills and training, and the ability to creatively translate and communicate these skills to the indigenous community.

Priority will be given to those professionals who have demonstrated their commitment to the principles of the war on poverty through prior professional or volunteer experience.

Professionals will be expected to meet the established requirements of the state of Mississippi pertaining to their area of function. In addition, the standards recommended by appropriate professional associations will also be utilized. Priority will be given community professionals. Such personnel will be accepted upon submission of minimal professional education and qualifications.

A Personnel Committee will prepare application forms and check experience and references. This material will then be shared with the Community Child Development Committees. Wherever possible, the Community Committee will interview applicants. If this is not possible, an abstract of an interview conducted by the Personnel Committee will be shared with the Community Committee.

In addition, it is our suggestion that the training session, as outlined in the program proposal, will serve as an opportunity for Community Committees to become acquainted with professional staff and through mutual agreement arrive at staff assignment.

Trainees, Aids and Volunteers

The selection of trainees, aids and volunteers will be by the local Committees. The Personnel Committee will offer suggestions as to criteria and procedure. At the request of a local committee, the Personnel Committee will assist in selection. If a local committee is unable or unwilling to make final selection, the Personnel Committee will assist.

[1965] ...

The dominant concept emerging from the initial meeting of the Child Development Group of Mississippi with community representatives was that of fullest community participation in program, staff and organization. (See attachment 1-6-1.) The areas covered and the sites selected have been self-determined. An intensive three-week campaign of telephoning and door-to-door canvassing, with special concentration on rural communities, was conducted by volunteers. The volunteers were provided with Project Head Start literature and two forms, designed at the above-mentioned conference, to be completed by local communities (see attachment 1-6-2 and 1-6-3). The communities included in the Child Development Group of Mississippi proposal have completed and submitted these forms. (N.B. At the time of application some additional information was still being remitted from rural communities. The data on each community is appended).

The community committees have selected the children to enroll, giving primary consideration to those children who will enter first grade or kindergarten in September 1965. The variety of enrollment policies and practices of individual communities vary considerably. Most communities do not have kindergartens. Further, in many communities, some children have delayed enrollment in the school system until the 7th or 8th year.

In addition, many community committees have strongly emphasized the need for an extensive preparation of pre-school children before enrollment in their school system. These communities wish to include four year olds in their program although the school system does not enroll until the 6th year. It is the intent of these communities to provide a continuing community kindergarten following the summer pre-school program.

Furtherfore, there is deep concern expressed by many communities as to the success of adjustment of some present kindergarten and first grade children. These communities propose to include children who need additional preparation and enrichment into their pre-school program. The ages of the children proposed for enrollment therefore range from four to seven years.

Each community has selected a representative group fo community parents and other interested citizens to act as a local committee of the Child Development Group of Mississippi. These committees have provided the substance for all aspects of planning and programming for their communities as well as a general reservoir of ideas which have been shared by all communities. The community committee will be responsible for preparing the center, selecting the trainee and aide staff, and participating in the selection of professional staff. They will also develop the program and provide resources that reflect their own special indigenous flavor and skills (see attachment 1-5-5).

In addition to staff participation, community volunteers have signed up for such activities as maintenance, story-telling, repairs to property, health counselling, child escorts, food preparation, community liaison, art instruction, preparation of children's clothing, etc. (See attachment 1-6-4.)

Each community committee has secured the available facility within its community which most closely approximates the standards set forth in the Project Head Start descriptive brochure. These range from a presently inoperative, well-equipped kindergarten to a defunct school in need of extensive repairs for which the community has volunteered labor and some materials. (See attachment 1-6-4.)

Each community committee has proposed a transportation plan. Whenever possible the committee will utilize local vehicles, drivers, attendants and escorts. The arrangements vary from car pools to bus rental. In some communities with limited resources, rental of out-of-town transportation equipment will be necessary.

In addition to a five day joint professional and trainee staff orientation/skills workshop which will inaugurate the program, a weekend evaluation conference for all personnel will be held after the second week of the school program. Further, a weekend final evaluation workshop is planned at the termination of the program, in order to share and to articulate both concepts and concrete experiences and to develop the plans and programs for continuing pre-school projects.

A substantial number of the communities participating have expressed a determination to utilize the experiences and resources developed during the summer program to carry forward a year round pre-school project. These communities have expressed a strong need for full professional resources to facilitate on-the-job training for the continuing community staff.

Planning program, budget and staff has been developed on a fifteen child class unit. For each class unit we plan one professionally trained teacher, one community teacher trainee, one community aide. In addition, cooks, food handlers, drivers, maintenance workers, and aides will be provided from the community, based on the number of class units per center. All centers will be served by the central resource and special projects staff.

An extensive program has grown from the communities' intense interest in the health of their children. The crucial objective of the health program will be to identify and facilitate treatment of all health impairment in the school population. In order to accomplish this, staff activity will be focused in four major areas:

1. Medical examination and treatment:

At the beginning and end of the program each child will be examined professionally. The Child Development Group of Mississippi in consultation with the Medical Committee for Human Rights will develop suggested health forms as guides. (See attachment 1-6-5.) In communities where local professional assistance is not available the Child Development Group of Mississippi will utilize the volunteer professional services provided by

the Medical Committee for Human Rights; the Medical Committee for Human Rights' volunteers will serve as consultants and trainers for Health Aides to be drawn from the local community. The Health Aides will function as volunteers to gather pertinent health data with the guidance of the Medical Committee for Human Rights staff and materials.

Through the health coordinators and the coordinator of the social service children who are in need of specialized care will be guided in obtaining assistance from the appropriate state, city or volunteer agencies (i.e. American Heart Association, Inc.; Family Service Association of America; National Cancer Foundation; National Multiple Sclerosis Society; United Cerebral Palsy Association, Inc.; etc.)

2. Health Aides

Community volunteers will be trained to conduct minimal examinations and to identify possible health conditions (above). The Health Aides will be provided with literature and resource material to stimulate the growth and expansion of local health education groups.

3. Health Education

Concepts of health and health criteria will be part of the program material for the pre-school children. The materials will include health games, audio-visual devices and techniques in parent education. In the health education activities, as well as in all others, the emphasis will be to explore community assets and impairements. In the educative process correction of faulty health concepts and stimulation of healthy concepts will be the goals.

4. Nutrition

The health coordinators, staff dieticians, in consultation and cooperation with local committees will develop menus and methods for food preparation which will aim toward the enrichment of the dietary intake of the children while reflecting community resources and preferences. Sound dietary practices will be shared with the local communities as part of the overall health education (above).

Instruction in the various aspects of nutrition will be correlated with development of programs utilizing surplus commodities, locally produced foods and inexpensive nutritional staples.

Another program focus will be the development of the child's sensory or intake capacity: visual perceiving and understanding, to be developed through the use of visual symbols such as pictures, words, puzzles, shapes, depth perception exercises, geometric inserts, matching and other work with colors, etc.;

2) auditory perceiving and understanding, to be developed through the use of auditory symbols, stories to develop comprehension and vocabulary, etc.; and 3) tactility, dexterity, psycho-motor coordination through use of rods, blocks, sandpaper letters, etc. To develop the child's motor or expression capacity, attention must be paid to: 1) mobility, to be developed through walking, running, crawling, creeping, dancing and balance exercises, large motor activities on outdoor equipment, swings, and climbing, etc.; 2) language ability, to be developed through a reading program involving word recognition, introduction of two or three words a day, and phonics; and 3) manual competence, to be developed through pre-writing and writing exercises.

Other areas focused on would include: 1) areas of expression such as paint, clay, sand, blocks, collage, carpentry tools, drama and music; and 2) laterality, to help the child develop hemispheric dominance; and 3) science: understanding natural law, up and down, gravity, seeds, growth time, space, animals, etc.

Materials chosen will be ones which, after a brief introduction, the child can use to form his own conclusions. They should also aid conceptualization from abstract to concrete.

The ability to handle life activities will be developed as children help with preparing food, serving, setting tables, sweeping, cleaning, etc. Learning everyday functions such as buttons, zippers, tying and polishing shoes will enable the child to be independent of adult help.

Improvisation will be an important feature of the centers. Each center will devise materials, games and activities unique to its needs, as suggested by parents and children. For example, drama projects or circuit reading, story-tellers might be arranged. Children might make their own books, using words and images relevant to <u>their</u> own situation. By the end of the summer there should be accumulated a wealth of original equipment, ideas and activities that can be discussed and shared by all centers.

The importance of relationships will influence the programs planned. Areas where healthy relationships should be developed includes 1) family, 2) school group, 3) self, and 4) community. Community relationships, for example, might be developed through stories, discussions, and trips to fire department, blacksmith, cotton gin, public school, park, library, etc.

The child will be encouraged to choose his own activity and work at his own rate. He will develop his own attention span and ability to concentrate. A prime goal of the programs is development in the child of self-discipline rather than reliance on outside authority.

Parents meetings will be held to discuss what the children are doing and how parents can help with volunteer services, how to handle school or home problems, and how parents can help their children at home.

A primary purpose of the summer is to stimulate communities to function autonomously so that the program can continue permanently with or without outside help.

One community committee has submitted the following sample daily program:

8:00 - 8:30 a.m.	Juice, breakfast
8:30 - 10:00 a.m.	Work with materials Children choosing own work activity (examples: reading, numbers - rods, sandpaper letters, geometric insets, puzzles)
10:00 - 11:00 a.m.	Creative free play (examples: paints, fingerpaints, clay, collage, blocks, cars, puppets, cutting, pasting, crayons, dolls, dress up costumes, mirror)
11:00 - 11:30 a.m.	Organized group activity (examples: games, songs, special project hike, planting seeds, carpentry, making new materials, audio-visuals--films, etc.)
11:30 - 12:00 Noon	Clean up, prepare room for lunch Children helping with all operations - setting tables, napkins, pouring, wiping, etc. Wash hands - toilet
12:00 - 12:30 p.m.	Lunch
12:30 - 1:30 p.m.	Clean up, story, nap or rest
1:30 - 2:30 p.m.	Work with materials
2:30 - 3:30 p.m.	Outdoor -- large motor activities, swings, climbing equipment, jump rope, sandbox, wading or sprinkling

Essential to the success of the pre-school program will be the variety of developmental training opportunities available. We envision a constructive use for specialized training in many fields such as performing arts, film making, reading, printing, crafts, etc. Outlines for projects in some of these fields are given below. Each of the projects will be tailored to evolving needs and requests from the individual communities participating in the full program. Through centralized and shared resources, operating costs can be reduced and the variety of facilities can be expanded.

PILOT DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

1. Community School Equipment Project

This project will have two goals: 1) the inexpensive production of durable, safe, educational aids and equipment, and 2) the involvement of community committees in all phases of production and planning. At an initial training session, eight community aides in cooperation with the staff instructor will develop basic designs and production methods for the equipment for pre-school centers. These community aides will then instruct and assist the local communities in assembling and finishing the equipment. Wherever possible, assembling and finishing will be carried out in the centers so that through observation and minor participation the children will develop an investment in and identity with equipment. An important increment of this project will be the training of community aides in an usuable vocational skill.

2. Community School Apparel Project

Many of the pre-school children, especially in rural Mississippi communities are ill-clothed. Poor families understandably give low priority to outfitting the young children who quickly outgrow each item. A child's self image may be as tattered as his clothes; this damage to his social confidence can be remedied by providing suitable yet durable clothing. Similar to the Community School Equipment Project (above) the goals of the project will be 1) the inexpensive production of durable and attractive garments and 2) community involvements. At the initial training session eight community aides, in cooperation with the staff instructor will design and select material for basic garments for male and female children. The community trainees will then instruct and assist local communities in producing garments. Fifty sewing machines and necessary dry goods will be donated to the project.

3. Performing Arts Project

The development and sharing of talent is as important to individuals and their community as material production. A performing arts project would draw from local talent and provide an opportunity for expression in theater, music, dance, and so on. At the same time the project would be ideal in encouraging participation and education in the children and parents of the pre-school centers.

Two groups will move from community to community offering cumulative repertory and opportunity for local contributions.

4. Film Production Project

The film production project will have three major goals: 1) the production of 3 documentary-instructional films sharing experiences in community organization of pre-schools, training of community staff, and child behavior; 2) opportunity for community participation in a complex communications media; and 3) vocation training toward a highly skilled profession.

The Child Development Group of Mississippi is contracting with the Scientific Film Services, Inc. (see attachment 1-6-7) for this film production service. At

the end of the program 5 prints of 3 films will be completed. The community will participate in the editing and writing of these films. The 2 trainees assigned in the project will participate in the camera work and other technical details of the operation. The crew will travel from center to center.

When this film is completed, the rushes will be shown to each community, who will discuss the meaning of their particular part in the film and how it can best be used. This film production project will offer a sense of accomplishment to each community in being able to see what they have developed after training and community organization.

5. Counseling Project

The goals of the counseling project are 1) to provide guidance to the communities in parent-child relationships, through lectures, individual consultations, 2) testing of the children, upon the request of and consultation with the teaching staff, to identify early intellectual and emotional disorders; 3) the designing of specific research and testing procedures for the project. The counseling staff will also attempt to develop program for identification and training of non-professional community counselors. The counseling center will be centrally located, and there will be a chief psychologist and a psychiatrist associated with the project, as well as 4 training counselors.

6. Reading Readiness and Staff Improvement

Primary objectives of this project will be to develop techniques and materials suitable to the community levels to increase the reading receptivity and language skills of both the children and the parents. The Reading Readiness Improvement Staff will attempt to develop diagnostic and training materials suitable to the community. These materials will be shared with the teaching staffs in a continued interchange of consultations. The community aides will be an integral part of the initial stages during which techniques will be developed and then will be utilized in consultation with the professional staff to develop community reading projects to emphasize self help techniques and materials.

While the primary objective of the Reading Readiness and Staff Improvement will be to prepare the children for their initial school experiences, a great emphasis will be placed on developing in the total community receptivity and skills in the verbal arts.

7. Printing Project

The goal of the printing project will be to produce inexpensively suitable reading and(pre-reading readiness material) reflecting the centers and experiences of the local communities. The material will be designed by and distributed to all of the local centers. In addition, a staff newspaper will be printed weekly, as well as a special bulletin which will include instructional and program material. An additional goal is to train 4 members of the community with the intention of imparting a vocational skill. The centrally located press has been donated and will remain in the community to be used in future pre-school programs.

8. The Special Demonstration Project

The personnel and general equipment for the Special Demonstration Project, designed by Dr. Sol Gordon, (See attachment 1-6-8) has been included into the full funding proposal. The only items to be additionally funded are those in the Demonstration Project needing special equipment (see attachments 4-1 and 4-1-2.)

[1965]

(-6-)

PROJECT HEADSTART

Send To: Child Development Group of Mississippi
P. O. Box 139
Edwards, Mississippi

Parents Name _____

Address _____

Number of children in family _____

Names of children	Age

Note: Please place an X next to the children who will attend Project Headstart. (Entering school September 1965)

BATESVILLE

No. of Children:	65 signed up
Building Facilities:	Johnson Memorial College 5 class rooms and kitchen has plumbing and 1 bathroom
Transportation:	10 miles, will need some kind of bus
Average Income:	$500-$600
Chairman:	Mr.. Robert J. Miles

CHACTOW

Members of Committee:	Mrs. Mattie Lawson	Mrs. Jessie Mae Mosley
	Mrs. Willie Ann Williams	Armelia Chambers
	Mr. John Ella Gray	Mrs. Minnie Bell Walker
Chairman of Committee:	Mrs. Jessie Mae Mosley	
Unemployment:	more than 90% seasonal work for almost everyone	
Population:	approx. 300 familes (Negro) 4 families (White)	
Welfare:	about 25	
No. of children	43 signed up	
Doctor or Nurse:	None	
Times:	9 - 3	
Meals:	1 hot meal, snacks, prepared at the center	
Building Facilities:	Large church building, 3 rooms, ¼ acre. Needs some repairs, no toilets, running water, or electricity (Chactow Community Church)	
Transportation:	½ mile, rent a number of cars if they are available	
Full-time Teachers	Mrs. John Ella Gray (may be a trained teacher)	
	Mrs. Mattie Lawson	Mrs. Minnie B. Walker
	Mr. Gus Lawson	Rev. J. D. Dorsey
	Mrs. Martha L. Turner	
Full-time Assistants	Armelia Chambers	Ira Gray
	Henry Chambers	John L. Lewis
	Jessie Mae Mosley	Rosie Lee Shover

CLEVELAND

Members of Committee:	Mr. Amzie Moore	Mrs. Corine Green
	Mrs. Lois Rogers	Miss Lee Bankhead
	Mrs. Leroy Johnson	Mrs. Lubertha Miller
Chairman of Committee:	Miss Lee Bankhead	
Unemployment	60-65% not working, 15% working part-time	
Yearly Income:	$900 below	
Welfare:	Information would not be given	
No. of children:	247 signed up	
Doctor or Nurse:	R.N. Mrs. Bertha Nelson	
Times of Center Program:	8 a.m. - 4 p.m.	
Food Service	1 meal a day and snacks	
Building Facilities:	New Kingdom Church and St. Johns Church	
Transportation:	Will need to rent cars or a bus	
Full-time teachers:	Lois Rogers	Mrs. Corine Green
	Mrs. Lubertha Miller	Miss Lee Bankhead
	Mrs. Natarlia Hutton	

(continued next page)

(CLEVELAND - continued)

Full-time Assistants:	William Bell	Clore Chatman
	Nettie Brown	Gilda Gunn
	Viola McGee	Louis Turner
	O. Z. Washington	
Suggestions for Program:	General games	
	Finger painting	
	Music	

EDWARDS

Members of Committee:	Mrs. Willie Crump
	Mrs. Connie Williams
	Mr. Bob Jacobs
Chairman of Committee:	Mr. Bob Jacobs
Population:	1200 (75% Negro)
Unemployment:	200 not working, 500 to 600 seasonal work (Negroes)
Yearly average income:	$600-$1200
Welfare recipients:	75 Mostly older people
No. of children 4-6	57 signed up
Doctor or Nurse:	Dr. Carrol Landrum (White, won't co-operate)
Times of Center Program:	8 a.m. - 4 p.m. Mon.-Fri.
Food Service:	1 hot meal, two snacks (Parents interested in being cooks)
	Kitchen annex being set up
Building Facilities:	Basement of Smith Hall, Mt. Beulah Academy 80' x 100'
	Two large rooms
	Needs a few repairs, toilets need repairs, etc.
Transportation:	Parents planning a car pool - will travel 1 mile
Suggestions for Program:	Will follow general program to be set up later
Full-time Teachers:	Mrs. Doris Stamps
Part-time teacher:	Mrs. Connie Williams
Full-time Assistants:	
16 years and over:	Rachael Marie Howard
	Monica Sue Williams
	Willie Mae Mack
Parent Program:	Interested in setting up such a program

GLEN ALLEN (Washington County)

Chairman:	Mrs. J. B. Ayers
No. of Children:	25 signed up
Building Facilities:	AME Chapel

GREENVILLE

5 centers
- Calvary Presbyterian Church
- Methodist Church
- Catholic parochial school
- Greenville Industrial School
- Location in South Side

Chairman:	Mrs. Thelma Barnes
Children:	77 signed up

GULFPORT

No. of centers - 2: Central and Magnolia Grove
Building Facilities: Central - St. Marks Methodist Church
Magnolia Grove - James Baptist Church
Chairman: Mrs. Gladys Magee - Central
No. of children: 44 signed up
Chairman: Mr. Joe Edmonson - Magnolia Grove
No. of children: 54 signed up

HANDSBORO

No. of children: 56 signed up
Building Facilities: Riley Chapel
Chairman: Mrs. Grace Lombard

HATTIESBURG

4 Centers

Population: 40,000 Ratio 2 White - 1 Negro
Plan to have 4 centers
1. Eaton Precinct--102 children--Mrs. Pinky R. Hall--Adequate church -Friendship Baptist Church
2. Library Precinct--71 children--True Light Baptist Church, very adequate--Mrs. Bessie Patton
3. Walthall Precinct--84 children--Mrs. Vera Hawthorn--an adequate private day nursery
4. Kelly Settlement--60 children--Mrs. Kenneth Beard--St. John's Church

Average yearly income: below $2000
Welfare: Unavailable because of lack of cooperation
Hours: 9-4 Mon-Fri.
Meals: Hot lunch and snacks

ISSAQUENA AREA

5 centers
Hollandale - 47 children; to be held in Jonestown Church; Mrs. Annie May Jones, Chairman
Vailwood - 35 enrolled; to be held at St. John's Church
Meyersville - 43 enrolled
Hopedale - 27 enrolled; to be held at Hopedale Mission Baptist Church; Mrs. Clara H[illegible]
Filders - 21 enrolled

ITTA BENA

Members of Committee: Mrs. Virginia Mae Reed, Miss Glean Loggins, Mrs. Hattie B. Long, Mrs. Leonia Luckett, Mrs. Annie Ball Payne, Mrs. Mary Strong
Chairman of Committee: Mrs. Willie Esther McGee
Unemployment: Not available
Yearly Income: $300
Welfare: 50 receive welfare
No. of children: 64 signed up
Doctor or Nurse: None
Times of Center Program: 9 - 3
Food Service: 1 meal a day and snacks
People in community will prepare the meals at home

(Continued on next page)

(ITTA'BENA - continued)

Building Facilities:	Saint John's Church Will need some repairs, no toilet facilities
Transportation:	Community people will walk with children to and from center
Full-time Teachers:	Mrs. Mary Strong Mrs. Alma Steen Ward Mrs. Leonia V. Luckett
Full-time Assistants:	Agnes Reed
Suggestions for program:	Games Letter making Reading Drawing and painting Clay modeling

LEXINGTON (SAINTS JUNIOR COLLEGE)

Members of Committee:	Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, President of Saints Mrs. Marguerite C. Walton Mr. David H. Wicks Mr. A. A. Johnson
Chairman of Committee:	Dr. Arenia C. Mallory
Unemployment:	approximately one-third
Yearly Income:	$595 Holmes County #11 of the lowest income families
Welfare Recipients:	359 totally disabled 65 blind 1,932 dependent children - Statistics for Holmes County 1,535 old age assistance 25,700 people 3,891 total Records of Sept. 1964
No. of children:	51 signed up
Doctor or Nurse:	Dr. Pate, Dr. Causey, Dr. Brumby may be available R.N. Mrs. R. Berniece Johnson--has served as school nurse
Times of Center Program:	9 a.m. - 3 p.m.
Food Service:	one hot meal and a snack prepared in main kitchen
Building Facilities:	Mallory Hall and Faith Hall, Saints Junior College campus Mallory Hall 26' x 180' Faith Hall about twice as large Mallory Hall 5 rooms Faith Hall as many as needed 40 acres of land - Will need some interior repairs (not much)
Transportation:	Will travel ½ to 11 miles Parents' cars or school bus
Full-time teachers:	Mrs. Marguerite C. Walton Mr. David H. Wicks Mr. A. A. Johnson
Full-time Assistants	Mary Archer Vietta Cleveland Phorcis Griffin Jacqueline McPhee Ethel Durham
Suggestions for Program:	Directed play or recreation Training to listen and speak well Problem solving according to grade or group level Creating cultural environment Selection of busy work Proper use of bath and shower equipment Use of records and good listening music for appreciation Training of parents and children in courtesy Counting, matching and use of arts and crafts Helping parents to understand themselves and their children Testing for mental capacities and location of various talents

MCCOMB

Population:	3,500 Negro, 9000 White	
Members of Committee:	Mrs. Mattie Lean Dillon	Mrs. Lizze Thompson
	Mrs. Rose Mary Watson	Mrs. Mary Delores Jackson
	Mrs. Mary Nell Noble	
Chairman of Committee:	Miss Carolyn Thompson	
Unemployment:	40% unemployed, 20% part-time	
Welfare:	Not available	
Yearly Income:	Average $800 ($1200 men, $700 women)	
No. of children	53 signed up	
Doctor or Nurses:	Dr. J. T. James, Dr. W. J. Pressley (Both White, unco-operative)	
Times:	9-3	
Meals:	Hot lunch and snacks, prepared at center	
Building:	Burgland: St. Paul's Church, Methodist, seats 225, 4 rooms, 1½ acres	
	Needs few repairs and Baertown: Methodist Church	
Transportation:	Use of rented cars, 1 blk.-3 miles	
Full-time teachers:	Mrs. Lanell Barnes	
	Mrs. RoseMary Watson	
Full-time Assistants:	Miss Dorothy Dean McKnight	
	Miss Carolyn Thompson	
	Miss Janice L. Taylor	

MILESTON

No. of children:	40 enrolled
Building Facilities:	To be held in Woodland Church

MOSS POINT

1 center	
No. of children:	87 signed up
Chairman:	Mr. LeMar Turnipseed
Building Facilities:	Old cafe

NORTH GULFPORT

4 centers	
No. of children:	195 signed up
Building facilities:	Sweet Home Baptist Church
	Ebenezer Baptist Church
	Shiloh Baptist Church
	Community Center
Chairman:	Mr. Herbert Clark

PALMER'S CROSSING

No. of children:	108 signed up
	Mrs. Helen V. Anderson
Building Facilities:	Community Church

3 centers: Union Baptist Church
Antioch Baptist Church
Masonic Hall

No. of children: 234 signed up
Chairman: Mrs. Grace Travillion

ROSEDALE

Members of Committee:	Frank Davis	Mrs. Delilah Cherry
	Mrs. Mildred Stafford	Mr. Morgan Brown Jr.
	Mrs. Thersa Williams	Mrs. Christine Walker
Chairman of Committee:	Mr. Frank Davis	
Unemployment:	75% pick cotton for 4 months a year	
Yearly Income:	Below $800	
Welfare:	Refused statistics	
No. of children:	91 signed up	
Doctor or Nurse:	Midwife--Mrs. Lavinia Shaw	
Times of Center Program:	8 - 4:30	
Food Service:	In private homes if necessary	
Building Facilities:	Gospel Temple Church	
Transportation:	Working on getting cars in community	
Full-time Teachers:	Mr. Edward Williams (trained teacher)	
	Mrs. Mildred Stafford	
	Mrs. Vinella Lewis	
	Mrs. Delilah Chery	
	Mrs. Theresa Williams	
	Mr. Morgan Brown, Jr.	
	Mrs. Ruby Taylor	
Full-time Assistants:	Miss Christine Walker	
	Others who can work as cooks, drivers, janitors, carpenters, etc.	
Suggestions for program:	Play games	
	Be taught Music	
	Painting	
	Basic 3 r's education	
	Clay sculpture	

LAUREL

No of children:	59 signed up
Building Facilities:	3 churches

RURAL GREENVILLE

No. of children:

Signed up:	Winterville	18
	Metcalf	17
	Leland	34
	Bourbon-Trippitt	39
		108

SHARKEY COUNTY

2 centers:	Cary	55 enrolled
	Rolling Fork	75 "

SHAW

Members of Committee:	Mrs. Roshella Ferguson	Miss Christine Collins
	Mrs. Nola Mae Coleman	Mrs. Rosie Lee Anderson
	Mrs. Estella Hope	Mrs. Minnie Lee Robinson

Chairman of Committee: Mrs. Nola Mae Coleman

Unemployment:	more than 60% seasonal work for almost everyone work in cotton field June 15 - July 30; Sept.1 - Oct.30	
Welfare:	30%	
No. of children:	147 signed up	
Doctor or Nurse:	Dr. Paul, probably won't co-operate	
Times:	7 - 3	
Meals?	Yes prepared at center, if possible, otherwise in homes	
Building Facilities:	Freedom Land and Johnson's Addition Community Center	
Transportations:	Travel up to 6 miles. Rent cars, if needed a bus	
Full-time Teachers:	Mrs. Andrew Hawkins	Mrs. Fannie Mae Coleman
	Mrs. Nola Mae Coleman	Mrs. Earlean Carter
	Miss Christine Collins	Mrs. Martha Robinson
	Mrs. Ruby Moore	Mrs. Edna Earl Moore
	Mrs. Vera Harrison	Mrs. Lucy Mae O'Quinn
	Mrs. Rosie Ann Griffin	Mrs. Margaret Harris
Full-time Assistants:	Miss Georgia Atkins	Miss Martha McDaniel

Suggestions for program:

SUNNY MOUNT AND POPLAR SPRINGS

Members of Committee:	Mrs. Willie Wright	Mrs. Bernice Montgomery
	Mr. Criss Dixon	Mrs. Hazel Wilkes
	Mr. Louis Haslette	Mr. Willie J. Smith
Chairman of Committee:	Mr. Criss Dixon	
Unemployment:	Part of Holmes County, very low income	
Yearly Income:	Less than $400.00	
Welfare:	15 receive welfare	
No. of children:	32 signed up	
Nurse:	Josephine Disparti	
Times:	9 - 2	
Meals:	1 hot meal and snacks served from center kitchen	
Building Facilities:	Sunny Mt. School building, 25' x 125', 4 rooms, 1 acre Needs repairs, no toilets, water, has electricity	
Transportation:	Will need some kind of help	
Full-time teachers:	Mrs. Bernice Montgomery, B.S. Elementary Education Mrs. Eula Meeks	Mrs. Hazel Wilke
	Mrs. Dorothy Williams	Mrs. Spelmira Meeks
Full-time Assistants:	Miss Darleen Hood	Miss Annie Cabbins
	Miss Eugenia Montgomery (high school graduate)	
	Miss Zelpha Montgomery (2 yrs. college)	
Program Suggestions:	Arts and crafts Learn to adjust themselves with others Play games	

TOUGALOO

Names of Committee:	Mrs. Alice R. Beard — Mrs. Annie Smith Mrs. Elizabeth Banks
No. of children:	47 on paper, about 10 7-yr olds who need extra help since entering 1st grade
Hours:	7:30 - 4:30
Meals:	1 hot lunch and snacks
Building:	Have volunteers lined up to help repair building. Rent a large house with 4 rooms. Submitting list of what they need and what can be contributed
Transportation:	Plan to use two station wagons per day
Full-time teachers:	3 listed

TURKEY CREEK

No. of children: 45

Chairman: Mrs. Nila Flowers

Building Facilities: To be held at Mt. Pleasant Methodist Church

VICKSBURG

Members of Committee: Mrs. Rosa West
Mr. Charles Beadenbar
Mrs. Marjorie Williams
Miss Lillie Wade
Mrs. Bessie Brown
Mrs. Georgia Havard

Chairman of Committee: Mrs. Rosa West

No. of children: 193

Hours: 6:30 - 3

Meals: 1 hot meals, prepared in center

Building Facilities: Large building, rented, 30' x 80' 3 rooms, electricity, 1 toilet, $45 a month, has a kitchen, needs repairs, roof bad

Transportation: Have a bus which can be rented

Full-time teachers: 3 hired, 1 trained

Full-time assistants: 5 hired

WEST POINT

No. of centers: 1

CANTON

Centers: 3

Building Facilities: Asbury Methodist Church
Catholic School
AME Church

No. of children: 157

Chairman: Rev. Junius McKee

WINSTONVILLE

Members of Committee:	Mrs. Mildred William, Mrs. Rozenar Thomas, Miss Queen V. Coleman, Mrs. Willie Mae Osborne, Mrs. Lillie Ray Johnson, Mrs. Willie B. Ball
Chairman of Committee:	Mayor Will Syndom
Population:	500
Unemployment:	90% work part time May to October, unemployed the rest of the year.
Yearly average income:	$250.00
Welfare recipients:	80 people
No. of children:	73 signed up
Doctor or Nurse:	1 Nurse, Miss Elsevln
Hours of Center Program:	9 a.m. - 2:30 p.m.
Food Service:	1 hot meal a day, morning snack, afternoon snack Cooks will be: Mrs. Willie B. Parker, Mrs. Cora Bell Gant, Mrs. T. F. Syndom, Mrs. Daisie Conwell
Building Facilities:	Winstonville School
Ground Maintenance and Janitors:	Mr. Eddie Williams, Mr. Walter Johnson
Suggestions for Program:	Cleanliness, Drama, Safety at home, Freedom, Etiquette, Care of teeth, Drawing, Games
Full-time Teachers:	Mrs. Mildred William, Miss Queen V. Coleman, Mrs. Lillie Ray Johnson, Mrs. Willie Mae Osborne, Mrs. Rozenar Thomas
Full-time Assistants 16 years and over	Maud Holmes, Eloise Thomas, Evan Conwell
Playground Manager	Miss Geraldine Thomas
Parent Program	Sewing, Personal Health, Housekeeping, Gardening, Reading, Writing

[1965]

1-6-7

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[1965]

APPLICATION FOR PROJECT "HEAD START"

Special Demonstration Program for Issaquana and Sharkey Counties in Rural Mississippi

(A plan suggested by Sol Gordon, Ph.D.)

As part of a larger project we would like to have an opportunity to demonstrate that five year old children who are deprived or disadvantaged can, by special techniques, be taught in eight (8) weeks to read at first and second grade levels.

The reading itself is conceived as the mechanism employed to broaden the horizons of young children, and more important, their capacity to conceptualize at meaningful levels of abstraction.

This is in line with the theories developed by Professor Benjamin S. Bloom in his book, "Stability and Change in Human Characteristics" (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1964). It embodies the assumption that learning patterns established during the early years (before the age of seven) are crucial to the later development of critical thinking and concept formation. Professor Bloom questions the assumption that intelligence is fixed and that its development is predetermined by genes. His crucial point, however, is that the loss of opportunities for intellectual development early in life cannot be fully recovered in another period.

The method to be employed is related to techniques developed by Professor O. K. Moore, Sylvia Ashton-Warner, Professor Bloom, Davis & Hess in, "Compensatory Education for Cultural Deprivation", Glen Doman in, "How to Teach Your Baby to Read", and Wann, Dorn, and Liddle "Fostering Intellectual Development in Young Children".

Why Develop This Program In Issaquena and Sharkey Counties?

These twin counties with a predominately Negro population are among the poorest counties in the country. (This has been well documented in a recent statement by the Office of the President of the United States.) More important, however, than the abject poverty which pervades both counties is the determination of the local population to improve their lot by pressing for equal rights and improved educational and economic opportunities.

Despite the fact that no Negro has ever voted in these counties, not even the Negro teachers of the elementary and High Schools, active Civic Organizations have been operating for more than a year. When two-hundred (200) High School students were expelled in January of 1965 for wearing "Freedom Buttons" in school, five Freedom Schools were organized by the local citizens within days after the expulsions.

It is these citizens plus some remarkable High School students who have requested that I help in the development of several pre-school programs. The citizens have had meetings during March to discuss plans and on a county wide basis on April 11, 1965 with a representative from the Delta Ministry in Greenville, Mississippi present. Committee Chairmen charged with the responsibility of organizing the pre-school units in at least five centers (churches which now house Freedom Schools) have been selected.

In February of 1965 I visited Issaquena and Sharkey Counties as part of a fact finding committee of Division 12 of the American Psychological Association. I was to explore ways in which Clinical Psychologists could be helpful in areas of poverty. I met many of the citizens and High School students who are now developing the plans for Project Head Start. The local civic groups have made it clear that they wish to organize, develop, assume leadership and provide the personnel for all the pre-school units.

They have made it clear to me through correspondence and telephone communications that they welcome my suggestions for curriculum and would be happy to have trained teachers and medical personnel from the "outside" as consultants, as none are available in the twin counties. There are no kindergartens in either county.

The Principle Objectives

I To demonstrate that children who have a "head start" with reading as part of an over-all effort to "teach" critical thinking and concept formulation in a play setting, will be far ahead academically throughout their school career, than those who have not had this experience.

II We will want to experiment with several techniques to teach reading to ascertain, which one, if any, seems the most successful.

III We will explore how parents who live in a rural setting (many with little formal education) can make use of ideas and information that are not as readily available to them as to more educated parents.

IV Train mature girls (over 17) and women as Nursery School Aides. This would create new jobs in an area of very high unemployment, even for High School graduates.

The Plan - An Eight Week - July and August Program

I Ten (10) pre-school classes each having fifteen (15) five and six year old children. (All due to enter first grade in the Fall of 1965.)

Each class will be staffed by two (2) Nursery School Aides (Twenty) and each two classes will have one (1) Helper (five). The Helper will be available for preparing lunches as well as to care for children who might require individual attention. (Five additional Aides plus Two Helpers will be trained and will serve as substitutes in an illness opening.

At least two (2) fully trained Nursery School or Kindergarten teachers will be recruited to serve as consultants. (If a salary can be secured, there will be no difficulty in recruitment as several teachers have already offered to come to Mississippi for the summer.)

II A two week training institute for Aides and Helpers - the last two weeks in June.

Implementation

I I have been interested in pre-school programs for many years and for the past two years, I have been actively involved in the planning of pre-school units in Newark, New Jersey and at present I am on the Professional Advisory Committee of a Community Action Project for fifty (50) pre-school children in the heart of the New Brunswick, New Jersey slum area. This is a very successful school, run entirely by volunteers. I am in charge of the parent education aspect of the program.

II I have been offered the help of Dr. John H. Niemeyer, President of The Bank Street College of Education in developing a program in Mississippi.

III Aides and Helpers to be selected by the local Committees. The training will be in relation to over-all Mississippi projects. Much of the time during the training period will be to develop curriculum material. Part of the training will be different than that available to other trainees; for example: the special reading materials.

Three different techniques taught. All techniques, however, are designed so that they are in the main, self-teaching. Trained teachers would not be required. Only warm, non-critical people who can give simple instructions and create an atmosphere of learning and fun.

Technique One - Fifty Children

A programmed reading primer which teaches elementary motor skills with pencil, reading words and sentences for advanced reading comprehension. Emphasis is placed on the relationship between sounds and letters. (Developed by Programmed Instruction, Inc., 2221 South Dale, Tampa, Florida) Cost $2,000.00. Material can be used indefinitely.

Technique Two - Fifty Children

"Read Along With Me" by R. L. & V. F. Allen. A linguistic approach for teaching reading to pre-school and primary grade children. (Available from the Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. Cost for fifty children $115.00.

Technique Three - fifty children

"How to Teach Your Baby to Read" by Glenn Doman. An approach which emphasizes that we have been wasting our children's most important years by refusing to allow them to learn, at the time when it is easiest for them to absorb new information. Cost for fifty children $1,000.00.

IV All children will be medically screened, an effort will be made to secure a volunteer resident nurse. The medical Committee for Human Rights has offered to cooperate. Physicians and other personnel will volunteer their services. Equipment and expenses, however, should be borne by Project Head Start. Estimated costs $1,000.00.

V Aides and Helpers to be paid during entire ten (10) weeks training period (two weeks prior to school on a live-in arrangement). The eight week pre-school period will involve in-service training sessions with the trained teacher consultants.

Cost for 25 Aides, 7 Helpers:

25 Aides for two weeks	$1,250.00
20 Aides for Eight weeks	4,000.00
7 Helpers for two weeks	280.00
5 Helpers for Eight weeks	800.00

Room and Board for 32 students for two weeks $700.00.
The two week Institute for the above is only to be coordinated by myself and a specialist in pre-school curriculum. Both are volunteers and will require only expenses, of $600.00

VI The community as its contribution will provide space for the classes. It will provide whatever volunteer work is required.

VII Parent Education Programs - Parents will meet with Teacher-Consultants three or four times during the eight week period. This is very difficult to arrange in a rural community. In addition, each parent will be provided with a record player. There are an enormous number of suitable records that can be distributed. One such record prepared for parents is distributed by The National School Public Relations Association of the N.E.A. entitled "How to Study and Why?". Other records can be produced based on material already developed in written form by The Children's Bureau (United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare). Some of the records could be for children. I have been discussing this plan with the Audio-Visual Directors of R.C.A. in Camden, New Jersey. Total cost for 150 Record Players would be $3,000.00. The Records would cost approximately $1,000.00.

VIII Transporting Children - Three buses are required for transporting the children to school. (This is a rural project). The $3,000.00 for eight weeks also includes drivers. (A volunteer program might be arranged, but this would be very unreliable as few cars in reasonable condition are available.

IX One local man will be trained at K.C.A. in maintenance of the record players, and would be hired as a general handy man for all the schools. Total cost for ten weeks including training and salary would be $600.00.

X Lunches and Snacks - unless provided by the Federal Government without cost would be $500.00 for 150 children for eight weeks.

XI Cost of Toys and Equipment - $2,000.00. This would include books, games, crayons - materials described in "Fostering Intellectual Development in Young Children", or about $200.00 per class.

XII Payment for two teacher consultants if volunteers cannot be secured would be $2500.00, $2,000.00 for salary and $500.00 for expenses. If volunteers can be secured the cost would be only $500.00 for expenses.

XIII All children will be given simple reading tests before and after the program. All children will be followed after the program.

The service will be volunteered by a psychologist, Dr. Herbert Gerjuoy from Educational Testing Service in Princeton, New Jersey, who has accepted responsibility for quality control of the research aspects of this entire program. He requires expenses only of $400.00.

XIV The local committees are eager for this to be a year round program and the above mentioned psychologist and myself will submit such a proposal upon completion of this program.

Conclusion

This is not a rigid program, costs can be cut drastically by eliminating the research aspects of the program. It would be exciting, however, to test out these various techniques in a rural setting.

SEPTEMBER 1964

CURRICULUM VITAE

NAME: Sol Gordon, Ph. D., Chief Psychologist
Middlesex County Mental Health Clinic
21 Remsen Avenue, New Brunswick, N. J.
Telephone: CH 6-0400, Ext. 248

HOME ADDRESS: 106 North 6th Avenue, Highland Park, N. J.
Telephone: 846-1916 (Area Code 201)

BIRTHDATE: 6-12-23 Married - One Child

EDUCATION:

B.S.	University of Illinois	February 1947
M.A.	University of Illinois	October 1947
Ph.D.	University of London	August 1953

MILITARY SERVICE: 1942 - 1945 - 3 Years, 3 Months

POSITIONS HELD:

1947-48 Instructor, University of Connecticut

Feb. 1948 to July 1951 - Two Years - Rehabilitation Worker and Psychologist - Jewish Agency and Ministry of Social Welfare, Jerusalem, Israel.

Nov. 1953 to Oct. 1954 - Therapist and Clinical Psychologist, Kupot Holim Hospital, Haifa, Israel

Nov. 1954 to July 1961 - Philadelphia Child Guidance Clinic (Includes Two Year N.I.M.H. Training Fellowship) Chief Psychologist as of July 1957.

PART-TIME CONSULTING:

1956-61 Chief of Psychological Services in Dept. of Child Psychiatry, Childrens' Hospital of Philadelphia

1960-63 Psychological Consultant - Jewish Family Service

1961-62 Consultant for St. Martha's Settlement House, Association for Jewish Children, Youth Services, Family Service (Phila.)

1961-1962 Project Director - Joint Philadelphia Board of Education - Mental Health Association Committee on Emotionally Disturbed Elementary School Children.

1963-1964 Psychological Consultant, Urban Studies Center, Rutgers University (The State University, New Brunswick, N. J.)

1963- Consultant to several sections of the N. J. Association for Brain Injured Children.

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS: American Psychological Association
Philadelphia Society for Clinical Psychology
American Orthopsychiatric Association
Pennsylvania Psychological Association
N. J. Psychological Association and Others

PUBLICATIONS:

"Some Effects of Incentives on the Performance of Imbeciles on a Repetitive Task" - American Journal of Mental Deficiency - Vol 60, #2 Oct 1955.

"Some Effects of Incentives on the Performance of Imbeciles" - British Journal of Psychology-1954, 45, 4.

"The Rate of Improvement of Adult Imbeciles on a Manual Dexterity Task as Compared with High Grade Defectives." Proceedings of the 1960 London International Conference on Scientific Aspects of Mental Deficiency.

PUBLICATIONS: (Cont'd)

"A Therapeutic Approach to Adolescents with Character Disorders" American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, Vol. 30, #4 - Oct. 1960.

"Combined Group and Individual Psychotherapy with Adolescent Delinquents." Corrective Psychiatry Journal of Social Therapy, Vol 8, #4 1962.

"More Help Needed" - (The Cost of Not Educating the Malajustment Child) NJEA Review March 1964

"The Brain Injured Adolescent" Pamphlet - N.Y. Assn. for Brain Injured Children, March 1964.

"Discovering and Meeting the Mental Health Needs of Emotionally Disturbed Elementary School Children, with Special Emphasis on Children of Normal Intelligence Whose Parents are Rejecting or Inadequate." with Wright, Berkowitz and Carace; Presented at the 1962 Annual Meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association. Accepted for publication by Mental Hygiene.

TO BE PUBLISHED:

"Activity Group Psychotherapy with Seriously Disturbed Elementary School Children Whose Parents are Rejecting and/or Unable to Accept Referrals to Child Guidance or Family Agencies." With Charles Cacace and Morris Berkowitz; Presented at the 1962 Annual Conference, American Group Psychotherapy Assn.

Signed Contract with Prentice-Hall, Inc. to prepare for 1964 Publication (with Dr. Jack Bardon), Book entitled "Coping with the Problem Child in the Public Schools - A Guide for School Administrators."

"Group Therapy as the Treatment of Choice for the Majority of Patients seen at a Mental Health Clinic". Annual Meeting of the Amer. Orthopsychiatric Assn. March 1963.

"Are We Seeing the Right Patients" Annual Meeting of Amer. Orthopsychiatric Assn. March 1964.

BRIEF REVIEWS, REPORTS, and EDITING:

Book Reviews: "Education of Mentally Handicapped Children", by J. E. W. Wallin - Amer. Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. 113, May 1957

"The Treatment and Prevention of Reading Problems" by Carl H. Delacato-Pediatrics, Vol. 25 1960

Report "Child Guidance Clinics and Delinquency" Mental Health News, Vol 1, #5, July 1960.

Edited "Creative Ways of Coping with Malajusted Children in the Public Schools." Proceeding of an Inter-Disciplinary Conference: Oct 10, 1963 Mimeo 42 pgs.

Co-Editor "Developing Postdoctoral Training for Psychotherapy." Proceedings of 1963 Annual Conference of Committee on Relations with Local Clinical Groups (A.P.A.)

Editor and Principal Contributor Emotionally Disturbed Children in the Public Elementary School - A Phila. Report Prepared for the Samuel S. Fels Fund. - Mimeo 100 pages Aug. 1963

COMMUNITY AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES, TEACHING AND CURRENT PROJECTS:

Certification of Approval for the Private Practice of Psychology (Board of Examiners, Pennsylvania Psychological Assn. May 29, 1961.)
Recipient of Annual Award of Boone School (1960) for Service to Delinquent Youths.
Consultant to Public Schools on Projects to Identify and Treat Emotionally Disturbed Children. Mental Health Seminars to Teachers. Public Lectures to Lay Persons on Emotional Disturbances of Childhood.

COMMUNITY AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES, TEACHING AND CURRENT PROJECTS: (Cont'd.)

Special Lecturer in Child Psychology. (Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania - Spring 1962 to Present.) Taught five courses in Graduate School of Education and Psychology Dept. (Group Guidance and Adolescent Psychology.) Rutgers - The State University.

Organizer and Principle Speaker of the First Statewide Interdisciplinary Conference of Creative Ways on Coping with Maladjusted Children in the Public Schools (N. J.) October 10, 1963.

Elected as Representative to the American Psychological Association, Division 12, Executive. (Section on Clinical Child Psychology).

Selected Vice-Chairman - Committee on Relations with Local Clinical Groups (Div of Clinical Psychology)

Appointed Member of the Professional Advisory Committee, Mental Health Board of Middlesex County.

Selected as main speaker at the Annual Meeting of the N. J. Assn. of School Nurses, October 1963.

Selected as main speaker at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Mental Health Association, Toronto, Feb. 1964. (The Cost of Not Educating the Problem Child.

EXPERIENCES and REFERENCE: I am a trained clinical psychologist and child therapist with more than ten years of experience with a wide range of children and adult problems. My post-doctoral supervisor was Dr. Phyllis Blanchard. Since July, 1957, I have supervised psychologists in both diagnostic evaluation and psychotherapy. I have been analyzed by a member of the Philadelphia Association for Psychoanalysis (Dr. Elizabeth B. Kaplan). My current interests are mainly in the area of Mental Health Consultation with schools, and to encourage development of Group Therapy and Group Counseling programs by social agencies.

In more recent years I have been interested in the area of the education of the Urban Slum Child.

[1965]

BUDGET

1.	Central Resource and Administrative Staff	(donated)	$64,015.00 2,500.00
2.	Community Teaching Staff		377,500.00
3.	Community Center Staff		42,000.00
4.	Services for Children		300,000.00
5.	Additional Community Volunteer Staff	(donated)	70,000.00
6.	Sewing Equipment	(donated)	12,500.00
7.	Printing Project Equipment		
	Offset Press	(donated)	15,000.00
	Supplies		6,250.00
8.	Special Demonstration Project		8,815.00
9.	Facilities	(donated)	27,000.00
10.	Film Contract		60,000.00
11.	Training and Evaluation Conference		48,420.00
12.	Legal Services		2,500.00
13.	Financing and Account Services		35,400.00
14.	Workmen's Compensation, Social Security, Liability Insurance (estimated at 7% of payroll)		33,736.00
15.	Central Administration		1,600.00
			$980,236.00
		(donated)	127,000.00
			$1,107,236.00

CENTRAL RESOURCE & ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF
(Budget Item #1)

Title of Position	Salary		Cost
Director	$150.00 wk.		$1,950.00
Co-Director of Professional Staff	150.00 wk.		1,950.00
Co-Director of Community Staff	150.00 wk.		1,950.00
Administrative Assistant	150.00 wk.		2,400.00
Health Coordinator	est.125.00 wk.	(see attachment)	1,250.00
Program Coordinator	" 125.00 wk.		1,250.00
Supplies Coordinator	" 125.00 wk		1,250.00
Social Services Coordinator	150.00 wk.	$2,400.00	
1 Field Director	est.125.00 wk.	1,250.00	
4 Community Trainees	60.00 wk.	2,400.00	
			6,050.00
Audio Visual Director	est.125.00 wk.		1,250.00
Counselling Director	150.00 wk.	1,200.00	
Psychiatric Consultant	150.00 wk.	600.00	
4 Staff Counsellors	est.125.00 wk.	4,500.00	
			6,300.00
Reading Readiness & Improvement Coordinator	" 125.00 wk.	1,125.00	
2 Field Directors	" 125.00 wk.	2,250.00	
4 Community Trainees	60.00 wk.	2,160.00	
			5,535.00
Dietitian	est.125.00 wk.	1,250.00	
2 Community Trainees	60.00 wk.	1,200.00	
			2,450.00
Field Directors			
5 Professional	est.125.00 wk.	6,250.00	
5 Community Trainees	60.00 wk.	3,000.00	
			9,250.00
Administrative Secretary	90.00 wk.	1,440.00	
2 Staff Secretaries	75.00 wk.	1,500.00	
Counselling Service Secretary	75.00 wk.	750.00	
			3,690.00
Drama Group (2 teams)			
2 Directors	est.125.00 wk.	2,250.00	
7 Community Trainees	60.00 wk.	1,080.00	
6 Aides	50.00 wk.	2,700.00	
			6,030.00
Sewing Director	est.125.00 wk.	(donated)	1,250.00
8 Community Trainees	60.00 wk.		4,800.00
Equipment Director	est.125.00 wk.	(donated)	1,250.00
8 Community Trainees	60.00 wk.		4,800.00
Painting Project			
1 Director	est.125.00 wk.	(10wks) 1,250.00	
2 Community Trainees	60.00 wk.	1,200.00	
2 Aides	50.00 wk.	1,000.00	
			3,450.00
Film Project			
3 Community Trainees	50.00 wk.	(14wks)	2,100.00
			$64,015.00
		(donated)	2,500.00
			$66,515.00

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BUDGET
(Nos. refer to Budget Items)

Child Development Group Enrollment: Approximately 200 units; 60 centers

2.	Staff unit cost per 15 children				
	1 professional teacher estimated	$115 wk.	for 8½ wks	977.50	
	1 community trainee	50 wk.		510.00	
	1 community aide	50 wk.		400.00	
				$1,887.50x200 =	$377,500.00
3.	Cost per local center				
	1 cook	$25 wk.	for 7 wks	175.00	
	1 food handler	25 wk.		175.00	
	1 transportation-janitorial	25 wk.		175.00	
	1 aide	25 wk.		175.00	
				$700.00 x 60 =	4,200.00
4.	Direct unit cost per 15 children				
	Medical cost			400.00	
	Supplies			500.00	
	Facilities			150.00	
	Food			350.00	
	Transportation			100.00	
				$1,500.00x200 =	$300,000.00
5.	Additional community help per unit of 15 children				
	Volunteers: Clerical, substitutes, trip attendants, family liaison				
	40 hours donated labor per week x 7 weeks x $1.25 per hr				
				350.00x200 =	$ 70,000.00
6.	Sewing Equipment				
	50 machines x $150.00			7,500.00	
	Materials			5,000.00	
					12,500.00
8.	Special Demonstration Project				
	Programed Reading Primer			2,000.00	
	Allen Item			115.00	
	Doman Item			1,000.00	
	Training Program			1,300.00	
	Record Players			3,000.00	
	Records			1,000.00	
	Research Consultant			400.00	8,815.00
9.	Facilities				
	Repairs, Maintenance and Rehabilitation of educational centers $450.00 per center x 60			27,000.00	$27,000.00
11.	Conferences				
	A. July 5-10 - Teachers training and orientation				
	660 teachers and staff, 6 days @$8 per day			28,710.00	
	Travel			2,000.00	
				30,710.00	

July 24-25 in-service training 100 teachers - 2 days @$8 per day	16,000.00	
C. August 28-31 Evaluation 120 representatives - 1 day @$8 per day	960.00	
15 staff - 4 days @ $8 per day	750.00	
	1,710.00	
		$48,420.00
15. Central Administration Costs		
Office Supplies	500.00	
Telephone	450.00	
Postage	50.00	
Rent	600.00	
		$1,600.00

0 to 3 years professional experience	$100. wk.
3 to 5 years professional experience	115. wk.
5 to 8 years professional experience	130. wk.
over 8 years professional experience	150. wk.

($125. a week used as average for budget projections)

[1965]

Attachment B

ADDITIONAL CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE STATEMENT

Every effort has been made to integrate our program through site selection, local committee composition, and recruitment in all areas of the community.

In 75% of our locales, the population within a reasonable radius of the center is close to 100% Negro.

Our staff will be completely integrated beyond tokenism.

The Child Development Group of Mississippi has a fully integrated board of directors.

The applicant, Mary Holmes Junior College, has an established policy of nondiscrimination.

Through all means of communication at our disposal, the Child Development Group of Mississippi will publically indicate its active intent to use all our resources to integrate our preschool groups.

[1905]

PROJECT HEADSTART

Send to: Delta Ministry
P.O. Box 457
Greenville, Mississippi

1. Name of your community? _____

2. Members of your committee:

Name _____

Address _____

Name _____

Address _____

Name _____

Address _____

Name _____

Address _____

Name _____

Address _____

Name _____

Address _____

3. Chairman of Committee:

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

4. Number in community not working _____

5. Number in community working part-time _____

6. How much money do most people earn each year? $_____

7. How many people receive welfare? _____

8. How many children do you think would like to take part in Project Headstart?

Projects -
Southern
Conservation Project

1964 Nov - Nov
1965 Feb - April

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

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1st vice chairman
Wilfred Ussery
2nd vice chairman
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secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

May 12, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

The CORE Southern Education Project Committee i
pleased to inform you that we are shipping the Geste
Electric mimeograph machine to you via Railway Expre
tomorrow (Wednesday). On receipt of the machine ple
get in touch immediately with the Gestetner Corp. or
agent for service, supplies and instruction. The ca
value of this machine is close to $700.00, and of co
we would like to hope that the best of care be taken
it.

We are also shipping mimeographs to Meridian,
Plaquemine and Canton. The tape recorder is going t
We have on hand a large assortment of new phono reco
they will not be shipped until or unless we receive
graph machines for shipment also. We also have on h
amplifier-phonograph which can be used to broadcast
crowd of thousands. It is lightweight and easy to c
If such an instrument could be used in the deep sout
could be very effective---but would the police allow
use? Barring shipment to the Southern Office, it wo
used here for street rallies, etc. If you can use i
out having it grabbed by the cops please let us know

In the future you will receive our newsletter.
know that you are busy and don't have much time to w
but from time to time keep us posted, especially on
equipment needs, and of course any newsy items about
activities.

Good work and good health.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown, Chair
Southern Education Proje

CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT NEWSLETTER - MAY, 1964

Under the name CORE Books for Mississippi, as has been previously reported, we collected and shipped over 30,000 books to that state for the purpose of setting up interracial educational centers.

We have expanded our activities to cover Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina. Currently we are engaged in a campaign to collect mimeograph machines, typewriters, phonographs and records, movie projectors and films, tape recorders and other equipment to equip these new centers. Several hundred letters have gone out to manufacturers, dealers and trade unions asking for equipment contributions, or, as in the case with unions and/or funds to help ship the equipment to the South. We are most pleased with the results to date. We have received equipment from the Gestetner Corporation, the Addo Machine Company, and a pledge from the A. B. Dick Co. Phonograph records have been pledged from the Vanguard Recording Society and the Library of Recorded Masterpieces. Our profound thanks to those contributors! We are awaiting the replies from the other companies and trade unions, so let us hear from you soon.

C.S.E.P. has several fund raising projects in the works. The biggest is the Harlem rally and program on Sunday, May 17th with James Farmer, National Director of CORE, as the featured speaker. To be held at P.S. 136, located at 135th Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, beginning at 6 p.m., the program will present stars of stage, screen, radio and television: ROBERT EARL JONES, ROBIN MORGAN, KENNETH N. WHITLOCK, J. SCOTT KENNEDY and the Players and the HALL JOHNSON CHOIR! (which will be under the direction of Arthur Bryant. Tell your friends about this major event. Tickets are on sale now at the CORE National office, so call Ben Brown and order your tickets Now! Margie Hopp is planning a Summer art exhibit for Greenwich Village. Artists interested in participating in CSEP's first art exhibit should contact Margie at: RE 4-6398. Noted Artist Charles Austin of the Art Students League is being approached to serve as our advisor!

The CORE National office is most pleased with the fine work that is being done by the Southern Education Project. We take this opportunity to express our deep gratitude to everyone who has contributed or participated in building this very import project. Anyone interested in participating in this volunteer venture should call us at CO 7-6270 daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

CORE Southern Education Project - 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York - CO 7-6270

The Executive Committee

JAMES BALDWIN - Honorary Chairman / Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman
Robert Daniels, Vice Chairman
Margie Hopp, Asso. Art Director
Mary Buckley, Secretary-Treasurer
Sarah Morgan, Socials Secretary
Carol Goslin, Art Director

Special services
Emma Davis - Elsie Freeman
M. S. Todd

Corresponding Secretaries
Marjorie Johnson
Shirley Barad
Kathryn Lissak
Peter Windsor
Robin M. Pitchford

May 16, 1964

Mr. Charles A. Perlik, Jr.
American Newspaper Guild
Philip Murray Building
1126 16th Street N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Perlik:

Thank you very much for your generous offer of a typewriter for our cause. Will you please have it shipped directly to:

Mr. Richard Haley, Associate National Director
CORE Southern Office
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana

We would also like to take this opportunity to thank you for the understanding and support your organization has thus indicated in the CORE Southern Education Project.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown
Chairman
Southern Education Project

BAB/1

cc: Mr. Richard Haley - Associate National Director

June 9, 1964

Mr. Benjamin Brown
c/o CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Ben,

The mimeograph arrived and was properly checked and demonstrated by the local Gestetner representative. Since that time it has served its purpose well on numerous occasions. I cannot tell you and the Committee how grateful we are for this piece of equipment.

Recently two typewriters came from a Catholic Brother in Atlanta, Georgia. This came about through the work of Mary Hamilton. One is an excellent machine with a very long carriage; the other is not so fancy but will do well after some adjustments. This means then that any other office equipment you receive should be sent to one of the projects in Mississippi, Louisiana or Florida.

The Books Committee, which had such a modest beginning, is developing into a strong arm for our program. Please convey to all the members my congratulation for their effective work and my gratitude for the help they have rendered.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

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to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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Ralph Rosenfeld
secretary
Alan Gartner
treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

June 29, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley, Associate National Director
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard,

Thanks for your acknowledgement letter of June 9th. The C.S.E.P. was most pleased to help equip the CORE Southern Headquarters. I need not tell you that the office during the past few weeks has been frantically busy, hence my delay in answering you.

I am enclosing C.S.E.P. releases to bring you up to date on our current activities.

We are all saddened by the disappearance of Mickey and the other two CORE workers in Mississippi. In this sad hour the whole C.S.E.P. Committee pledges redoubled efforts in our educational program.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown

Benjamin A. Brown, Chrmn.
Southern Education Project

CORE Southern Education Project
38 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.
CO 7-6270, Extension 4

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Att: Benjamin A. Brown

CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT LAUNCHES SPECIALIZED BOOK DRIVE

The CORE Southern Education Project announced this week a campaign to collect thousands of books on Negro and Africa life, history, literature and culture for CORE's new interracial education centers in the deep South. Appeals are going to publishers, libraries, collectors, trade unions, all news media, social organizations, and to hundreds of individuals with large Negro and Africa collections.

Earlier this year the C.S.E.P. collected and shipped over 30,000 assorted books and over $4,000.00 worth of mimeographs, tape recorders, typewriters, phonographs and records to Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina, sites of the new centers.

Explanation for the new book drive was given by Benjamin A. Brown, CORE Staff director of the volunteer project: "Although we previously collected and shipped thousands of books to the South, too few of them pertained to the role of the Negro people in American life. Among the American history books collected, where the Negro people were mentioned at all there was gross distortion of their true role in America. It is our hope that from this specialized Negro and Africa book drive will come a flood of socially significant volumes that can become a vital source of enlightenment and inspiration in the Southern Negro movement for equality, justice and brotherhood."

Books and funds for shipment should be earmarked "C.S.E.P." and sent to the CORE National Office, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York.

CORE Southern Education Project
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
CO 7-6270, Extension 4

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT COMMITTEE STATEMENT ON MISSING CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS

In a telegram to President Lyndon B. Johnson the CSEP wrote: "shocked and shamed at disappearance of CORE civil rights workers in Mississippi Freedom Summer Project. Demand you act forcefully now to protect lives of civil rights volunteers in deep south. Respond please." The CORE Southern Education Project, composed of National Office volunteers, and under the direction of staff member Benjamin A. Brown, has collected and shipped over 30,000 books to Mississippi, along with over $4000.00 worth of mimeograph machines, typewriters, phonographs, records and tape recorders to other areas in the deep south. It was responsibile for completely equipping the CORE community center in Meridian, Miss. which was established by Rita and Mickey Schwerner. As the solemn search goes on for the three civil rights workers we pledge redoubled efforts to push forward our drive to help educate the Negro and white people in the deep south through collection of books and other educational materials. We urge our friends to lend every financial and moral assistance to National CORE to carry on its interracial work in the deep south.

Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman; Bob Daniels, Vice Chairman; Mary Buckley, Secretary-Treasurer

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

September 21, 1964

Mr. Dave Dennis
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Dear Dave,

I recently received a letter from Ben Brown in the CORE National Office. You probably are aware of some of the work done by the Southern Education Project, a group of volunteers who have collected books, typewriters and other equipment to send to the south. SEP has still more plans for the future, and ask our help in order to bring these plans to fruition. I will quote directly from Ben's letter to give you some idea of what he wants.

"The CORE Southern Education Project is planning on getting out a brocure which will tell our supporters about our efforts here and about the results in the deep south. This brocure will be used for promotional work in the expanding program of CSEP. For this brocure we need pictures from Meridian, Canton, Jackson, Plaquemine and other areas where CORE is setting up Community Centers. This appeal is being made to you because efforts in the past to secure pictures hhave been fruitless. Please help us in whatever way you can."

Ben also said in the letter that CSEP is presently undertaking a drive to obtain small economical cameras for all of our Task Force workers. I'm sure you'll agree with me that it is very much to our advantage to help the people in this project, because they have been of real help tp us many times in the past and give promise of continuing help of the most practical nature.

Send your pictures to Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman, CORE Southern Education Project, 38 Park Row, New York.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

September 21, 1964

Mr. Ronnie Moore
10185 Avenue B
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Ronnie,

I recently received a letter from Ben Brown in the CORE National Office. You probably are aware of some of the work done by the Southern Education Project, a group of volunteers who have collected books, typewriters and other equipment to send to the south. SEP has still more plans for the future, and ask our help in order to bring these plans to fruition. I will quote directly from Ben's letter to give you some idea of what he wants.

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Send your pictures to Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman, CORE Southern Education Project, 38 Park Row, New York.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orlea ns, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

September 18, 1964

Mr. Ben Brown
CORE National Office
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Ben,

The enclosed photocopy speaks more eloquently of specific needs then I could. Canton would certainly appreciate any help you can give in regard to a typewriter. I am sure it is safe to say they need two, because Canton has recently opened a Community Center next to the office. Many thanks for whatever you and the SEP workers can do.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

Enc.

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
Martin Luther King
Douglas Levin
David Livingston
Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
A. Philip Randolph
Ira DeA. Reid
Walter P. Reuther
Hobson R. Reynolds
Jackie Robinson
Arnold M. Rose
Fred M. Shuttlesworth
Lillian Smith
C. K. Steele
Gardner Taylor
Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
Goodwin Watson
Joseph Willen
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Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

September 16, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Richard,

Because of the encouragement, sympathy, and support that you have given the C.S.E.P. in the past, I would like to give you a brief report of our progress, plans for the future, and ask a small favor of you. First, the C.S.E.P. Art Show which you were good enough to attend grossed over a thousand dollars, out of which we contributed seven hundred to CORE's Mississippi Fund. In a novel move we took the art works not sold and set up an exhibit and sale in the National Office. We plan a two week-end open house exhibit and sale here within a few weeks.

We in the C.S.E.P. are most interested in developing a Negro history program within CORE. I discussed this briefly with Jim a few weeks ago and he indicated interest. Such a program, he said, could be developed in the Organization Department. Pursuant to Mr. Farmer's suggestion, I am drafting an outline for this project and at his suggestion I will discuss it with him again shortly.

Richard, the C.S.E.P. is planning on getting out a brochure which will tell our supporters about our efforts here and about the results in the deep South. This brochure will be used f or promotional work in the expanding program in the C.S.E.P. For this brochure we need pictures from Meredian, Canton, Jackson, Plaquemine and other areas where CORE is setting up community centers. This appeal is being made to you because of efforts in the past to secure pictures which have been fruitless. Please help us in whatever way you can.

Incidentally, at Gordon Carey's request the C.S.E.P. is undertaking a drive to obtain small economical cameras for all of our Task Force workers.

I am enclosing a couple of photographs of our recent cocktail party with C.S.E.P.'s compliments.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown
Chairman,
CORE Southern Education
Project

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
Ralph Abernathy
James Baldwin
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina M. Barnes
Algernon D. Black
James B. Carey
Allan Knight Chalmers
Grenville Clark
John Cogley
Earl B. Dickerson
Eugene E. Frazier
Harold Gibbons
Roland B. Gittelsohn
Sidney Hollander
George M. Houser
E. Stanley Jones
Bishop F. D. Jordan
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Will Maslow
A. J. Muste
Dorothy Norman
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Walter P. Reuther
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Howard Thurman
Bishop W. J. Walls
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Joseph Willen
Jerry Wurf
Charles S. Zimmerman

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treasurer
James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

September 22, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

Dear Richard,

Pursant to your letter of September 18th, in which you enclosed a photocopy of a COFO appeal for a typewriter, please be informed that the C.S.E.P. is shipping a recently-acquired electric typewriter to their office at 883 Lutz Street, in Canton.

Yours in Freedom

Benjamin A. Brown
Chairman, CORE Southern
Education Project

BAB:cy

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

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file CSEP

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director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

October 26, 1964

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2211 Eryades Street
Room 203
New Orleans, Louisana

Dear Richard,

The CORE Southern Education Project is pleased to inform you that we are today shipping eight boxes each of assorted specialized Negro/Africa/Social books to Meridian, Canton, Monroe and Americus. It is my understanding that the Meridian Center still needs Negro/Africa and Social books and we will keep them coming until you inform us that you have enough.

Please keep me informed of your activities as well as your needs, and the CORE Southern Education Project will do all in its power to obtain your supplies.

Mary Buckley, the Treasurer and I, recently compiled a complete report of equipment, new books and other contributions for the past year. This report, which has been submitted to the National Director, carries a grand total of $26, 500.00. This does not include $850.00 which the CSEP contributed fromour Rally and Art Show.

I am still waiting to receive from the AFL-CIO, their trade union list which will be used to launch our nationwide campaign. More on this later.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown

Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman
CORE Southern Ed. Project

BAB:bn

Richard

October 8, 1964

Mr. George Guernsey
AFL-CIO Education Department
815 16th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Guernsey:

I should like to take this opportunity of introducing you to the CORE Southern Education Project. At the same time we would like to congratulate the AFL-CIO Education Department for the excellent job that it is doing in education for organized labor.

CORE's Southern Education Project was set up to help equip our newly established community educational centers in the Deep South. To date we have shipped over 50,000 assorted books to centers in Meridian, Canton and Jackson, Mississippi, as well as over $10,000 worth of assorted office equipment. And still the pressing need for more typewriters, mimeographs and tape recorders remains, indeed the growing needs far outdistances supply on hand or even anticipated incoming contributions from manufacturers or dealers. Hence this appeal to your office.

We are about to launch a nationwide campaign among trade unions asking for their help in equipping these vital freedom centers. Could your office supply us with a complete list of all AFL-CIO trade union newspapers so that we may be able to send them the enclosed press release? We would greatly appreciate your cooperation in helping us launch this drive.

Fraternally yours,

Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman
CORE Southern Education Project

BAB:pw

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director of organization
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community relations director

October 9, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley, Southern Director
CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
2211 Dryades Street, Room 203
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard,

Skipping amenities, please allow me to project several thoughts, problems and proposals of immediate mutual concern to us:

1) As you know, the CSEP is about to launch a nationwide campaign among trade unions in an appeal to help CORE equip our Southern centers with mimeographs, typewriters, tape recorders and other essentials for their operation. I have written the National AFL-CIO for names and addresses of all trade union newspapers. Immediately upon receipt of this list at least several thousands press releases will go out. In anticipation of the response to this massive appeal, I should like to be prepared to direct the flow of equipment directly to our Southern centers and offices. Could you, then, send me a copy of all of our centers, offices, headquarters, etc. to which equipment can be shipped direct?

2) To expedite and consolidate our efforts to furnish your Southern centers with equipment, could it be possible for all requests to be formulated by, approved by, and sent in by your office? This would, of course, eliminate duplication and save time.

3) Once the campaign gets into full swing I anticipate a flood of offers from all over the country (hopeful thinking), posing the spectre of a problem of logistics, which, with time to prepare, it might be worth while thinking about. As we agreed today, however, wherever possible we will expect the unions to ship their contributions direct to centers that you designate.

4) After our brief but constructive conversation today I decided to send out an addenda sheet of all kinds of equipment and stationery that are needed in our Southern centers. Why not, if possible, get all of the essentials for our operations?

Finally, as soon as the typewriter is returned by Lou Smith we will ship it off to Canton; Jim Farmer reported that Meridian and other centers in Mississippi needed records, so Monday we will ship them out.

So long for now,

C O R E SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

2211 Dryades Street

New Orleans, Louisiana 70113

523-7204

October 6, 1964

Mr. Benjamin A. Brown
CORE Southern Education Project
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Ben,

Thanks again for the effective operation of CSEP. I haven't heard from Canton since I returned, but I am sure you will. I can go at much greater lenght, but it would all amount to, "Canton is grateful."

Good luck,

Richard Haley

RH/ds

[1964, Oct]

To: Mr. George Wiley, CORE Associate National Director

From: Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate, CORE Southern Education Project

Subject: Recapitulation of C.S.E.P. Operations

As the supervisor of theMembership Department I organized the clerical volunteers originally into an ad hoc committee called "CORE Books for Mississippi Committee." The purpose was twofold: 1) to involve these workers in meaningful non-actionist activity that would advance the program of CORE; and 2) to cement their relations with the National Office in a way as to guarantee continued group production of clerical services to reduce the cost of office operations.

Systematic organized mass appeals were made through mass letter writing appeals to manufacturers, dealers, trade unions, churches and publishers asking for contributions of books, equipment and funds to help us equip new CORE centers in the deep South. Although some scepticism was voiced by some staff people, the campaign proved immediately successful. We obtained enough supplies from our efforts to fully equip two centers: Canton and Meridian. Letters came from the South indicating that new centers were in the making despite funds shortages, so, expanding our activities: fund-raising and solicitation of supplies, we changed our name to CORE Southern Education Project, and set about to fulfill their needs. Simultaneously we launched campaigns to have the public ship supplies direct to the South. These campaigns were successful even beyond our expectations. After a year of operations we could report to the National Director that we had shipped over 50,000 general books and specialized books about Negro and African life and history, plus enough mimeographs, phonographs, tape recorders, typewriters, sewing machines, etc. to meet at least the basic needs of all centers functioning in the South. Total value of all books and equipment shipped as of 10/22/64 was estimated at $27,584.79 by the C.S.E.P. auditing committee.

Concurrently with our book/equipment campaign we organized small scale fund-raising programs: talent programs, recitals, a Harlem rally with Jim Farmer and two art shows. Due to the National Office's desperate financial situation we contributed an approximate total of $1200.00 to it.

Preently, along with our book/equipment efforts, we are presenting an AFRICA NIGHT program of songs, dances, music and dinner. Also we are issuing an all occasion greeting card with a poem written for us by Langston Hughes and a drawing done for us by Tom Feelings. Moreover, responding to the many requests from South and North, we are compiling bibliographies of Negro history, literature and culture, which will, we hope, be the most comprehensive collection in existence. When it is complete we plan to produce an illustrated CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY AND LITERATURE with synopses of the most outstanding books, and with brief references to lesser and less significant books. With the approval of the organization we plan to have this booklet printed (including appropriate statements by CORE leadership and/or staff) and made available as a popular fund-raising project for CORE. We urge the endorsement of this project at a time when The Negro Personality, our history and culture have become basic factors in the freedom movement.

Moreover, we urge that more greeting cards with the Negro image, however projected, are produced for sale by CORE. Finally, there is a great demand today for books about the Negro people. Cannot we profitably include such books as John Hope Franklin's FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM, the anthology, NEGRO CARAVAN, Dr. Carter G. Woodson's NEGRO MAKERS OF HISTORY, the works of Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, E. Franklin Frazier, et. al. for sale to our associate membership? Surely such contributions to Negro culture are obviously vital to our many-sided struggle for freedom, dignity and equality in America. Incidentally, publishers offer us a 40% discount, and such an undertaking could be a profitable venture for CORE.

In summary, I think that we can learn from the experiment of the C.S.E.P. that clerical volunteers can be effectively utilized in sustained interest by involving them in vital educational and fund-raising activities when this endeavor is undertaken by experienced and patient direction. I have found that there are thousands of sympathetic people willing to make a contribution to civil rights short of direct action. I suggest that this vital energy, which has saved the National Office at least 1/3 of its working man hours under my direction for the past 2½ years be tapped across the country. Similar ventures could be launched from Chicago and the West Coast.

Much credit for the success of the C.S.E.P. must go the the following volunteers, past and present, who have contributed so much to our pilot program: Mary Buckley, my wife, Robert Daniels, June Corbett, Virginia Hood, Ashley King, Iris Smith, Samuel Akesson, Marily Einhorn, Virginia Talarico, Peter Windsor (staff) Willie Mae Webb, Rose Gordon, Pamela Day, Carolyn Goslin, Peggy Howard, David Holderidge, et. al.

Since the first C.S.E.P. report was issued we have shipped over 25,000 additional new books South, acquired an estimated $4,000 worth of art works contributed by participating artists in our two exhibits, and acquired about $800.00 worth of equipment for shipment South.

CORE SOUTHERN OFFICE
2209 DRYADES STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
ac504/523-7204

November 30, 1964

Mr. Benjamin Brown
CORE Southern Education Project
38 Park Row
New York, New York

Dear Ben,

Enclosed is a list of the various CORE offices scattered throughout the several states. I hope it will ease our communication a little more. (This job has given me a healthy respect for the necessity of refining every last tiny detail in order to get effective operation, but oh, what a laborious task!)

The Southern Office itself has growing needs, too. We could use handily a hundred reams of #20wgt. mimeo paper; it is proving to be one of our most effective tools. We also need two typewriters. Concerning the latter, however, I must give priority to Shreveport and Quincy, neither of which presently has a typewriter of its own.

There is much to be done this morning so I won't stretch out this letter. Let me close with the hope that every member of CSEP enjoys a pleasant holiday season.

Sincerely,

Richard Haley

Post

CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT

38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
CO 7-6270

YEARLY REPORT ON BOOKS, EQUIPMENT AND FUNDS RECEIVED AND RAISED, AND SHIPMENTS MADE TO CORE SOUTHERN COMMUNITY CENTERS OR STORED FOR SHIPMENT

First Year: 1963-64

"A vital new CORE auxiliary has been created by the ambitious social conscious National Office volunteers who were organized into the CORE Southern Education Project by Staff Associate Ben Brown. Their successful campaigns in collecting books, equipment and funds for our Southern community centers have played a significant role in helping eliminate illiteracy, and thereby enable hundreds of thousands of disfranchised Negro people to become elligible to vote. Moreover, in the current campaign of the CSEP to collect specialized books on Negro and African history, literature and culture, they are helping to fulfill the great need to educate Negro and White people on the valued historical contributions of the Negro people."

JAMES FARMER, CORE NATIONAL DIRECTOR

MESSAGE TO OUR CONTRIBUTORS

We proudly submit this comprehensive report to all of our contributors among manufacturers, dealers, publishers, schools, colleges, organizations, trade unions and individuals that have made our efforts of the first year so successful. Our profound thanks to all of you for helping us to collect approximately $27,000. worth of books, equipment and funds to equip CORE centers in Canton, Meridian, Monroe, La., Baton Rouge, La. and Americus, Ga.

In addition to the above total of equipment the CSEP Committee raised $150.00 from a Harlem rally and $700.00 from our Mississippi Freedom Art Show & Sale. These funds were deposited in the CORE Mississippi Freedom Account to cover field operations in that state.

Again we wish to thank all of our contributors of the last year, and at the same time inform you that CORE is opening up new centers in Harmony, Miss., St. Francisville, La., Monroe, La., and Chattahoochie, Fla. for which we will need additional books, equipment and funds. Please contribute as generously as you can to help us equip these vital new educational centers in the Deep South.

Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman, Robert Daniels, Vice Chairman, Mary Buckley, Treasurer, Committee Members: June Corbett, Virginia Hood, Ashley King, Iris Smith, Samuel Akesson, Marilyn Einhorn, Virginia Talarico, Peter Windsor, Willie Mae Webb, Pamela Day, Carolyn Goslin, Peggy Howard, David H. Holderidge, Laraine Fox, Taffy Neuwirth, Joe Friedman, et. al.

CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT ESTIMATES ON EQUIPMENT, BOOKS AND CASH ACQUIRED, SHIPPED OR WAITING ASSIGNATION TO THE SOUTH

Contributor	Item	Date	Estimated Value	Shipped/Stored
Gestetner Corp.	Elec. Mimeo		675.00	New Orleans
Addo Machine Co.	Elec. Duplicator & Supplies		587.65	Meridian, Miss.
A.B. Dick Co.	Manual Mimeo.		50.00	Plaquemine, La.
Textile Workers N. Y. Joint Board	Elec. Mimeo.		750.00	Nat'l CORE Off.
Textile Workers N. Y. Joint Board	Elec. Mimeo (faulty)		50.00	Sold
CORE NAT'L OFF.	Manual Mimeo (exchange)		200.00	Sumter, S.C.
Anonymous Teacher (Exchange for Elec. Phono.-Broadcaster)	Elec. Phonograph		50.00	Nat'l CORE use
Mrs. Edna Slatkin	Tape Recorder (used)		25.00	Meridian, Miss.
Vanguard Records	120 new records		480.00+	Stored
Library of Recorded Masterpieces	100 new records		400.00+	Stored
Local 10, A.C.A.	Check		25.00	On Hand
Nat'l American Newspaper Guild	Typewriter		100.00	New Orleans,La.
Toy & Novelty Workers Union	Check		50.00	On Hand
Total Estimated Cash Value as of May, 1964			$3442.65	

Cont. as of July 8th 1964

T. H. Clarke	Cash	5/25/64	10.00	Oh Hand
Furniture Wkrs.Union	Cash	6/10/64	25.00	On Hand
Folkways Records	200 new records	6/12/64	600.00	Meridan, Canton & Plaquemine
Nancy Jacobson	Elec. Phono. (used)	6/17/64	50.00	Stored

Cont. next page

Contributor	Item	Date	Estimated Value	Shipped/Stored
Citadel Press	12 Negro History books	6/11/64	26.00	Meridian, Canton & Plaquemine
Assoc. Pub. Wash., D. C.	12 History Bks. Negro	6/18/64	60.00	Meridian, Canton
Dial Press	4 Negro Hist. Bks.	6/24/64	16.00	Stored
I. Marcuse	Cash	6/24/64	10.00	On Hand
Mrs. L. Sharoff	1 Webcor Rec.	7/3/64	200.00	Meridian
Mrs. L. Sharoff	1 LTP Rec.	7/3/64	50.00	Stored
Mr. L. Stouman	1 Typewriter used	7/3/64	50.00	Plaquemine
Lafayette Radio	2 new Phono.	7/6/64	2@75/ 150.00	Stored
Wm. Morrow & Co.	10 Negro Bks.	7/6/64	22.50	Meridian, Sumter & Plaquemine
Bethany Press	25 Negro Bks.	7/6/64	32.50	Meridian & Plaquemine
Bobbs-Merrill Co.	5 Negro Bks.	7/6/64	12.00	Meridian & Plaquemine
Bruce Humphries Co.	10 Negro Bks.	7/6/64	25.00	Meridian Sumter & Plaquemine
Mrs. E. Johnson	25 Negro Hist. Guides	7/6/64	25.00	Mer., Sum., & Plaq.
Hill & Wang Pub.	80 Negro Bks.	7/7/64	200.00	Meridian Monroe & Canton
Farrar & Strauss	25 Negro Bks.	7/7/64	87.50	Mer., Mon., & Can.
Contemporary Records	21 new Records	7/7/64	63.00	Mer., Can. & Plaq.
Basic Books	10 Negro Bks.	7/8/64	45.00	Mer., Sum. & Plaq.
	as of 7/8/64 ------Total		1759.50	
	Estimate as of 5/64----------		3442.65	
	Grand Total		5202.15	
Atheneum Press	2 Negro Bks.	7/13/64	5.44	
Exposition Press	4 Negro Bks.	7/13/64	12.00	
Doubleday Co.	12 Negro Bks.	7/13/64	13.00	
Carlton Press	10 Negro Bks.	7/13/64	23.75	

Contributor	Item	Date	Estimated Value	Shipped/Stored
Carlton Press	24 Negro books	7/13/64	50.00	Mer., Can., Plaq.
Putnam's Sons	20 Negro books	7/15/64	65.00	Mer., Can., Mon.,
Putnam's Sons	48 Negro books	7/16/64	164.00	mer., Can., Mon., Amer.
Dial Press	20 Negro books	7/16/64	79.00	Mer., Can., Mon., Amer.
Prentice Hall	150 Negro books	8/5/64	500.00	Meridian, Plaq.,
Lafayette Radio	Phonograph	8/17/64	70.00	Plaq., La.
Ben Brown	Phono/Amplif.	8/17/64	75.00	Nat'l Off. Use
Symphonic Radio	2 Phonos. & Records	8/7/64	200.00	Shipped Direct to Mer., Miss.
Bill Miller	phone /incomplete parts/exchanged	8/17/64	75.00	Exch nged for phone stored
United Fed. Teachers	Arts, Crafts	8/15/64	300.00	Meridian, Miss.
Anon Teacher	Phonograph	8/17/64	50.00	Canton, Miss.
Economy Crafts	Arts & Crafts	8/17/64	50.00	Meridian, Miss.
Capitol Records	500 Records	8/17/64	2000.00	All South Centers
Mrs Bessie Lewis	Elec. Sew. Mach.	8/17/64	100.00	Meridian, Miss.
Beacon Press	Appr. 3700 books	8/17/64	11,000.00	All South Centers 10/22/64
Universalist- Unitarian	37 cartons books			
Nat'l Council Churches Frienship Press	600 Books	8/17/64	1,200.00	All South Centers 10/22/64
Mrs. Sharoff	Portable typewriter	8/17/64	75.00	Stored for shipment
Prog. Women Civil Rights: Bklyn, N.Y.	Bolt Cloth	8/17/64	200.00	Meridian, Miss.
Dr. Nathan Fybish	Cash	8/17/64	20.00	Deposited for ship exp.
Sarah Guilford: CSEP	Cash	8/17/64	5.00	Deposit. for ship. exp.
Paul Fessler	Phonograph	8/21/64	50.00	Stored for ship.
Macmillan Pub.	2 boxes books	8/27/64	600.00	All South Centers 10/22/64
Magnavox Radio Co.	1 stereo Phono.	8/28/64	100.00	Stored for New cen.

CONTRIBUTOR	ITEM	DATE	ESTIMATED VALUE	SHIPPED/STORED
Mrs. Martin Friedman	Elec. typewiter	9/4/64	100.00	Plaq. La, %Moore
Harper & Row Pub.	172 Books(Negro)	9/8/64	700.00	All South Centers 10/22/64
W.W.Norton Co.	9 boxes Negro books	9/10/64	1800.00	Part ship all Cent 10/22/64
Scribner & Sons	1 Box Negro books	9/11/64	300.00	Part ship all Cent 10/22/64
Avon Books	1 box Negro books	9/1/64	200.00	All South Ctrs. 10/22/64
Dr. Martin Block	Stationery	9/2/64	200.00	Meridian, Miss.
Mrs. Leon Altman	Port. typewiter	9/17/64	60.00	Jackson, Miss. Dennis
Dell Publishers	1000. Negro books	9/18/64	800.00	All South Ctrs. 10/22/64
Mrs. M. Friedman	Used 16mm Proj	9/21/64	200.00	In repair for Meridian, Miss.
Sarah P. Boyle	25 books	9/24/64	25.00	Stored for all Ctr.
Seabury Press	25 books	9/27/64	25.00	Stored for all Ctr.
American Society African Culture	6 Africa books	9/30/64	20.00	All South Centers 10/22/64
Argus Inc.	12 Argus cameras	10.16/64	180.00 ($15.ea.)	South Task Force 10/19/64
Hill & Wang Inc.	20 Negro books	10/8/64	20.00	Stored for South shipment
Unitarian-Universalist Service Comm. (Boston)	320 Negro books	10/21/64	535.45 exact	All South Ctrs. 10/22/64
Mrs. Florine Snyder	Used Stan. type	10/11/64	75.00	Canton, Miss. 10/23/64
Belafonte Records	15 albums	10/15/64	60.00	Stored for all South Centers

Sub-total from 7/8/64 thru 10/22/64 ----------	22,382.64	(Report # 3)
Sub-total brought forward from 7/8/64 --- - ---------	1,759.50	(Report # 2)
Sub-total brought forward from 5/24/64 ----------	3,442.65	(Report # 1
GRAND TOTALS OF 10/22/64 ------ --- - ----------	27,584.79	

This CORE Southern Education Project Financial Report was drawn up and computed for James Farmer, CORE National Director on October 22, 1964 by:

Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman (Staff Associate)

Mary Buckley, Treasurer

CSEP/wmw

Moore

[1964]

CORE - Southern Education Project
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
CO 7-6270, Extension #4

Dear Friend:

CORE Southern Educational Community Centers are in constant need of books on Negro and African life and history, general books on history, literature, poetry, mimeographs, typerwriters, movie projectors, films and screens, phonographs and records, cameras and films, as well as canned food and clothing. At the present time we have 10 functioning centers in the deep south. They are listed below. We ask that you help us equip these vital cases of education and action by shipping your contributions direct to one of these centers. Due to the vacilating flow of supplies shipped direct to the South we are checking off those of the greatest need at this time.

() Ronnie Moore, Director
CORE Community Center
1501 ½ East Blvd.
Baton Rouge, La.

() Randy Glenn, Director
CORE Harmony Community Center
% Williams Store, Route #2
Carthage, Miss.

() Eric Weinberger, Director
CORE Community Center
2505½ 5th Street
Meridian, Miss.

() Richard Tinsley, Director
Philadelphia CORE Center
% 2505½ 5th Street
Meridian,,Miss.

() North Florida Citizens Education
Project - Box 328F, Route 3
Quincy, Fla. Att: Spiver Gordon

() George Raymond, Director
CORE Community Center
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Miss.

() Oretha Castle, Director
CORE Community Center
103 North 10th Street
Monroe, La.

() Claudia Edwards, Director
CORE Center, 413 Pierre Ave.
Shreveport, La.

() Charles Fenton, Director
CORE Center - General Delivery
Jonesboro, La.

() James Collier, Director
Clarke County CORE Center
% 2505½ 5th Street
Meridian, Miss.

Specialized books about Negro and African history, literature,and culture may be delivered to the CORE National Office for equal distribution to Southern Centers.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate
CORE Southern Education Project

Mary Buckley, Secretary

File
SEP
(go through nat. org.
corresp. + find Ben
Brown letters.

[1964?]

CORE-Southern Education Project
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.
CO7-6270

Dear Friend:

Thank you for your recent offer of books, clothing or food for CORE Southern Community Centers. These centers are in constant need of books, equipment, clothing and food, and since our funds are very limited for paying shipping costs, we ask that you ship your contrbutions direct to the center (s) indicated below:

() Mr. Ronnie Moore, Director
CORE Community Center
1501½ East Blvd.
Louise Street Branch P.O.
Baton Rouge, La.

() Mr. David Kramer, Director
CORE Community Center
103 North 10th Street
Monroe, La.

() Miss Mary Anne Shupenko, Director
CORE Community Center
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi

() Mr. Eric Weinberger, Director
CORE Community Center
2505½ 5th Street
Meridian, Mississippi

The CORE Southern Education Project expresses its profound thanks to you for the contribution that you are making in helping us equip these vital new centers that are enabling thousands of Negro citizens to qualify to vote.

Enclosed are information sheets about the C.S.E.P.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate
CORE Southern Education Project

Mary Buckley, Secretary

BAB;wmw
encl.

[1964]

DRAFT OUTLINE: "CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY, LITERATURE & CULTURE"

THE AMERICAN NEGRO PEOPLE IN LITERATURE & THE ARTS

I. THE AMERICAN NEGRO PEOPLE IN LITERATURE & THE ARTS
(2000 word essay by _____)

Synopses of some principal books on the theme
1) The Negro in Literature and Art, Brawley
2) Negro Caravan, Brown, et. a
3) The Negro in American Fiction, Brown
4) Soon, One Morning, Hill (ed

II. EARLY AFRO-AMERICAN FOLK ARTS (1000 word essay by _____

Synopses
1) Negro Folk Rhymes, Talley
2) The Myth of the Negro Past, Herskovits
3)

III. TRADITIONAL POETRY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO PEOPLE
(1500 word essay by _____)

Synopses
1) Book of American Negro Poetry, Johnson
2) Negro Caravan, Brown et. al
3) Poetry of the Negro, Hughes
4) American Negro Poetry, Bontemps

IV. A SHORT HISTORY OF AMERICAN NEGRO DRAMA
(1500 word essay by _____)

Synopses
1) The Negro in American Theatre, Isaacs
2)
3)
4)

V. THE IMPACT OF NEGRO MUSIC IN AMERICAN CULTURE
(1500 word essay by _____)

1) The Negro And His Songs, Odum & Johnson
2)
3)
4)

VI. AMERICAN NEGRO ART - PAST AND PRESENT
(1000 word essay by _____)

Synopses
1) The Negro In Art, Locke 2) 3) American Negro Art, Dover

VII. A STUDY OF MODERN NEGRO FICTION
(1500 word essay by _____)

Synopses
1) 2) 3) 4)

5) 6) 7) 8)

VIII. A STUDY OF MODERN NEGRO POETRY
(1500 word essay by _____)

Synopses
1) 2) 3) 4)

IX. A STUDY OF MODERN NEGRO DRAMA
(1500 word essay by _____)

Synopses
1) 2) 3)

X. THE NEGRO WRITER'S VISION OF AMERICA - by James Baldwin (?)

Bibliographical data on all other books will be listed by category in a section at the back of the book.

This is the end of Parts II & III: THE AMERICAN NEGRO PEOPLE IN LITERATURE AND THE ARTS. Part IV will deal with SOME SOCIAL COMMENTARY ON THE NEGRO FREEDOM MOVEMENT.*

Compiled by Benjamin Anderson Brown, Editor, CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY, LITERATURE AND CULTURE. This project is under the sponsorship of the CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York. CO 7-6270, Extension 33.

Proceeds from the book sales of the CORE GUIDE will be earmarked for use in setting up and equiping Community Centers and Freedom Schools in the Deep South.

*There will be an additional part dealing with PROFILES OF CREATIVE GENIUS OF AFRO-AMERICANS.

CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY, LITERATURE & CULTURE - PART #3

"SOME PROFILES OF CREATIVE GENIUS OF AFRO-AMERICANS IN HISTORY"

I. Africa - A Cradle of Civilization -(2500 word essay of African artists, writers, musicians, scientists, dancers, conquerors, doctors, etc.)

II. Profiles of Afro-Americans in Music and Song

III. Profiles of Afro-American Dancers

IV. Profiles of Afro-American Actors and Actresses

V. Profiles of Afro-American Writers and Historians

VI. Profiles of Afro-American Educators

VII. Profiles of Afro-Americans in Science and Industry

VIII. Profiles of Afro-American Athletes

IX. Profiles of Afro-American Civil Rights Leaders

X. Profiles of Afro-Americans in Political Affairs and Government

XI. Profiles of Afro-American Heroes in War

XII. Profiles of Afro-American Artists

XIII. Profiles of Afro-American Pioneers and Frontiersmen

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"SOME SOCIAL COMMENTARY ON THE NEGRO FREEDOM MOVEMENT" - PART #4

I. "A RECAPITULATION OF THE NEGRO FREEDOM MOVEMENT AFTER 300 YEARS"
-by James Farmer (?)

II. "BLACK RECONSTRUCTION AND THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT TODAY" - by_____

III. "THE DEBATE CENTERED AROUND THE TERM 'NEGRO'" - by Richard B. Moore

IV. "THE RECORDING OF AFRO-AMERICAN HISTORY" - by Edwina Johnson

V. "SOME REFLECTIONS OF A FATHER - ONE YEAR LATER" - by Nathan Schwerner

VI. "THE ROLE OF THE ARTIST IN THE FREEDOM MOVEMENT" - by Benjamin A. Brown

VII. "WHAT DO THE NEGRO PEOPLE WANT? - A SYMPOSIUM OF RIGHTS LEADERS"
(James Farmer, Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, Martin Luther King, Jr., James Foreman, A. Philip Randolph, Bayard Rustin, et. al.)

Synopses of Some Principal Books on
Social Commentary of the Negro Freedom Movement

Bibliography and Index

[1964?]

LOUISIANA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROGRAM

I. OBJECTIVES:

A. Testing the provisions of the civil rights bill and pressuring the United States Department of Justice to act on 1964 Civil Rights law particularly on voting, public facilities and public accommodations.

B. Voter Registration:

1. Conducting daily clinics and canvassing and providing transportation to and from the registration offices for potential registrants.
2. Filing complaints on economic, physical and political intimidations with the civil rights division of the Justice Department.
3. Forcing repeal of and/or judicial test of all Louisiana's unconstitutional voter registration laws which are discriminatory by nature and definitely by application.

C. Community Organization:

1. Local Voter groups
2. Congressional Voter Leagues
3. Statewide civic association
4. Chapters for CORE

D. Politics:

1. Negro candidates
2. Coordination of political perspectives and strategy

E. Laying groundwork for 1965 Freedom Highway and voter registration summer project at Caddo and Plaquemine Parishes.

F. Setting two educational community centers at St. Francisville and Monroe, La.

II. Area of concentration in Louisiana with Scouting efforts in the surrounding parishes of each named location.

Area	Cong. District	Workers needed
A. Monroe	5	4
B. Shreveport	4	2
C. St. Francisville	6	3
D. Plaquemine	6	2
E. Alexandria	8	2
F. New Orleans	1	2

1. Plaquemine Parish
2. St. Bernard Parish

Note: We'll be working in five of the eight Louisiana Congressi Districts with the following annual voter registration goal in mind.

First District	4,000
Four District	800
Fifth District	900
Sixth District	3,000
Eighth District	2,000

LOUISIANA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION PROGRAM

III. Mechanics of project.
- A. Workers, 15
- B. Cars 6
- C. Offices and house centers or church stations in each named area.

IV. Budget (Weekly)

A. Subsistent wages (Room and Board) for 15 workers at $25.00 a week	$ 375.00
B. Gas for 6 cars at an estimated $5.00 per day per car, equaling $30.00 a day	210.00
C. Cars--we'll have 3 cars, one to be purchased from Clinton car fund, and two already rented by National CORE, leaving 3 cars to be rented at roughly $600.00 (weekly breakdown)	150.00
D. Office for headquarters and house stations or sub-offices at $100 a month.	25.00
E. Office Supplies	50.00
F. Voter Registration Forms	50.00
E. Miscellaneous and Staff Expense Advances	150.00
TOTAL	$ 1,010.00

OBVIOUS EXCLUSIONS: Bond, major legal costs, and salary and personal expenses of field secretary in charge.

Annual Total $52,520.00

V. List of Recommended Permanent Task Force Workers:

1. Henry Brown
2. ~~Spiver Gordon~~
3. Lawrence Mitchell
4. Loria Davis
5. Claudia Edwards
6. Verla Bell
7. Sharon Burger
8. William Yates
9. David Kramer
10. Judith Rollins
11. Catherine Cortez
12. Janet Weiner
13. Joe Weiner
14. Fred Brooks
15. ~~Calvin Williams~~

VI. Recommended Summer Project 1965
- A. Area Targets -- Plaquemine Parish
  Shreveport
- B. Purposes -- Voter Registration and Direct Action aimed at implementation of the public accommodation section of the 1964 Civil Rights Bill.
- C. Methodology -- Mass Freedom Rides to Plaquemine Parish and Shreveport
- D. Scouting should begin at once.
- E. Training session for the project should include instructions from specialists on swamp warfare, first aid against physical attack of poisonous animals, etc. Details for

[3]

later discussion.

VII. Budget Totals:

A. Project as here outlined.	$ 52;520.00
B. Educational Community Centers	29,920.00
TOTAL	82,440.00

COPY

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

Florida recommended File CSEP

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
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James Farmer
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Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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Alan Gartner
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James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

December 21, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard,

We have received the following unique contributions from Mr. and Mrs. William Anderson:

1 New Smith-Corona portable typewriter
1 New Elecrtic Saw
1 New Leveler
1 Used Electric Power Drill (good shape)
1 Used radio

all of which I ask your advice on the most appropriate center in the South where they should be shipped. The kind Mrs. Anderson, a friend of the Schwerners, asked that they be sent to Mississippi.

We also have on hand a multigraph machine in need of appropriate placement.

While a number of people have ideas of where to ship these contributions, as the Southern Director I ask your advice as the "man on the spot". I will hold this equipment until I hear from. And I hope that your answer will come soon.

Please accept heartiest Seasons Greetings from the C. S. E. P.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate
CSEP

BAB:mb

December 6, 1964

Mr. Benjamin Brown
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Ben,

In your letter dated October 9, 1964, you requested: "A copy of all center, offices, headquarters, etc". Enclosed is the information requested,

Sincerely,

Vonnie Jean Rogers
CORE Southern office secretary

Canton, Mississippi----------George Raymond
838 Lutz Street

Meridian, Mississippi----------Preston Ponder
2505½ Fifth Street
601-485-9286

Baton Rouge, Louisiana----------Ronnie Moore
1501½ East Blvd.
342-8388---504

Monroe, Louisiana----------Oretha Castle
103 N. 10th Street
325-7610

Quincy, Florida----------Spiver Gordon
Rt. 3 Box 428-F
627-8458

Shreveport, Louisiana----------Claudia Edwards
413 Pierre Avenue
423-6861

Louisiana----------La. Committee on Registration Education

Florida----------N. Florida Citizens Educ. Project

Mississippi----------COFO Council of Federated Organization
352-9605
1017 Lynch Street
Jackson, Miss.

Clarke County (c/o Meridian----------James Collier

Philadelphia (c/o Meridian----------Richard Tinsley

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

CSEP

December 10, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard,

We are pleased to inform you that Eric Weinberger is shipping his old typewriter to Spiver Grodon in Quincy, Florida, and that a Mrs. Josephine Chally of Morris, Illinois is shipping a typewriter direct to Claudia Edwards in Shreveport, Louisiana. We hope that this machination of equipment will suffice until we get additional supplies in.

We are circulating copies of Eric Weinberger's letter reporting on activities at the Meridian Center to our contributors and would-be contributors. All of us were tenderly touched by it and my idea of a news letter sprang from it. (See enclosure)

More later, now back to a stack of appeal letters that I have to sign and get out!

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman
CORE Southern Educational Project
Staff Associate

BAB/sh

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel

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CORElator editor

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Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

C O P Y

Meridian Community Center
2505½ Fifth Street
Meridian, Mississippi

November 2, 1964

Dear Ben,

This is in answer to your letters of October 13th and 23rd. I'll answer the first letter first.

We got the wonderful collection of records and we've started a Sunday evening series of recorded concerts. The shipment includes a good number of duplicates that we will give to the projects in Canton, Clarke and Philadelphia.

We didn't request the records but we would have if we had known we could get them. You say that we should not hesitate to ask for a record player. We have a rather poor little machine, if we could get a better one we would like to use the old one in the pre-school day care center that we are still trying to get started.

In answer to the later letter: only five of the boxes of books have arrived. If we don't get the other three from the post office in another week or two we will try to get an investigator onto it. There is already an inquiry going on concerning a money order that never arrived. If I remember correctly the shipment was insured. Please hang on to the insurance receipts!

The books are great. The Freedom School co-ordinator is particularly delighted to have all of those copies of Baldwin's Notes for class use.

Linda Alenstein, Freedom School co-ordinator for the new Clarke County project, needs good books badly. I have asked her to write you at once. In the meantime she is borrowing from Meridian.

We especially need children's games and art craft supplies at this time. Grade school level.

I enclose some very bad pictures that I took of some of the children. More are now being developed. Ed Hollander has some that he took that I have asked him to send copies of to you, and they should be of much higher quality.

Current activities include: Arts and crafts, music, singing, games, etc. for grade school children every afternoon and all day Saturday, this is our most active program. A dramatic group is in rehearsal with scenes from Blues for Mr. Charlie, this group includes teen-agers and adults. We hold voter education classes and have a discussion group scheduled as well as the concert series already referred to. Also sewing and typing classes, library and vitamin distribution.

Future programs now in sight are: a small handicraft co-op, literacy classes, a ping pong table, child care centers, a health program. Additional ideas are welcome.

Sincerely,

Eric Weinberger, Director

CORE - Southern Education Project
38 Park Row, New York, NY 10038
COrtlandt 7-6270, Ex 4

Dear Friend:

CORE Southern Educational Community Centers are in constant need of books on Negro and African life and history, general books on history, literature and poetry, mimeograph machines, typewriters, movie projectors, films and screens, phonographs and records, cameras and films, as well as canned food and clothing. At the present time we have ten functioning centers in the deep south. They are listed below. We ask that you help us equip these vital oases of education and action by shipping your contributions direct to one of these centers. Due to the vacillating flow of supplies shipped direct to the south, we are checking off those in the greatest need at this time.

( ) Ronnie Moore, Director
CORE Community Center
1501½ East Boulevard
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

( ) George Raymond, Director
CORE Community Center
838 Lutz Street
Canton, Mississippi

( ) Randy Glenn, Director
CORE Harmony Community Center
% Williams Store, Route 2
Carthage, Mississippi

( ) Oretha Castle, Director
CORE Community Center
103 North 10th Street
Monroe, Louisiana

( ) Eric Weinberger, Director
CORE Community Center
2505½ 5th Street
Meridian, Mississippi

( ) Claudia Edwards, Director
CORE Center,
413 Pierre Avenue
Shreveport, Louisiana

( ) Richard Tinsley, Director
Philadelphia CORE Center
2505½ 5th Street
Meridian, Mississippi

( ) Charles Fenton, Director
CORE Center
General Delivery
Jonesboro, Louisiana

( ) North Florida Citizens' Education Project: Att: Spiver Gordon
Box 328 F, Route 3
Quincy, Florida

( ) James Collier, Director
Clarke County CORE Center
2505½ 5th Street
Meridian, Mississippi

Specialized books about Negro and African history, literature and culture should be sent to the CORE National Office for equal distribution among Southern Education Centers. We are sorry that our limited storage space precludes the possibility of having any but the above books sent to this office.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate
CORE Southern Education Project

Mary Buckley, Secretary

BAB: jpw

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

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James Peck
CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

February 15, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Eryades St., Room 203
New Orleans, La.

Dear Richard:

CORE Southern Education Project has the following equipment on hand:

1 Webcor Tape Recorder -- excellent condition — Southern Office

400 Hootenanny Records

1 Radio

1 Electric Phonograph

About 200 assorted classical, popular and folksong records

Please advise immediately as to where this equipment is most greatly needed and we will ship it out on receipt of your reply.

Sincerely,

Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate
CORE Southern Education Project

BAB:rg

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

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to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

CSEP

March 16, 1965

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NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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national director

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general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Director
2209 Dryades St., Room 203
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Richard,

I am making rapid progress on the preparation for the CORE Guide to Negro History, Literature and Culture which is scheduled for publication in about three months.

Along with editors, critics and writers, CORE field and office staff people are being assigned review books for the writing of synopses for the Guide. At the risk of having my head handed to me, I am taking the liberty of asking you to write a 250 to 300 word synopsis of Frederick Douglass. Assuming that you will be considerate of our needs, I am shipping to you under separate cover "Frederick Douglass" by Philip S. Foner. Please try to get this synopsis done within a period of one month and shoot it back to me.

Desirous of involving other field staffers, I ask that you be good enough to suggest the names of other field secretaries who might be capable of and interested in the writing of these synopses. I am enclosing several form letters with the specifics of the Guide.

Hoffer
Hampton
Rollins
Yates

While all of the equipment on hand has been shipped out, we still have 400 Hootenanny records. Of these about 125 will be shipped out to our existing centers during the coming week. This leaves us with approximately 275 records. Do you have any ideas as to how these remaining records can be put to use in the South?

Sincerely,

Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate
CORE Southern Education Project

Enc.
BAB:rg

CORE - Southern Education Project
38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
CO 7-6270 Ext.4

Dear

The CORE Southern Education Project has compiled a comprehensive bibliography of books on Negro history, literature, culture and social commentary pursuant to the writing and publishing of a CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY, LITERATURE & CULTURE in the near future. The GUIDE will carry synopses written by a professional staff of volunteer writers, critics, and editors. Lengthy reviews will be made of all significant books in print, while significant books out of print will be given bibliographical sketches. This booklet will also carry illustrations by professional artists on outstanding highlights in Negro history.

All proceeds from this handsome booklet will be used to help equip educational community centers in Mississippi, Louisiana and other states in the deep South. The CORE Guide will be available for sale to CORE chapters, other civil rights organizations, as well as labor, community, educational and fraternal organizations.

Already we are being deluged with review books in response to our appeal, and assignments are being made to editors, critics, and writers to write synopses of these books. Would you be good enough to review the following book or books for us:

TITLE	AUTHOR	PUBLISHER

Review copies will be given outright to the contributors who undertake the writing of synopses. Each synopsis will carry the name of the reviewer. We have set a three week deadline for the return of the synopses.

Please let us know at your earliest convenience whether you will be willing and available to participate in this project. Immediately upon receipt of your committment, we will arrange to get the book or books to you. Synopses should not exceed 300 words.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown, Editor
CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY, Etc.
38 Park Row, New York 38, N.Y.

BAB:mr

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

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CSEP

March 9, 1965

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NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

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Carl Rachlin, Esq.
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CORElator editor

STAFF
Norman Hill
program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades St., Room 203
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Richard:

The equipment on hand as of March 5 has been or is being assigned accordingly:

To Ronnie Moore
1 New Portable Typewriter

To James Rembert of Sumter, S. C.
1 Phonograph
1 Tape Recorder
About 12 cartons of general and specialized books.

The 16mm. Projector that is on the bum is being repaired by a friend and will be turned over to James McCain for the Sumter Project.

That will leave us with 400 Hootenanny records out of which about 120 will be sent to the twelve centers. Unless you can come up with a suggestion as to how the remaining records can be used in your southern operations, the CORE SEP will proceed to formulate promotional plans to secure some gains from them.

Enclosed are three copies of the draft proposals for a CORE Negro Cultural Program. Your appraisal will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate
CORE Southern Education Project

Enc.
BAB:rg

The CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT PROPOSALS FOR A CORE

NEGRO CULTURAL PROGRAM - Revised

(This analysis is submitted for study, improvement and a basis for programming)

-- Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate, C.S.E.P.

As we stand at the crossroads and take a serious recapitulation of where the civil rights movement has come from, where we stand today, and where we are going tomorrow, the C. S. E. P. submits for consideration an outline for the development of a Negro cultural program. During the past decade CORE has won the admiration and respect of Negro communities across the country by its militant and determined drives to end segregation in public accomodation, housing, employment and schools, etc., and for this we are all justly proud. However, since the Negro people aspire to achieve full equality in all walks of American life, including economic, social, political and cultural life, we believe that the study of, and the development of a Negro cultural program in CORE is essential to helping the Negro people win full equality, and essential also to achieve success in our community action program. (In a minute way the C. S. E. P. has already launched a Negro book study program through our shipment of tens of thousands of volumes on Negro history, literature and culture to CORE community centers in the deep South) Responses that we have received from recipients of these books in the South reflect universal pride in the discovery of Negro contributions to American life. Moreover, the C. S. E. P. receives many requests for information about books on Negro life and history, how to establish Negro history programs, and for speakers to lecture on the role of the Negro in American life.

We believe that an essential aspect of a Negro cultural program would be to bring pressure to bear upon the publishing industry to eliminate stereotypes and distortions of the role of Negroes in books of history, literature and culture, and to wage a campaign to eliminate discrimination in employment in the publishing industry. The noted dean of American Negro critics, J. Saunders Redding, writes: "Although they are losing the power to annul the Negro's simple human dignity, white people retain the authority to disallow the Negro's participation in American civilization... The

standard anthologies do not contain the writings of Charles W. Chestnut, who was a far better novelist than his better known contemporary, William Dean Howells, and W. E. B. DuBois, whose beautiful book, The Souls of Black Folk, is a classic by whatever standards of excellence one cares to set, graces no readily accessible anthology. Although Margaret Walker won the Yale Younger Poets Award in 1942, and Gwendolyn Brooks won the Pulitzer Poetry Award in 1950, neither is represented in Malcolm Brinnin's new anthology, nor in Pack, Hall and Simpson's New Poets of England and America". We add to Mr. Redding's critique that no Negro writers are represented in Clifton Fadiman's The American Treasury. We cannot win the full confidence and support of the Negro people, then, without developing programs to help them to achieve full equality and participation in the cultural life of our country. Moreover, to the extent that Negroes and Whites are enlightened on the true role of Negroes in American life, to that extent may we expect: a) a new pride and a new militancy among Negroes, and b) a greater respect and a deeper understanding among Whites for Negroes. We believe that a CORE oriented Negro cultural program would rally and consolidate our relations in Negro communities, and at the same time undercut the antagonistic black nationalist currents that hamper Negro-White alliance and cooperation.

HOW COULD A NEGRO CULTURAL PROGRAM BE DEVELOPED?

A) Complete the CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY & LITERATURE (OR CULTURE), a comprehensive bibliography of all major books by and about Negroes that is being compiled by the C. S. E. P. with synopses and illustrations, and make this printed booklet available for sale all CORE chapters, centers, freedom schools, and to the public. (We would hope that the CORE GUIDE would carry an introductory statement by the National Director on CORE's program) It will be popularly priced, depending on the cost of production, and should be a profit-making venture for CORE.

B) Use the CORE GUIDE as a basis for developing chapter/center/project educational programs about Negro life, history and culture.

C) CORE would select books of fiction, history, poetry, sociology and social comment by and about Negroes, along with books on non-violence, etcetara, for sale to our associate membership and for the public.

D) CORE would make a special point of including Negro artists in its art show benefits along with White artists.

E) Local CORE chapters would be encouraged to invite Negro authors, historians,

sociologists and artists to participate in fund-raising community programs.

F) CORE would set up a small bookshop or library in its National Office for the sale of books on civil rights, Negro history, literature, culture and selected social comment.

G) CORE would help develop a greater appreciation of Negro contributions to society by including Negro history, literature, and especially poetry in lectures to organizations.

H) Finally, CORE would establish closer liason with such groups as the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, The Anti-Defamation League, etc., and take the initiative in helping the Negro population achieve more honest representation of their contributions to society in the publishing industry.

Mindful of the financial difficulties of National CORE, we project this program not as a new departmental function of the organization but as one that could very easily be incorporated into one of the existing departments, such as, for example, the Organization Department. Also existing staff could be used to develop this program. The CORE Southern Education Project has already begun this work. We ask now that the National Organization adopt it after making any necessary corrections and develop it.

CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT Committee: Benjamin A. Brown, Robert Daniels, Ashley King, Mary Brown, Marilyn Einhorn, Virginia Hood, David Holderidge, Loraine Fox, Virginia Tallarico, Susan Lowry, Samuel Akesson, Pamela Day, Nancy Jacobsen, Norman Goodwin, Rose Gordon, Sarah Guilford, June Corbett, et. al.

CORE Southern Education Project
38 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.
CO 7-6270, Extension 33

Memorandum - 3/22/65

From: Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate, C. S. E. P.

To: CORE Southern Community Centers

Subject: Distribution of New Book Shipment and Records
and Information About the CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY, ETC.

The CORE SOUTHERN EDUCATION PROJECT has approximately 2500 new books about the Negro people, Africa, and social commentary that are being shipped to all CORE centers in the South. Also we have approximately 300 HOOTENNANY records. Both items are being shipped to you for distribution among the townspeople who visit your centers. We suggest that all surplus books, records, etc. that you have on hand be distributed to interested people in your communities to help them set up their own small libraries. In the future, rather than allow the National Office to become cluttered with books and records, which are helping nobody up here, we will be shipping these supplies to you for community distribution. By making these distributions you will also have more room for selected books, etc. for your shelves.

The C. S. E. P. would like to be kept informed of your activities. A brief periodic report of your program would be greatly appreciated. We would also like to receive pictures in and around your centers.

Enclosed are particulars on the CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY, LITERATURE AND CULTURE, which I am editing, and which the C. S. E. P. will publish for CORE in the Fall. Staff people interested and capable of writing synopses for the CORE GUIDE should write me.

FRIENDSHIP PRESS OVERSTOCK

Amount Wanted	Title	Over-Stock
____	He Wears Orchids	45 pa.
____	"	151 cl.
____	Man & God in the City	1000 pa.
____	This Revolutionary Faith	1400
5	Progress Against Prejudice	1000
1	New Voices Old Worlds	2795
____	Concerns of a Continent	2000
1	Africa Distrubed	2500
1	People Land & Churches	4500
____	On Good Soil	4400
____	Impact	2500
____	Change of Heart	800
____	Mission Unlimited	230 p
____	"	200 cl.
____	By Deed & Design	3700
1	Doors Toward the Sunrise	2400
____	"	73 cl.
____	Give & Take	1600
____	"	117 cl.
____	Windbreaks	4000
____	Tumbleweed Boy	300
____	Chama's Choice	147
____	Church We Cannot See	473
____	The World Upside Down	359
____	"	354 cl.
____	Day After Tomorrow	201
____	"	148 cl.
____	It Happened This Way	326
____	Always An Answer	1900
____	Around the World With the Bible	700
1	Many Hands in Many Lands	1400
____	Sidewalk Kids	479
____	Singing Bridge	2400
____	Billy Bates	421
____	Surprize for Min Deh	217
____	Round Window	1000
____	Second Son	1400
____	A Gift of Turtles	2500
____	The Three Henrys &	70 pa.
____	Mrs. Harnicle	19 cl.
____	Wishes Come True	84 pa.
____	"	80 cl.

Amount Wanted	Title	Over-Stock
1	What Would You Do	200
1	This is the Middle East	3000
2	This is No.America	7000
____	Blind Eagle	3000
1	Bridging the Gap	2500
1	Unarmed Among Outlaws	4800
1	Four Playettes	2500
____	The Khanum & Her Treasure	1976
____	Acres to Cross	1200
1	World Friends-Town & Country	1300
____	" " Long Ago & Now	1400
____	" " Our Churches Today	1600
3	Children of Indian-Old Ed.	447
25	Children at Play Picture Set	37
____	Picture Map Alaska	2500
____	" " Bibles in Many Lands (old)	450
5	World Map (Latex 1955)	700
____	S.E.Asia Pol. Map 1956	2500
1	No. American Pol. Map 1958	4500

PC/eb
2/19/65

CORE Southern Education Project

Name

38 Park Row

denomination

New York 38, N.Y.

address

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CORE

CSEP

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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Carl Rachlin, Esq.
general counsel
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

March 1, 1965

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Richard:

Thanks for your reminder about getting Reuben Phillips to participate in a future fund-raising activity of CSEP. While we do not plan any new programs for several months, we will keep him in mind and will get in touch with him as soon as our next program is scheduled.

Richard, in my last letter to you I informed you that we have one good Webcor tape recorder, one electric phonograph, and 400 Hootenanny records -- and that we need instructions as to where to ship them.

In addition to this equipment, we are also getting in new books in response to our appeals to book and record clubs. Among these new books were 25 sets of the Encyclopedia Britannica Atlas and Dictionary. I had them ship 10 sets, one to each of our southern centers, and the remaining 15 sets here.

While I won't tax you about the distribution of the Encyclopedia Britannica sets at this time, it is important that we ship out the tape recorder, the record player and the records immediately to centers where they are most greatly needed.

I realize that you are dreadfully busy, but please let me here from you with your directions at your very earliest convenience. The urgency of this request is made greater due to the dwindling of office space and the pressures that spring therefrom.

Sincerely,

Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate
CORE Southern Education Project

BAB:rg

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

CONGRESS OF CORE RACIAL EQUALITY

to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

CSEP

March 2,1965

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director

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Roger N. Baldwin
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Algernon D. Black
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Grenville Clark
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director of organization
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community relations director

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Director
2209 Dryades St.
New Orleans, La. 70113

Dear Richard:

I am enclosing full particulars from the Friendship Press -- National Council of the Churches of Christ -- offer of books checked off on enclosed form. It is impossible to store them here at the National Office, so I am passing this matter on to you for final determination.

Should you decide that the CORE southern operations cannot use them, I would suggest this offer be passed on to SCLC or SNCC. The former through Benny Luchon of Alabama has made repeated requests to me for books. So if you cannot use them, perhaps they can take advantage of this offer.

Sincerely,

Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate
CORE Southern Education Project

Enc.
BAB:rg

a national organization with affiliated local groups working

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to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods

CSEP

March 29, 1965

38 PARK ROW
NEW YORK 38, NEW YORK
COrtlandt 7-6270

James Farmer
national director
Richard Haley
associate
Gordon Carey
assistant
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general counsel

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STAFF
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program director
James McCain
director of organization
Marvin Rich
community relations director

TO: Eric Weinberger, Director
CORE Community Center
2505½ Fifth St.
Meridian, Miss.

James Rembert, Chairman
Sumter Community Information Center
308½ Manning Avenue -- upstairs
Sumter, S. C.

Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Director
2209 Dryades St., Room 203
New Orleans, La. 70113

This is to inform you that CORE Southern Education Project has made arrangements to have one set of the ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA and one set of the GREAT BOOKS OF THE WESTERN WORLD shipped to your center.

These are very valuable books . Each set retails for $398.00. Make sure that these valuable books are well taken care of and widely used by the people of the community.

Please have pictures taken of young people reading or using these books and send them to me at your earliest convenience. I will have copies made and send some of these pictures to our contributors.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown

Benjamin A. Brown, Staff Associate
CORE Southern Education Project

BAB:rg

[1965, April]

U_R_G_E_N_T Ans

CORE Guide to Negro History, Literature
and Culture
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York
CO 7-6270, Extension 33

Dear Richard Haley:

Our records indicate that the book (s) checked out by you for the purpose of writing a synopsis or synopses are now overdue. It is important that assignments be completed on time for the success of the GUIDE. Please complete your assignment (s) and rush same in to me as soon as possible.

Your cooperation on this matter will be greatly appreciated. Only those participants who complete their original assignments and return same on time will be invited to review additional books in our library. So let me hear from you immediately.

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin A. Brown, Editor

CORE GUIDE TO NEGRO HISTORY, LITERATURE & CULTURE Editorial Committee in Formation: Benjamin A. Brown, James Peck, John H. Clarke, Richard B. Moore, Pamela Day, John O. Killens, Robert Daniels, Samuel Akesson, Ashley King, Mary Brown, Carol Goslin, Virginia Hood, Marilyn Einhorn, Virginia Talarico, Laraine Fox, Mary Jo Moore, Rhoda Pauley, David Holderidge, Vivian Lamont, et. al.

RE: Frederick Douglass

[1965]

Ans

Memorandum

To: Mr. James Farmer, National Director
Mr. Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director
Mr. Norman Hill, Program Director

From: Benjamin A. Brown, Chairman, CORE Southern Education Project

Subject: Proposal for a Program of Negro History in CORE Chapters

In recent weeks as the success of the CSEP program for supplying general books, equipment and now specialized books on Negro history, literature and culture has become known, there has been increased inquiries pouring in to me requesting information about CORE's Negro history program, how a group should go about setting up such a program, and suggestions, on learning that there was no CORE program for Negro history, to set up such a CORE program. We have, of course, been undertaking such a program for our Southern centers through our current drive to collect books on Negro and African history, literature and culture. The CSEP proposes that CORE consider undertaking a Negro history program to meet the rising demands of the Negro people to see their own image in the historical struggle for freedom and equality. This program could be easily spearheaded by the CORE Southern Education Project through its growing bibliographies from numerous sources on Negro life and history, and by expanding our program to include all CORE Chapters. We feel that CORE should heed the demands of the rising tide of Negro pride in their strength and the growing appreciation of their worth as Afro-Americans with a proud historical heritage of creativity and struggle for first class citizenship. Just as we have proven ourselves with other CSEP projects, we feel, so could we with this program.